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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
ETHELBERT STEWART, Commissioner

MONTHLY
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Vol. XIX, No. 3

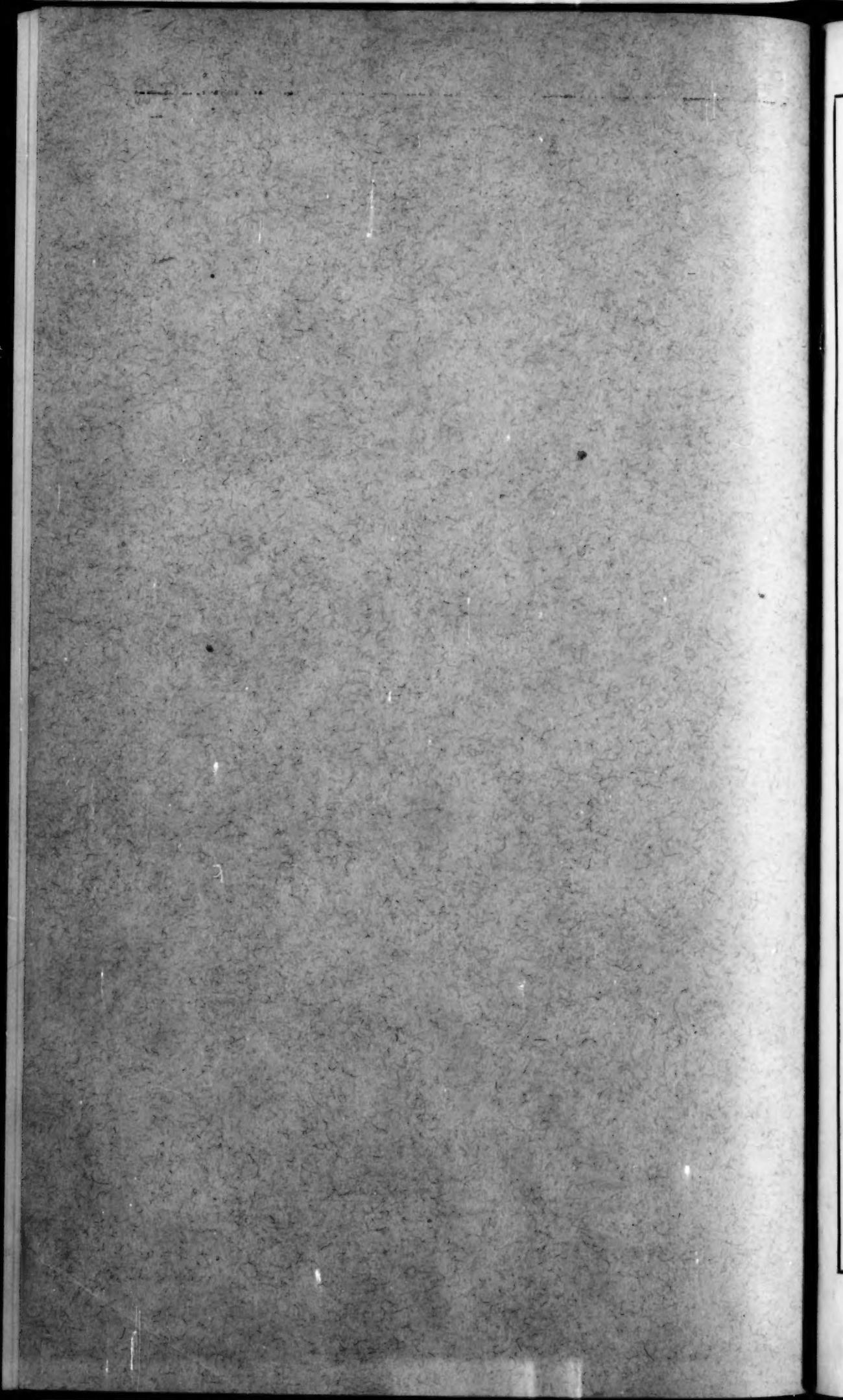
September, 1924



SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

- Wages and hours in woolen and worsted industry
- Wages and hours in hosiery and underwear mills
- Customary working time in iron and steel industry
- Union scale of wages and hours of labor
- Unemployment in foreign countries
- Bibliography on adult workers' education
- Sixth International Labor Conference

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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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Retail Prices of Food in the United States

THE following tables are based on figures which have been received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers through monthly reports of actual selling prices.¹

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food for July 15, 1923, and June 15 and July 15, 1924, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price per pound of coffee was 37.7 cents in July, 1923; 42.3 cents in June, 1924; and 42.4 cents in July, 1924. These figures show an increase of 12 per cent in the year and two-tenths of 1 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food² combined show a decrease of 2.6 per cent July, 1924, as compared with July, 1923, and an increase of seven-tenths of 1 per cent July, 1924, as compared with June, 1924.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE JULY 15, 1924, COMPARED WITH JULY 15, 1923, AND JUNE 15, 1924

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) July 15, 1924, compared with—	
		July 15, 1923	June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15, 1923	June 15, 1924
Sirloin steak	Pound	41.0	40.7	40.7	-1	0
Round steak	do	35.5	34.8	34.6	-3	-1
Rib roast	do	29.3	29.4	29.1	-1	-1
Chuck roast	do	20.8	21.2	21.0	+1	-1
Plate beef	do	12.8	13.2	13.1	+2	-1
Pork chops	do	31.2	30.2	30.3	-3	+0.3
Bacon	do	39.1	36.2	36.4	-7	+1
Ham	do	46.0	44.6	44.7	-3	+0.2
Lamb, leg of	do	38.5	38.7	38.4	-0.3	-1
Hens	do	34.8	35.9	35.3	+1	-2
Salmon, canned, red	do	31.1	31.2	31.2	+0.3	0
Milk, fresh	Quart	13.6	13.5	13.5	-1	0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	12.2	11.6	11.2	-8	-3
Butter	Pound	49.1	48.6	49.5	+1	+2
Oleomargarine	do	29.1	29.8	30.0	+3	+1
Nut margarine	do	27.4	28.4	28.4	+4	0
Cheese	do	36.2	34.4	34.4	-5	0
Lard	do	17.1	16.9	17.1	0	+1
Vegetable lard substitutes	do	22.8	24.9	24.7	+8	-1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	37.1	36.1	39.4	+6	+9

¹In addition to monthly retail prices of food and coal, the bureau secures prices of gas and electricity from each of 51 cities. These prices are published at quarterly intervals in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Retail prices of dry goods were published quarterly until November, 1923.

²The following 22 articles, weighted according to the consumption of the average family, have been used from January, 1913, to December, 1920. Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee, and tea. The remainder of the 43 articles shown in Tables 1 and 2 have been included in the weighted aggregates for each month beginning with January, 1921.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE JULY 15, 1924, COMPARED WITH JULY 15, 1923, AND JUNE 15, 1924—Concluded

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) July 15, 1924, compared with—	
		July 15, 1923	June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15, 1923	June 15, 1924
Bread.....	Pound.....	8.8	8.7	8.7	-1	0
Flour.....	do.....	4.7	4.6	4.8	+2	+4
Corn meal.....	do.....	4.1	4.4	4.5	+10	+2
Rolled oats.....	do.....	8.8	8.8	8.8	0	0
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	9.7	9.7	9.6	-1	-1
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	24.4	24.3	24.3	-0.4	0
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	19.8	19.6	19.6	-1	0
Rice.....	do.....	9.4	9.9	10.0	+6	+1
Beans, navy.....	do.....	11.3	9.7	9.7	-14	0
Potatoes.....	do.....	4.2	3.3	3.3	-21	0
Onions.....	do.....	7.4	6.8	6.9	-7	+1
Cabbage.....	do.....	5.4	5.8	5.0	-7	-14
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	12.9	12.7	12.6	-2	-1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	15.4	15.8	15.8	+3	0
Peas, canned.....	do.....	17.6	18.1	18.1	+3	0
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.0	13.0	13.2	+2	+2
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	10.5	8.3	8.4	-20	+1
Tea.....	do.....	69.4	70.9	70.8	+2	-0.1
Coffee.....	do.....	37.7	42.3	42.4	+12	+0.2
Prunes.....	do.....	19.2	17.5	17.4	-9	-1
Raisins.....	do.....	17.5	15.5	15.4	-12	-1
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	38.8	35.8	35.9	-7	+0.3
Oranges.....	do.....	53.1	45.1	45.4	-15	+1
All articles combined ¹					-2.6	+0.7

¹ See note 2, p. 1.

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on July 15, 1913, and on July 15 of each year from 1918 to 1924, together with percentage changes in July of each of these specified years compared with July, 1913. For example, the price per pound of bacon was 28 cents in July, 1913; 52.3 cents in July, 1918; 58.1 cents in July, 1919; 54.7 cents in July, 1920; 43.2 cents in July, 1921; 40.6 cents in July, 1922; 39.1 cents in July, 1923; and 36.4 cents in July, 1924.

As compared with the average cost in July, 1913, these figures show the following percentage increases: 87 per cent in July, 1918; 108 per cent in July, 1919; 95 per cent in July, 1920; 54 per cent in July, 1921; 45 per cent in July, 1922; 40 per cent in July, 1923; and 30 per cent in July, 1924.

The cost of the various articles of food combined showed an increase of 43.4 per cent in July, 1924, as compared with July, 1913.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

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TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, JULY 15 OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED YEARS COMPARED WITH JULY 15, 1913

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on July 15—										Per cent of increase July 15 of each specified year compared with July 15, 1913.					
		Cts.															
		1913	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	
Sirloin steak	Pound	26.4	42.1	43.4	48.6	40.2	39.2	41.0	40.7	59	64	84	52	48	55	54	
Round steak	do	23.2	40.3	40.7	45.0	35.8	34.2	35.5	34.6	74	75	94	54	47	53	49	
Rib roast	do	20.2	33.3	33.5	35.9	29.3	32.8	5.29	32.1	65	66	78	45	41	45	44	
Chuck roast	do	16.4	29.1	27.7	28.5	20.7	20.3	20.8	21.0	77	69	74	26	24	27	28	
Plate beef	do	12.2	22.4	20.3	19.1	13.2	12.8	13.1	13.1	84	66	57	8	5	5	7	
Pork chops	do	21.7	37.9	46.2	43.7	34.3	34.4	31.2	30.3	75	113	101	58	59	44	40	
Bacon	do	28.0	52.3	58.1	54.7	43.2	40.6	39.1	36.4	87	108	95	54	45	40	30	
Ham	do	28.1	48.7	56.7	59.8	51.0	52.3	46.0	44.7	73	102	113	81	86	64	59	
Lamb, leg of	do	19.7	37.3	38.2	41.1	35.2	23.7	4.38	5.38	4	89	94	109	79	90	95	95
Hens	do	21.7	38.0	42.0	45.0	38.8	35.7	34.8	35.3	75	94	107	79	65	60	63	
Salmon, canned, red	do	129.6	132.2	138.7	136.8	132.1	131.1	131.2	131.2								
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.8	13.2	15.0	16.7	14.0	12.8	13.5	13.5	50	70	90	59	45	55	53	
Milk, evaporated	(2)			15.9	15.4	13.5	10.9	12.2	11.2								
Butter	Pound	34.8	52.6	62.8	67.9	46.6	45.7	49.1	49.5	51	80	95	34	31	41	42	
Oleomargarine	do			41.9	42.7	29.1	27.5	29.1	30.0								
Nut margarine	do			35.7	36.0	26.9	26.6	27.4	28.4								
Cheese	do	21.9	33.5	43.0	41.2	29.5	31.5	36.2	34.4	53	96	88	35	44	65	57	
Lard	do	15.9	32.5	42.0	29.0	16.7	17.2	21.7	17.1	104	164	82	5	8	8	8	
Vegetable lard substitute	do			38.9	36.4	21.0	22.7	22.8	24.7								
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	29.9	49.1	56.6	57.3	42.3	36.0	37.1	39.4	64	89	92	41	20	24	32	
Bread	Pound	5.6	10.0	10.0	11.9	9.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	79	79	113	73	57	57	55	
Flour	do	3.3	6.7	7.5	8.7	5.8	5.2	4.7	4.8	103	127	164	76	58	42	45	
Corn meal	do	3.0	6.7	6.5	7.0	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.5	123	117	133	47	30	37	50	
Rolled oats	do			8.7	11.0	9.9	8.7	8.8	8.8								
Corn flakes	(8)			14.1	14.8	12.2	9.8	9.7	9.6								
Wheat cereal	(8)			25.2	30.3	29.7	25.8	24.4	24.3								
Macaroni	Pound			19.4	21.4	20.6	20.0	19.8	19.6								
Rice	do	8.7	12.9	14.6	18.6	8.7	9.6	9.4	10.0	48	68	114	0	10	8	15	
Beans, navy	do	17.3	12.1	11.9	7.9	11.1	11.3	9.7									
Potatoes	do	1.9	3.9	4.8	8.9	3.4	3.6	4.2	3.3	105	153	368	79	89	121	74	
Onions	do			5.3	9.8	6.7	5.4	7.0	7.4	6.9							
Cabbage	do			6.2	7.5	5.5	4.6	5.4	5.0								
Beans, baked	(8)			17.3	16.9	14.2	13.3	12.9	12.6								
Corn, canned	(8)			19.3	18.7	15.8	15.4	15.4	15.8								
Peas, canned	(8)			19.2	19.3	17.5	17.8	17.6	18.1								
Tomatoes, canned	(8)			16.1	15.2	11.4	13.8	13.0	13.2								
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.5	9.2	10.9	26.5	7.1	7.6	10.5	8.4	67	98	382	29	38	91	53	
Tea	do	54.4	65.3	70.5	74.4	69.2	68.0	69.4	70.8	20	30	37	27	25	28	30	
Coffee	do	29.8	30.1	46.2	49.3	35.6	36.2	37.7	42.4	1	55	65	19	21	27	42	
Prunes	do			16.7	26.5	28.4	18.6	20.8	19.2	17.4							
Raisins	do			15.1	17.3	28.2	30.7	24.0	17.5	15.4							
Bananas	Dozen			39.2	46.5	40.8	35.8	38.8	35.9								
Oranges	do			53.4	66.8	51.4	63.2	53.1	45.4								
All articles combined *										68.2	90.8	120.1	49.0	42.7	47.8	43.4	

¹ Both pink and red.² 15-16 ounce can.³ 8-ounce package.⁴ 28-ounce package.⁵ No. 2 can.⁶ See note 2, p. 1.

Table 3 shows the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 articles of food³ as well as the changes in the amounts of these articles that could be purchased for \$1, each year, 1913 to 1923, and in July, 1924.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1 IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1923, AND IN JULY, 1924

Year	Sirloin steak		Round steak		Rib roast		Chuck roast		Plate beef		Pork chops	
	Average retail price	Amt. for \$	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1								
1913	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.
	\$0.254	3.9	\$0.223	4.5	\$0.198	5.1	\$0.160	6.3	\$0.121	8.3	\$0.210	4.8
1914	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9
1916	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4
1917	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1919	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1920	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	3.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.5	.423	2.1
1921	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.349	2.9
1922	.374	2.7	.323	3.1	.276	3.6	.197	5.1	.128	7.8	.330	3.0
1923	.391	2.6	.335	3.0	.284	3.5	.202	5.0	.129	7.8	.304	3.3
1924: July	.407	2.5	.346	2.9	.291	3.4	.210	4.8	.131	7.6	.303	3.3
	Bacon		Ham		Lard		Hens		Eggs		Butter	
1913	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per dz.	Dozs.	Per lb.	Lbs.
	\$0.270	3.7	\$0.269	3.7	\$0.158	6.3	\$0.213	4.7	\$0.345	2.9	\$0.383	2.6
1914	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8
1915	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5
1917	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1918	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1920	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1921	.427	2.3	.488	2.0	.180	5.5	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9
1922	.398	2.5	.488	2.0	.170	5.9	.360	2.8	.444	2.3	.479	2.1
1923	.391	2.6	.455	2.2	.177	5.6	.350	2.9	.465	2.2	.554	1.8
1924: July	.364	2.7	.447	2.2	.171	5.8	.353	2.8	.394	2.5	.496	2.0
	Cheese		Milk		Bread		Flour		Corn meal		Rice	
1913	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per qt.	Qts.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.
	\$0.221	4.5	\$0.089	11.2	\$0.056	17.9	\$0.033	30.3	\$0.030	33.3	\$0.087	11.5
1914	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915	.233	4.3	.088	11.4	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0
1916	.258	3.9	.091	11.0	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0
1917	.332	3.0	.112	9.0	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6
1918	.359	2.8	.139	7.2	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	14.7	.129	7.8
1919	.426	2.3	.155	6.5	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6
1920	.416	2.4	.167	6.0	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.065	15.4	.174	5.7
1921	.340	2.9	.146	6.8	.099	10.1	.058	17.2	.045	22.2	.095	10.5
1922	.329	3.0	.131	7.6	.087	11.5	.051	19.6	.039	25.6	.095	10.5
1923	.369	2.7	.138	7.2	.087	11.5	.047	21.3	.041	24.4	.095	10.5
1924: July	.344	2.9	.135	7.4	.087	11.5	.048	20.8	.045	22.2	.100	10.0
	Potatoes		Sugar		Coffee		Tea					
1913	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.				
	\$0.017	58.8	\$0.055	18.2	\$0.298	3.4	\$0.544	1.8				
1914	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8				
1915	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8				
1916	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8				
1917	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7				
1918	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5				
1919	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4				
1920	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4				
1921	.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8	.697	1.4				
1922	.028	35.7	.073	13.7	.361	2.8	.681	1.5				
1923	.029	34.5	.101	9.9	.377	2.7	.695	1.4				
1924: July	.033	30.3	.084	11.9	.424	2.4	.708	1.4				

³ Although monthly prices on 43 food articles have been secured since January, 1919, prices on only 22 of these articles have been secured each month since 1913.

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States

IN TABLE 4 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 food articles,⁴ by years from 1907 to 1923, and by months for 1923⁵ and for January through July, 1924. These index numbers, or relative prices, are based on the year 1913 as 100, and are computed by dividing the average price of each commodity for each month and each year by the average price of that commodity for 1913. These figures must be used with caution. For example, the relative price of rib roast for the year 1923 was 143.4, which means that the average money price for the year 1923 was 43.4 per cent higher than the average money price for the year 1913. The relative price of rib roast for the year 1922 was 139.4, which figures show an increase of 4 points but an increase of slightly less than 3 per cent in the year.

In the last column of Table 4 are given index numbers, showing the changes in the retail cost of all articles of food combined. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, 22 articles have been included in the index, and beginning with January, 1921, 43 articles have been used.⁴ For an explanation of the method used in making the link between the cost of the market basket of 22 articles, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1901, and the cost of the market basket based on 43 articles and weighted according to the consumption in 1918, see *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW* for March, 1921 (p. 25).

The curve shown in the chart on page 7 pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the food budget than do the index numbers given in the table. The chart has been drawn on the logarithmic scale, because the percentages of increase or decrease are more accurately shown than on the arithmetic scale.

⁴ See note 2, p. 1.

⁵ For index numbers of each month, January, 1913, to December, 1920, see *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW* for February, 1921, pp. 19-21, and for each month of 1921 and 1922 see *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW* of February, 1923, p. 69.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS 1907 TO 1923, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1923 AND JANUARY TO JULY, 1924

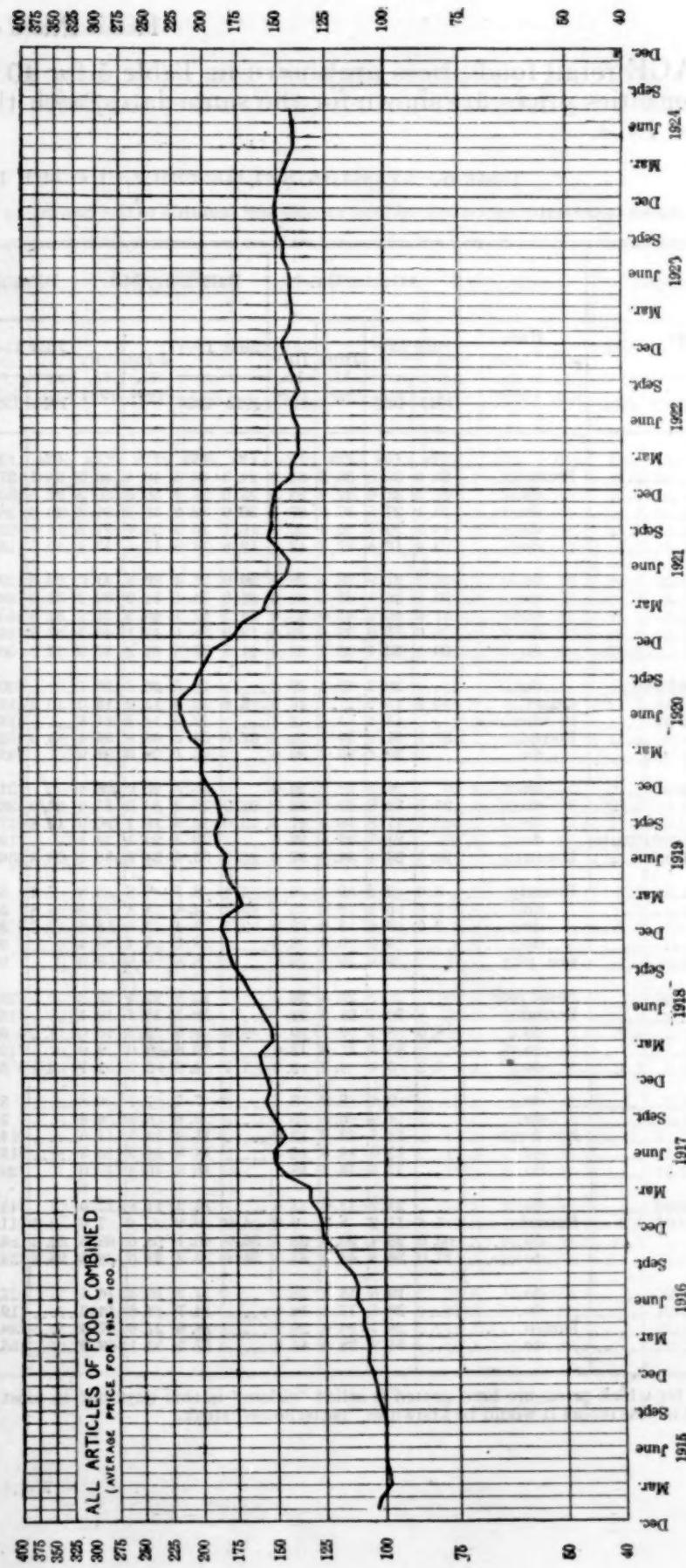
[Average for year 1913 = 100]

Year and month	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Pork chops	Pork bacon	Ham	Lard	Hens Eggs	Butter	Cheese	Milk	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Pota-toes	Sugar	Coffee	Tea	All articles combined
1907	71.5	68.0	76.1	71.2	74.3	74.4	75.7	80.7	81.4	84.1	85.3	87.2	95.0	87.6	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	82.0	
1908	73.3	71.2	78.1	71.3	76.9	77.6	80.5	83.0	86.1	85.5	85.5	89.6	101.3	101.3	111.2	107.7	111.2	107.7	107.7	107.7	84.3
1909	76.6	73.5	81.3	77.9	82.9	82.0	90.1	88.6	92.6	90.1	91.4	91.3	106.4	93.9	112.3	106.6	112.3	106.6	106.6	106.6	88.7
1910	80.3	77.9	84.6	79.7	91.6	94.5	91.4	103.8	93.6	97.7	93.8	94.6	108.2	94.9	101.0	109.3	101.0	109.3	109.3	93.0	
1911	80.6	78.7	84.8	81.1	91.3	98.4	91.3	106.3	98.3	98.5	97.9	95.5	101.6	94.3	110.5	111.4	101.6	111.4	111.4	92.0	
1912	91.0	89.3	93.6	89.1	91.2	90.5	90.6	93.5	93.5	98.9	97.7	97.4	105.2	101.6	132.1	115.1	132.1	115.1	115.1	97.6	
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1914	102.0	105.8	104.4	104.1	104.6	104.6	104.6	101.7	102.3	98.6	94.4	103.6	100.5	112.5	103.9	105.1	101.1	108.3	99.7	100.4	
1915	101.1	103.0	101.4	101.4	100.4	96.4	99.8	97.2	93.4	97.5	98.7	93.4	105.0	99.2	125.0	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	101.8
1916	107.5	106.7	107.4	106.9	106.0	106.0	106.3	106.4	109.2	111.0	110.7	108.8	116.7	102.2	130.4	134.6	112.6	112.6	112.6	113.7	
1917	124.0	120.8	125.5	130.6	129.8	129.8	151.7	142.2	174.9	134.5	139.4	127.2	150.4	125.4	164.3	211.2	192.2	119.0	252.7	169.3	
1918	153.2	165.5	155.1	166.3	186.7	195.7	178.1	210.8	177.0	169.4	150.7	162.4	156.2	175.0	203.0	226.7	148.3	188.2	176.4	102.4	
1919	174.4	164.1	168.8	166.9	201.4	205.2	198.5	233.5	193.0	182.0	177.0	192.7	178.6	218.2	213.3	173.6	223.5	205.5	145.3	168.3	
1920	172.1	177.1	167.7	163.8	151.2	201.4	193.7	206.3	186.7	209.9	197.4	183.0	188.2	187.6	206.4	245.5	216.7	200.0	370.6	362.7	185.9
1921	152.8	147.0	132.5	118.2	166.2	158.2	181.4	113.9	186.4	147.5	135.0	133.0	164.0	176.8	175.8	150.0	109.2	182.4	145.5	121.8	
1922	147.2	144.8	139.8	123.1	105.8	157.1	147.4	181.4	107.6	169.0	128.7	125.1	148.9	147.2	155.2	154.5	130.9	109.2	164.7	132.2	
1923	Average for year.	153.9	150.2	143.4	126.3	106.6	144.8	144.8	144.8	144.8	144.8	144.7	167.0	155.1	155.1	154.4	142.4	136.6	126.5	127.8	146.2
January	146.5	141.7	138.9	122.5	106.6	139.5	147.4	167.7	110.1	162.0	161.4	154.3	168.8	153.9	155.4	148.5	133.3	109.2	123.5	150.9	
February	146.1	146.1	138.9	121.9	105.8	145.7	167.3	110.1	166.7	166.7	150.9	150.7	169.7	153.9	155.4	148.5	133.3	108.1	123.5	142.3	
March	146.9	142.2	139.4	121.9	105.8	134.8	145.2	167.3	110.1	168.0	111.6	111.6	167.9	152.8	155.4	148.5	133.3	108.1	129.4	185.5	
April	149.2	144.8	140.4	123.1	105.0	135.2	144.8	167.7	110.8	169.5	99.7	149.6	164.3	162.8	155.4	155.4	133.3	108.1	147.1	192.7	
May	152.4	148.7	142.4	124.4	105.0	142.9	144.8	168.4	109.5	170.0	101.7	136.0	160.6	161.7	155.4	145.5	130.8	108.1	158.8	127.5	
June	157.9	154.7	148.0	127.5	104.1	142.4	144.4	168.8	108.9	166.2	102.6	130.6	163.4	151.7	155.4	145.5	133.3	108.1	188.2	204.6	
July	161.4	159.2	148.0	130.0	105.8	148.6	144.8	171.0	108.2	163.4	107.5	128.2	163.8	152.8	157.1	142.4	136.7	108.1	247.1	190.9	
August	161.8	159.2	147.5	130.0	105.0	152.9	145.2	172.1	108.2	162.0	120.3	135.3	164.3	157.3	155.4	145.5	136.4	136.4	217.7	174.6	
September	161.8	159.2	148.5	131.1	108.3	174.8	157.3	173.2	113.3	164.3	140.9	143.6	167.4	157.3	155.4	145.5	136.4	140.0	200.0	174.6	
October	157.9	154.3	146.0	130.0	108.3	162.9	145.6	172.5	117.7	163.4	148.3	147.7	174.2	158.4	155.4	139.4	142.3	129.3	126.7		
November	153.2	148.4	142.9	127.5	107.4	137.6	142.6	169.1	119.6	158.2	192.2	153.8	170.6	160.7	160.7	155.4	146.7	111.5	152.9	187.3	
December	152.0	147.5	142.9	126.4	107.4	126.5	107.4	166.8	119.6	156.8	188.1	157.4	170.6	160.7	160.7	155.4	146.7	111.5	152.9	187.3	
1924:	January	153.9	149.3	144.4	129.4	108.9	130.5	137.8	166.2	118.4	162.0	158.3	160.1	169.2	159.6	155.4	136.4	146.7	111.5	152.9	187.3
February	152.4	148.0	142.9	127.5	109.9	127.1	135.6	165.1	113.9	164.8	144.3	157.2	168.3	157.3	155.4	139.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	187.3	
March	153.1	148.4	144.4	128.8	109.9	128.1	134.4	163.6	110.8	168.5	100.9	151.4	166.1	156.2	155.4	139.4	146.7	111.5	164.7	189.1	
April	156.9	150.7	146.5	130.6	109.9	136.7	140.5	169.5	108.9	169.5	93.0	130.8	161.1	165.1	165.1	155.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	189.1	
May	159.8	155.2	148.5	133.1	110.7	142.4	133.7	164.7	108.2	171.8	95.1	120.6	156.6	152.8	155.4	139.4	146.7	113.8	167.3	141.0	
June	160.2	156.1	148.5	132.5	109.1	143.8	146.5	134.1	165.8	107.0	168.5	104.6	126.9	155.7	151.7	155.4	139.4	146.7	114.9	150.9	
July	160.2	155.2	147.0	131.3	108.3	144.3	134.8	166.2	108.2	165.7	114.2	129.2	155.7	151.7	155.4	145.5	150.0	114.2	142.3	143.3	

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

7

TREND IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1915, TO JULY, 1924



Retail Prices of Food in

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 40 cities for other cities prices are shown for the same dates, with the exception until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

[The prices shown in this table are computed from reports sent monthly to the bureau by retail dealers.

Article	Unit	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924
		1913	1923			1913	1923			1913	1923		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Round steak	do	26.0	35.8	36.5	35.9	24.3	40.5	40.6	40.3	28.1	37.7	37.1	37.4
Rib roast	do	21.5	31.6	32.5	32.5	23.0	37.3	36.6	36.3	22.5	32.7	32.9	33.1
Chuck roast	do	19.1	27.5	27.8	27.2	20.0	32.0	31.9	31.3	20.6	28.1	27.5	27.3
Plate beef	do	15.9	20.7	20.4	20.5	16.7	20.9	21.4	21.2	16.8	22.7	21.0	21.4
Pork chops	do	9.4	12.5	12.3	12.7	12.8	13.5	13.5	13.4	10.5	13.8	13.9	13.9
Bacon, sliced	do	24.5	27.9	28.4	28.6	20.0	31.4	30.3	31.0	20.0	29.5	28.3	28.2
Ham, sliced	do	32.0	36.1	33.8	33.0	26.0	34.4	32.2	32.2	35.0	39.2	36.3	36.7
Lamb, leg of	do	31.0	46.2	45.0	34.5	52.1	49.3	51.1	31.3	45.0	44.6	45.3	45.3
Hens	do	20.0	35.0	35.6	33.6	19.0	38.1	41.1	40.3	28.3	40.5	36.4	35.7
Salmon, canned, red	do	20.1	30.4	30.8	31.5	21.8	37.5	38.2	37.9	17.3	30.6	31.3	31.1
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	15.0	17.7	16.0	8.8	12.9	13.0	13.0	10.3	18.5	18.5	18.5
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	14.4	13.8	13.3	13.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	11.1	13.3	12.8	12.4	12.4
Butter	Pound	37.1	51.2	51.1	52.3	37.0	54.2	53.8	54.4	39.0	52.0	50.3	51.2
Oleomargarine	do	32.4	33.1	33.0	—	—	26.1	28.0	27.9	—	33.9	34.1	34.4
Nut margarine	do	26.7	27.2	29.0	—	26.7	26.9	26.4	—	31.4	32.2	32.7	32.7
Cheese	do	25.0	34.8	31.9	31.7	22.0	36.2	35.0	35.4	23.0	35.8	33.3	33.5
Lard	do	15.7	17.8	16.9	17.5	15.0	16.6	16.1	16.6	16.8	17.3	16.8	17.2
Vegetable lard substitute	do	21.3	23.4	23.6	—	—	22.3	24.1	24.1	—	19.6	20.8	20.9
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	22.0	33.4	34.9	37.0	25.9	33.4	34.9	36.1	28.3	36.0	37.3	39.9
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.2	9.1	9.1	5.4	8.7	8.8	8.8	5.4	8.9	8.8	8.8
Flour	do	3.6	5.3	5.4	5.5	3.2	4.4	4.3	4.5	3.8	5.7	5.5	5.5
Corn meal	do	2.6	3.6	3.9	3.8	2.5	3.3	3.6	3.6	2.3	3.4	3.4	3.6
Rolled oats	do	—	9.2	9.0	8.9	—	8.7	8.4	8.4	—	9.3	9.2	9.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	—	9.8	9.7	9.7	—	8.8	8.8	8.8	—	9.9	10.1	10.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	—	26.2	26.3	25.5	—	22.8	22.4	22.3	—	26.3	25.8	25.8
Macaroni	Pound	—	20.9	21.5	21.1	—	19.1	18.7	19.1	—	18.0	19.2	19.2
Rice	do	8.6	8.6	9.7	9.7	9.0	9.0	9.5	10.0	8.2	9.2	10.0	10.2
Beans, navy	do	12.5	11.9	12.0	—	10.8	9.0	9.0	—	12.5	11.8	11.6	11.6
Potatoes	do	2.2	5.4	4.2	3.9	1.7	4.6	3.5	2.7	2.1	5.1	3.8	4.0
Onions	do	9.6	8.8	8.4	—	7.7	7.1	6.8	—	8.1	7.5	7.6	7.6
Cabbage	do	4.9	6.6	5.5	—	5.4	6.1	4.4	—	7.0	5.7	5.7	5.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	13.5	12.2	12.0	—	11.9	11.3	11.6	—	14.0	13.4	13.1	13.1
Corn, canned	do	15.6	16.0	15.8	—	14.8	14.9	15.3	—	17.0	16.1	16.4	16.4
Peas, canned	do	17.8	18.7	18.7	—	16.8	16.8	17.0	—	20.6	21.5	21.3	21.3
Tomatoes, canned	do	13.2	13.6	13.6	—	12.2	11.8	12.0	—	11.8	12.3	12.4	12.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.8	11.2	8.8	9.0	4.9	9.8	7.4	7.6	5.5	11.0	8.8	8.9
Tea	do	60.0	93.4	93.3	93.3	56.0	66.1	68.6	68.5	61.3	84.1	85.5	85.5
Coffee	do	32.0	36.8	41.5	41.3	24.8	33.2	38.6	38.3	28.8	39.1	41.3	41.2
Prunes	do	—	19.6	18.4	18.1	—	17.7	16.3	16.4	—	21.3	19.4	20.3
Raisins	do	—	20.5	17.1	16.8	—	14.7	13.8	14.2	—	19.2	16.7	16.9
Bananas	Dozen	—	28.1	26.6	26.2	—	28.6	27.6	27.6	—	38.0	38.0	37.5
Oranges	do	—	54.9	38.4	41.4	—	57.3	53.1	48.9	—	55.0	42.0	44.8

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

9

51 Cities on Specified Dates

July 15, 1913 and 1923, and for June and July 15, 1924. For 11
tion of July, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled by the bureau

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES

As some dealers occasionally fail to report, the number of quotations varies from month to month.

Boston, Mass.				Bridgeport, Conn.			Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.				Charleston, S. C.			
July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15, 1923	June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15, 1923	June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	
1913	1923						1913	1923						1913	1923			
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
1 35.8	1 64.6	1 64.6	1 64.9	48.7	47.4	48.0	24.0	40.0	40.0	40.3	31.1	30.5	30.8	21.8	35.6	33.3	33.3	
35.8	54.3	53.0	52.6	41.5	30.8	40.5	20.8	33.8	33.4	33.5	26.7	26.3	25.5	20.0	34.4	31.7	36.6	
25.6	38.5	38.9	39.0	36.8	35.5	35.5	17.0	28.7	28.8	29.0	24.3	24.1	24.1	20.5	28.8	27.8	26.1	
18.7	25.0	25.0	25.6	25.4	25.2	25.2	15.8	20.3	21.4	21.8	17.6	17.3	16.2	15.0	21.3	20.9	19.4	
	15.5	16.4	16.5	10.7	10.8	10.5	11.8	11.2	11.9	11.7	11.7	12.3	10.6	14.4	14.1	13.3		
24.2	35.0	33.6	33.1	33.3	33.0	31.5	22.3	35.1	33.1	33.1	28.3	26.9	26.9	20.0	30.6	30.6	30.6	
25.8	37.0	36.7	36.5	44.7	41.9	42.2	25.0	32.9	29.6	30.0	48.2	44.5	45.0	26.3	34.1	32.9	33.4	
33.0	52.1	50.6	51.2	55.3	50.6	51.0	28.7	45.9	46.3	46.3	51.8	50.5	47.7	28.3	41.3	41.1	42.3	
25.0	42.9	41.8	41.4	42.6	42.9	40.6	17.0	34.2	36.5	35.5	33.0	36.3	37.2	21.7	41.7	40.6	38.8	
26.2	38.6	40.4	39.6	37.9	40.2	38.9	22.0	35.2	36.9	35.8	30.3	31.3	29.9	22.2	37.1	34.7	35.8	
29.1	30.0	29.5	30.1	29.7	29.9	-----	27.4	27.1	27.3	36.4	37.4	34.9	-----	25.8	26.5	26.5		
8.9	14.4	12.4	13.4	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	12.3	12.0	12.0	14.0	14.3	14.3	11.7	18.0	18.5	18.5	
12.6	12.3	11.9	12.6	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.8	11.0	10.6	10.6	12.5	10.5	10.5	12.0	11.4	10.6		
35.5	50.4	50.1	51.4	49.4	49.5	50.6	33.0	47.7	49.3	49.5	50.7	44.5	45.0	34.0	47.9	47.9	47.9	
31.3	30.7	31.0	28.0	30.0	29.4	-----	28.3	29.1	28.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	28.0	31.4	31.3	
25.9	27.6	28.6	26.3	28.3	27.5	-----	27.1	27.1	27.3	32.7	32.8	32.7	-----	28.5	30.3	31.5		
22.3	38.4	36.5	35.7	37.7	38.1	37.3	20.5	35.7	34.9	34.4	37.5	37.1	37.5	20.0	33.9	30.3	20.7	
16.0	17.5	17.5	17.3	16.7	16.5	16.7	14.5	16.2	15.7	15.9	20.7	20.3	19.8	15.0	18.5	18.3	18.3	
23.9	21.8	21.4	23.0	25.0	25.0	-----	22.2	24.3	24.4	26.3	27.1	27.1	27.1	-----	22.5	24.3	24.3	
37.3	55.9	49.6	56.3	52.3	48.3	50.8	28.3	39.1	36.2	38.2	43.6	40.0	47.8	25.8	34.7	34.6	41.8	
5.9	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	5.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	9.7	9.6	9.6	6.2	10.2	10.7	10.7	
3.8	5.2	5.1	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.9	3.1	4.1	4.4	4.5	5.3	5.1	5.3	3.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	
3.5	5.3	5.2	5.3	6.6	7.2	7.1	2.6	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.3	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	
8.7	9.2	9.0	8.4	8.3	8.2	-----	7.7	7.6	7.5	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	-----	9.4	9.3	9.3	
9.0	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.9	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.3	10.0	9.9	10.0	
24.8	24.2	24.2	23.5	23.5	23.4	-----	24.0	23.9	23.9	28.8	27.5	27.5	27.5	-----	25.0	24.7	25.0	
23.5	22.9	22.9	24.0	23.1	23.1	-----	21.5	20.9	20.9	21.3	20.4	20.4	20.4	-----	20.6	19.6	20.0	
9.4	10.4	10.9	11.3	10.2	10.4	10.9	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.6	10.0	9.8	9.8	5.5	6.4	7.7	7.9	
10.6	10.3	10.3	11.7	10.4	10.4	10.4	-----	11.2	9.4	9.4	10.8	10.5	10.6	-----	11.8	10.7	10.9	
2.2	5.0	3.4	3.6	5.0	3.7	3.3	2.0	4.5	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.6	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	
7.6	7.7	8.4	8.5	6.6	7.3	-----	7.5	6.9	7.3	5.8	6.9	6.4	-----	7.5	6.9	6.8		
6.0	6.5	5.9	5.9	7.1	5.3	-----	4.7	5.1	4.9	7.1	7.2	6.5	4.4	5.7	5.5	5.7		
14.7	14.0	14.0	11.9	12.3	12.3	-----	11.5	10.5	10.4	17.5	16.1	15.7	15.7	-----	11.2	10.6	11.0	
19.2	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.9	18.9	-----	14.7	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.4		
21.3	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	-----	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.3	16.3	16.3	18.0	17.9	18.3			
13.2	12.9	12.9	13.5	13.9	13.9	-----	13.8	13.9	13.9	15.1	12.9	12.9	11.0	10.6	10.7			
5.4	10.4	7.9	8.1	10.4	8.1	8.2	5.3	10.2	7.7	7.7	13.0	10.3	10.5	5.0	10.2	7.7	7.8	
58.6	69.9	70.2	69.2	58.3	58.6	57.8	45.0	62.2	65.0	65.0	82.5	84.5	84.0	50.0	71.5	70.3		
33.0	43.2	49.7	49.4	36.1	40.9	40.9	29.3	35.3	38.9	39.3	45.4	50.3	50.3	26.3	33.8	35.9	36.3	
19.3	17.5	17.4	18.3	17.3	16.9	-----	18.7	16.1	16.4	20.6	19.0	18.8	18.8	-----	19.0	17.1	15.9	
15.9	15.1	15.0	17.0	15.1	15.1	-----	15.3	14.1	14.2	21.3	17.9	17.9	17.9	-----	16.9	14.8	14.8	
48.8	44.5	45.5	38.2	34.5	34.5	-----	47.2	40.8	39.4	2 15.2	2 15.5	2 15.3	2 15.3	-----	38.1	40.0	40.0	
58.0	55.3	56.2	55.7	48.1	49.6	-----	50.8	47.1	49.0	48.3	40.3	41.6	41.6	-----	53.1	38.5	42.2	

² Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article	Unit	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio				Cleveland, Ohio			
		July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924
		1913	1923			1913	1923			1913	1923		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Round steak	do	24.2	40.5	41.7	41.9	23.8	36.8	36.1	36.4	26.0	38.6	39.0	39.1
Rib roast	do	21.3	31.6	32.0	32.7	21.3	33.3	31.7	31.9	23.0	31.2	32.1	32.2
Chuck roast	do	20.2	30.2	32.1	31.8	19.1	28.8	28.5	28.3	20.0	26.4	26.4	26.5
Plate beef	do	15.9	19.5	21.1	20.9	15.2	19.0	19.0	18.8	17.5	19.6	21.7	21.6
Pork chops	do	11.3	11.8	12.7	12.4	11.6	14.0	14.2	13.9	11.7	10.5	11.4	11.5
Bacon, sliced	do	20.4	28.0	27.9	27.2	20.6	31.5	26.8	28.8	23.2	31.6	32.5	32.3
Ham, sliced	do	32.7	44.5	41.1	41.0	26.7	33.8	30.7	30.5	30.1	39.8	37.0	37.5
Lamb, leg of	do	32.3	48.2	47.6	47.0	29.7	47.5	47.2	47.8	38.0	47.9	50.4	50.0
Hens	do	20.2	38.0	38.6	37.7	15.7	34.9	37.2	35.1	20.7	36.6	38.3	38.0
Salmon, canned, red	do	20.2	33.3	35.0	34.0	23.3	34.9	37.6	35.2	22.0	35.6	37.3	36.5
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	8.0	14.0	12.0	12.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	11.5	10.9	10.8	—	11.4	10.7	10.3	—	—	11.9	11.0	10.7
Butter	Pound	32.3	45.7	47.6	47.4	34.4	45.4	48.2	48.7	35.2	49.0	52.4	53.0
Oleomargarine	do	25.5	26.4	26.4	—	29.7	29.9	30.2	—	29.1	31.1	30.9	33.7
Nut margarine	do	24.2	25.3	24.9	—	28.2	27.9	28.2	—	27.2	29.9	30.1	31.0
Cheese	do	25.0	39.9	38.3	38.5	21.0	37.0	33.2	34.0	23.0	35.2	34.5	33.1
Lard	do	15.1	16.8	17.6	17.6	14.2	15.2	14.8	15.7	16.5	18.0	18.4	18.4
Vegetable lard substitute	do	22.9	25.4	25.5	—	22.9	24.8	25.1	—	24.0	26.5	26.5	22.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	25.3	36.6	37.6	39.7	22.4	31.3	31.2	34.1	29.8	38.1	35.2	38.9
Bread	Pound	6.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	4.8	8.4	8.4	8.4	5.5	7.9	7.9	8.0
Flour	do	2.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	3.3	4.5	4.5	4.7	3.2	4.7	4.5	4.8
Corn meal	do	2.8	5.2	5.4	5.4	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.9	2.7	3.7	4.1	4.2
Rolled oats	do	—	8.5	8.4	8.5	—	8.6	8.3	8.4	—	8.5	8.7	8.7
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	—	9.2	9.5	9.3	—	9.3	9.0	9.0	—	9.8	9.9	10.0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	23.5	23.3	23.3	—	23.0	22.9	23.2	—	24.3	24.4	24.5	23.2
Macaroni	Pound	18.3	17.3	17.4	—	16.4	16.1	15.9	—	19.7	19.4	19.5	19.2
Rice	do	8.7	10.0	10.6	10.6	8.8	8.9	10.2	10.2	8.5	9.0	10.4	9.8
Beans, navy	do	11.3	9.6	9.6	—	10.4	7.9	7.7	—	11.0	8.5	8.5	10.0
Potatoes	do	2.1	4.6	2.9	3.6	2.2	4.2	3.7	3.1	2.0	4.7	3.3	3.3
Onions	do	8.0	6.3	7.1	—	6.5	6.9	6.0	—	7.5	6.4	7.0	8.8
Cabbage	do	5.8	5.6	5.2	—	4.4	5.3	3.7	—	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.9	12.7	12.9	—	11.7	11.4	11.3	—	12.8	12.2	12.8	13.2
Corn, canned	do	14.9	15.4	15.8	—	13.8	14.1	14.1	—	15.1	16.1	15.0	12.2
Peas, canned	do	16.3	17.7	17.8	—	16.9	16.9	16.9	—	16.6	17.2	17.2	14.2
Tomatoes, canned	do	14.0	14.1	14.2	—	12.7	12.6	12.7	—	13.8	13.9	14.1	13.2
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.1	10.0	8.1	8.1	5.2	10.3	8.1	8.1	5.3	10.4	8.3	8.2
Tea	do	53.3	72.8	73.1	72.3	60.0	72.0	74.4	74.4	50.0	68.7	67.3	66.4
Coffee	do	30.7	38.3	43.7	43.8	25.6	33.7	36.7	37.3	26.5	40.6	45.5	45.3
Prunes	do	19.8	18.5	19.2	—	19.2	18.3	17.6	—	18.4	17.3	17.3	19.2
Raisins	do	17.6	16.5	16.4	—	17.7	15.6	15.5	—	16.9	15.0	15.0	16.0
Bananas	Dozen	40.2	41.3	40.4	—	41.3	37.1	37.9	—	50.3	44.2	47.5	39.2
Oranges	do	53.3	47.0	48.2	—	52.1	43.7	41.9	—	53.3	48.4	45.0	50.0

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "rump" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

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CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Columbus, Ohio				Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
ine 5, 24	July 15, 1924	July 15—		July 15—															
		July 15, 1923	June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924															
		Cts.	Cts.																
ts. 0. 0	39.1																		
37.5	38.7	22.8	34.4	34.5	34.5	25.3	35.7	33.1	32.8	25.0	40.4	41.1	40.1	35.5	60.4	1 58.9	1 59.3		
32.2	33.1	20.8	30.6	30.9	30.0	23.2	31.4	29.0	29.0	20.2	32.8	32.2	32.4	28.0	44.3	42.9	43.3		
26.5	28.6	27.9	19.7	26.7	27.5	17.8	24.7	23.7	22.9	19.8	28.0	28.1	28.4	24.0	28.9	28.8	27.9		
21.6	23.5	16.3	21.7	21.5	21.8	16.2	19.6	18.0	18.0	15.0	19.4	20.6	20.8	18.5	21.6	21.6	21.7		
11.5	15.3	14.8	13.2	15.4	15.5	9.6	11.2	10.6	10.1	11.5	11.5	12.5	12.5	12.7	13.6	13.6	13.8		
32.3	29.3	29.8	22.0	28.8	29.4	29.3	20.3	30.8	28.0	28.4	20.6	33.4	31.6	31.1	22.5	30.1	28.7	28.8	
37.5	38.1	37.5	38.0	38.4	38.6	39.5	31.0	43.0	39.8	40.5	24.5	40.6	36.1	35.1	26.2	36.8	34.4	32.7	
50.0	45.9	46.5	47.4	31.3	50.0	49.4	33.3	52.6	47.5	47.6	28.0	49.4	49.0	49.7	32.7	46.7	46.4	45.7	
38.0	43.0	41.0	22.0	41.3	44.3	42.5	17.8	36.7	35.9	35.2	17.6	41.9	41.7	40.1	21.0	41.7	41.9	40.9	
36.5	34.5	33.5	17.8	29.1	28.9	32.4	21.4	29.8	30.2	30.4	21.6	35.8	37.3	36.5	25.0	42.8	41.9	41.3	
29.2	31.0	31.8	32.0	—	30.5	30.8	31.4	—	33.3	32.7	32.9	—	30.1	29.7	29.4	—	31.1	30.8	30.8
12.0	12.0	12.5	12.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.4	11.8	11.7	11.7	7.9	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	14.0	12.0	12.0
10.7	11.7	11.7	10.8	—	13.9	14.0	13.6	—	11.7	11.3	10.7	—	11.7	11.0	10.6	—	13.4	13.0	12.5
53.0	46.3	48.3	36.0	48.1	47.6	50.3	36.4	43.6	43.8	44.7	33.7	48.3	48.8	49.2	35.1	48.7	48.8	50.5	
30.9	28.8	28.8	—	28.3	35.0	35.0	—	29.3	32.0	32.0	—	28.8	29.5	29.6	—	31.7	31.7	31.7	
30.1	27.4	27.8	—	31.3	32.4	32.6	—	28.6	29.1	29.3	—	26.4	26.9	27.1	—	28.3	30.0	30.0	
33.1	33.2	33.5	20.0	34.5	33.4	32.8	26.1	38.4	36.7	36.7	20.7	36.1	35.5	35.2	23.4	38.4	37.5	37.9	
18.4	14.3	14.6	15.0	16.8	20.2	21.2	21.2	16.3	18.8	17.9	18.0	16.3	17.3	17.1	17.6	15.2	16.5	16.6	
26.5	24.7	25.0	—	21.1	21.8	22.3	—	20.6	25.4	25.8	—	23.6	25.4	25.2	—	24.1	26.0	26.0	
38.9	29.5	31.5	24.0	32.2	30.9	35.7	27.1	34.8	32.9	36.1	27.0	38.0	35.1	38.2	38.0	50.6	44.1	48.5	
8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	5.4	8.9	8.7	8.7	5.4	8.1	7.7	7.7	5.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	6.2	9.1	8.8	8.8
4.8	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	2.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.4	5.0	4.9	4.9
4.2	3.1	3.6	3.7	2.6	3.6	4.5	4.4	2.4	3.3	3.2	3.5	2.8	4.3	4.6	4.6	3.4	6.0	7.0	7.1
8.7	9.2	9.3	9.5	—	10.6	10.6	10.5	—	9.3	8.9	8.9	—	8.9	8.7	9.0	—	9.7	9.4	9.5
10.0	9.9	9.7	9.7	—	10.4	9.8	9.8	—	9.9	10.0	10.0	—	9.0	9.1	8.9	—	9.9	10.1	10.1
24.5	23.1	24.3	24.3	—	24.9	25.2	25.2	—	24.8	24.7	24.7	—	23.9	23.6	23.6	—	26.8	26.5	26.5
19.5	19.4	19.6	19.4	—	21.1	21.2	21.1	—	20.7	19.9	20.0	—	19.1	18.6	18.1	—	23.6	22.9	23.1
9.8	10.1	10.2	10.3	9.3	10.2	10.7	10.6	8.6	9.5	9.9	10.0	8.4	9.4	9.7	9.7	10.0	10.3	10.4	10.4
8.5	7.8	8.2	8.0	—	11.3	11.7	11.5	—	12.6	10.6	10.7	—	10.8	8.0	8.0	—	10.9	9.9	9.9
3.3	4.9	3.3	3.7	2.2	4.6	4.5	4.7	2.1	3.8	3.3	3.5	1.9	4.5	2.9	2.8	2.2	4.8	3.7	3.3
7.0	8.5	7.7	7.4	—	8.1	7.0	7.3	—	8.6	6.3	7.3	—	6.8	7.0	6.8	—	8.8	8.1	8.1
5.7	5.3	6.2	5.8	—	6.5	5.8	6.0	—	5.7	6.1	5.4	—	5.7	5.6	5.3	—	4.9	6.7	5.0
12.8	13.5	13.7	13.6	—	14.4	15.0	15.0	—	14.7	14.1	13.8	—	12.1	11.9	11.5	—	13.0	12.8	12.5
15.9	12.6	13.7	13.7	—	16.1	18.2	18.0	—	15.0	15.0	14.8	—	14.7	15.6	15.7	—	16.1	15.9	15.8
17.2	14.6	16.3	16.4	—	20.9	21.8	21.8	—	16.3	16.8	16.8	—	16.9	17.4	17.4	—	17.9	18.5	18.6
14.1	13.3	13.5	13.7	—	14.2	14.4	14.2	—	13.3	14.3	14.7	—	13.2	13.1	13.0	—	13.7	13.9	13.8
8.2	10.6	8.7	5.7	11.2	9.1	9.3	5.6	11.0	9.0	9.3	5.3	10.3	8.1	8.1	5.4	11.0	8.6	8.6	
66.4	74.7	78.9	78.9	66.7	91.3	99.5	99.6	52.8	68.4	68.3	67.2	43.3	63.3	63.9	63.8	44.2	58.8	59.6	59.1
45.3	37.5	41.8	42.8	36.7	42.5	49.0	51.2	29.4	36.6	41.2	41.7	29.3	37.8	40.9	41.6	33.0	39.5	44.2	44.4
17.3	19.6	18.4	18.5	—	22.3	20.0	20.0	—	20.4	17.5	18.5	—	19.5	17.9	17.9	—	17.9	15.9	15.3
15.0	16.5	16.2	15.7	—	19.0	17.2	16.9	—	18.3	14.8	14.8	—	16.6	15.5	15.4	—	17.5	15.8	15.8
47.5	39.4	38.5	38.5	—	34.0	33.0	31.3	—	12.2	11.3	11.6	—	38.8	36.2	35.6	—	11.1	9.5	9.8
45.9	50.3	41.4	41.6	—	53.6	52.6	52.9	—	53.5	42.2	40.4	—	55.0	47.8	48.6	—	54.4	45.1	40.1

² Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article	Unit	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.			Jacksonville, Fla.		
		July 15, 1923	June 1924	July 1924	July 15— 1913	June 1924	July 1924	July 15— 1913	June 1924	July 1924
					Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	30.2	28.6	28.5	25.5	38.7	37.9	38.1	26.0	34.4
Round steak	do	29.5	28.8	27.3	24.7	37.4	36.9	36.9	22.0	28.1
Rib roast	do	24.0	23.3	22.9	18.2	25.9	27.2	27.1	23.3	25.0
Chuck roast	do	20.0	17.7	17.9	16.4	22.8	23.3	22.7	14.0	17.6
Plate beef	do	15.3	15.2	14.5	12.1	13.8	14.2	13.7	10.3	10.4
Pork chops	do	28.5	27.1	27.5	22.0	28.6	28.2	28.1	22.3	28.1
Bacon, sliced	do	45.4	40.5	40.9	30.7	37.6	32.4	32.1	27.8	34.5
Ham, sliced	do	44.7	44.3	43.8	32.8	50.0	47.7	47.1	28.7	43.8
Lamb, leg of	do	35.8	32.0	33.0	22.7	43.3	41.7	43.3	19.3	37.5
Hens	do	30.1	32.4	29.6	21.0	32.9	35.1	33.1	22.8	30.8
Salmon, canned, red	do	30.6	29.8	29.5	—	37.0	35.1	34.3	30.5	31.9
Milk, fresh	Quart	15.3	15.8	15.3	8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	16.7	18.7
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	12.9	12.3	11.8	—	11.6	10.9	10.2	12.7	12.2
Butter	Pound	47.0	49.0	49.2	33.2	46.7	46.2	47.4	38.6	49.8
Oleomargarine	do	31.7	33.0	33.0	—	29.0	29.6	30.3	27.8	29.0
Nut margarine	do	28.8	29.6	30.0	—	27.1	28.5	28.8	26.8	28.6
Cheese	do	33.5	30.9	30.9	21.3	35.1	32.9	33.6	22.5	33.4
Lard	do	18.6	19.1	19.3	15.2	14.3	14.4	14.6	15.5	17.0
Vegetable lard substitute	do	17.8	17.4	18.0	—	23.9	25.4	25.0	22.9	23.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	30.3	31.4	35.6	22.2	29.3	28.5	32.0	30.6	37.8
Bread	Pound	7.1	7.0	7.5	5.1	8.5	8.5	8.5	10.3	9.9
Flour	do	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.2	4.5	4.4	4.5	3.8	5.4
Corn meal	do	3.8	4.2	4.5	2.6	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.0	3.5
Rolled oats	do	8.8	9.0	9.1	—	7.6	7.6	7.6	9.5	8.9
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	9.7	9.7	9.8	—	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.7	9.6
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	23.9	24.1	24.2	—	24.4	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.7
Macaroni	Pound	20.2	19.0	19.1	—	18.4	18.9	19.0	19.5	19.6
Rice	do	7.8	9.2	9.4	9.2	10.2	10.7	10.8	6.6	8.7
Beans, navy	do	10.8	10.5	10.5	—	10.9	8.4	8.6	11.6	11.0
Potatoes	do	4.7	3.7	4.1	2.2	4.3	2.4	3.5	2.6	5.5
Onions	do	6.8	5.5	6.0	—	8.4	6.8	7.5	8.2	7.0
Cabbage	do	6.3	3.7	4.9	—	4.9	5.5	4.5	5.9	5.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	13.7	12.8	13.1	—	13.4	13.5	13.1	12.0	11.5
Corn, canned	do	13.8	15.4	15.4	—	13.3	14.4	13.9	16.3	17.9
Peas, canned	do	18.8	18.2	18.5	—	15.9	16.1	16.0	16.8	18.5
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.2	12.1	12.1	—	13.9	14.1	14.3	11.5	10.9
Sugar, granulated	Pound	10.3	8.2	8.3	5.8	11.0	8.4	8.6	5.9	10.6
Tea	do	71.0	74.5	73.7	69.0	77.0	79.4	79.3	60.0	87.5
Coffee	do	33.0	36.0	36.5	30.0	38.2	43.8	43.9	34.5	39.1
Prunes	do	18.8	18.8	19.1	—	19.4	20.1	20.1	19.5	18.9
Raisins	do	18.2	16.1	16.1	—	18.1	17.1	16.9	18.6	17.1
Bananas	Dozen	30.8	30.5	29.5	—	33.0	32.1	30.8	35.8	29.0
Oranges	do	46.8	38.9	37.9	—	50.2	41.6	40.6	50.6	34.3

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.				
	July 15—	June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924		July 15—	June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924		July 15—	June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924		July 15—	June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924					
	1913	1923		1913	1923		1913	1923	1913	1923		1913	1923		1913	1923				
1.0	Clts.	Clts.	Clts.	Clts.	Clts.	Clts.	Clts.	Clts.	Clts.	Clts.	Clts.	Clts.	Clts.	Clts.	Clts.	Clts.	Clts.			
5.0	35.0	38.7	38.3	38.1	26.7	35.5	33.9	33.2	24.0	33.8	36.3	34.9	23.6	33.5	33.3	36.2	59.4	57.0	56.1	
5.0	28.9	34.0	32.5	32.5	20.0	32.9	30.7	30.3	21.0	27.4	30.4	28.8	20.4	30.4	29.6	29.7	50.9	46.3	45.4	
5.7	26.7	25.8	26.4	26.3	20.0	27.1	25.2	25.0	19.6	28.6	29.6	28.9	18.3	24.5	25.2	20.7	30.6	28.7	28.5	
8.0	18.2	18.7	19.2	19.2	16.7	20.5	19.2	18.4	15.8	17.6	19.9	19.6	15.6	17.9	18.9	18.8	22.8	22.1	22.6	
0.4	10.4	11.1	11.4	11.2	13.8	15.3	15.0	14.8	12.3	12.5	14.1	13.6	13.1	13.3	14.0	14.2	15.8	16.2	16.1	
0.4	28.3	20.4	27.6	27.0	26.8	23.3	30.4	28.9	29.7	25.4	35.8	36.4	35.8	20.1	24.8	25.8	25.6	20.7	30.8	29.9
0.0	33.5	30.6	42.0	38.3	7.3	37.5	40.0	37.2	37.4	34.0	49.1	46.8	47.5	29.4	33.2	30.2	30.2	33.9	30.8	30.9
0.1	41.7	28.8	46.4	45.0	45.3	30.0	47.9	44.7	45.0	36.7	57.8	57.2	57.9	30.0	41.1	40.9	41.5	29.2	41.4	38.6
0.0	34.6	18.5	33.6	36.8	37.4	20.8	36.1	41.2	37.9	18.8	33.4	32.9	33.3	18.3	36.0	41.0	37.0	21.8	37.4	39.2
0.1	34.0	17.8	20.7	31.5	31.8	20.0	28.1	28.0	28.4	26.4	39.3	38.8	38.3	23.3	31.0	37.4	37.4	24.3	42.5	42.1
0.9	31.9	-	33.0	33.9	33.8	-	31.3	31.4	30.9	-	38.4	37.3	37.3	-	28.9	29.6	29.8	-	29.6	29.5
0.7	18.7	8.7	13.3	13.3	10.0	15.3	15.7	15.7	10.0	15.0	15.3	17.0	8.8	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	13.8	12.0	
0.2	12.0	12.1	12.0	11.5	-	13.3	12.5	12.1	-	10.7	10.3	10.1	-	12.2	12.4	12.3	-	13.8	13.0	
0.1	50.2	35.4	47.2	47.3	39.4	49.4	44.0	47.8	37.0	54.4	51.2	50.4	35.3	47.4	48.4	49.1	38.1	52.0	51.6	
0.0	30.0	-	27.2	28.0	28.0	-	31.0	31.4	31.4	-	32.1	34.2	34.2	-	28.0	29.6	30.0	-	29.2	28.8
0.6	28.3	27.8	27.8	-	27.3	29.1	29.1	-	28.2	28.5	28.5	-	26.6	29.6	30.2	-	21.7	22.7	22.7	
0.3	30.6	21.8	36.1	34.7	34.7	23.3	36.5	33.5	33.5	19.5	36.6	37.4	37.0	21.7	33.9	30.9	31.6	21.0	35.2	35.5
0.5	17.4	16.2	17.4	16.9	17.3	16.3	19.0	18.8	18.8	18.3	19.0	19.5	19.0	15.4	14.3	14.6	15.2	16.0	17.2	16.8
0.2	23.3	23.8	26.0	25.7	-	21.2	20.7	20.7	-	22.2	24.5	24.5	-	23.5	27.3	27.3	-	20.8	23.3	23.4
0.6	41.8	23.1	31.4	34.5	26.7	34.7	32.9	34.6	33.0	38.9	40.7	42.1	22.1	29.0	30.3	32.9	32.3	46.7	42.5	45.1
0.9	10.1	6.1	8.0	8.3	8.3	6.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	6.0	9.0	9.3	9.3	5.7	8.5	8.4	8.4	6.1	8.4	8.3
0.4	5.5	3.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	3.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	3.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.1	5.1	3.4	5.1	4.7
0.7	4.1	2.6	4.4	4.6	4.8	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.6	4.6	4.6
0.9	8.8	-	8.5	9.0	9.0	-	10.5	9.2	9.2	-	9.8	9.3	9.3	-	8.3	8.4	8.7	-	8.6	8.6
0.6	9.6	-	10.2	9.9	9.9	-	9.7	9.5	9.6	-	9.6	9.7	9.8	-	9.0	9.4	9.1	-	9.9	9.7
0.7	24.3	-	25.2	25.2	25.2	-	24.5	24.7	24.7	-	23.0	23.3	23.3	-	23.6	24.3	24.3	-	24.9	24.4
0.6	19.5	21.9	22.0	22.0	-	21.3	20.2	20.0	-	15.5	15.4	15.7	-	16.5	16.9	16.9	-	24.9	24.0	24.1
0.2	9.5	8.7	9.5	9.5	9.7	8.3	7.7	8.6	9.1	7.7	9.5	10.0	9.9	8.1	8.0	9.7	9.8	8.8	9.0	9.7
0.0	11.1	-	11.6	9.7	9.6	-	12.0	10.0	9.9	-	9.7	9.4	9.4	-	9.9	8.3	8.1	-	11.2	9.4
2	4.1	1.8	2.8	2.9	2.4	1.8	3.8	3.3	2.9	1.7	3.6	3.7	3.4	2.0	3.6	2.7	2.2	2.0	5.0	3.2
0	7.4	-	7.5	7.4	7.1	-	8.2	7.1	6.9	-	6.9	5.4	5.3	-	4.9	6.6	5.6	-	7.6	7.4
4	5.8	-	3.7	5.1	3.0	-	6.8	6.3	5.4	-	4.1	4.1	5.6	-	4.1	5.6	4.0	-	7.4	7.4
5.5	11.5	-	14.0	14.0	14.0	-	13.1	12.4	12.8	-	13.1	12.4	12.6	-	11.6	11.8	11.9	-	14.5	14.1
9	17.9	-	13.6	14.7	14.7	-	15.5	14.6	14.6	-	16.6	15.5	15.5	-	13.5	15.5	15.5	-	17.5	18.3
5	18.7	-	15.2	16.5	16.5	-	18.3	18.8	18.8	-	18.9	17.4	18.1	-	15.5	16.5	16.8	-	20.9	20.6
9	11.1	-	13.9	13.7	13.9	-	13.3	12.9	12.7	-	15.5	14.3	14.3	-	11.6	12.2	12.3	-	20.9	20.4
8	8.8	-	5.7	10.6	8.8	8.9	8.8	11.3	8.7	9.0	5.5	10.1	8.0	8.4	5.2	10.6	8.2	8.6	5.3	10.8
2	92.2	-	54.0	79.7	79.0	79.2	50.0	91.4	86.0	88.8	54.5	69.4	69.1	62.5	71.5	72.9	72.6	47.0	57.7	59.5
4	42.0	-	27.8	39.1	44.5	44.9	30.8	41.0	44.4	44.8	36.3	39.4	46.2	27.5	36.3	40.4	40.1	32.0	39.6	45.5
9	18.7	-	19.4	18.5	18.7	-	21.1	18.4	17.8	-	18.8	16.8	15.9	-	19.1	15.5	16.0	-	18.6	16.2
1	17.0	-	20.4	16.7	16.1	-	19.7	18.5	17.5	-	17.5	13.5	13.0	-	17.6	14.9	14.6	-	16.3	14.6
0	30.0	-	43.0	40.0	40.2	-	40.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	41.5	10.1	10.4	-	37.1	38.0	37.0	-	42.1	4.9
3	47.5	-	52.6	45.6	46.1	-	47.7	43.3	42.6	-	38.0	37.5	42.5	-	44.0	39.4	40.0	-	53.9	47.4

² No. 2½ can.³ No. 3 can.⁴ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article	Unit	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 1924	July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924
		1913	1923			1913	1923			1913	1923		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Round steak	do	22.9	35.0	32.9	32.9	23.0	29.5	38.5	38.6	24.2	35.4	32.6	33.9
Rib roast	do	19.7	30.2	28.8	28.8	21.2	35.1	33.0	33.3	22.2	31.4	29.4	30.2
Chuck roast	do	20.4	26.2	24.5	25.2	18.8	27.3	27.3	27.5	20.5	26.4	25.3	26.6
Plate beef	do	15.9	19.4	18.3	18.1	16.6	21.5	22.5	22.4	17.3	20.7	20.4	20.9
Pork chops	do	12.2	13.6	13.4	13.4	11.6	11.8	12.8	12.6	10.3	9.9	10.8	10.9
Bacon, sliced	do	20.0	25.7	24.8	25.0	20.0	31.4	28.3	28.7	19.3	29.3	29.1	28.6
Ham, sliced	do	31.4	37.5	31.5	31.8	28.6	41.2	36.8	36.7	27.7	41.5	38.0	38.3
Lamb, leg of	do	30.7	43.8	42.9	42.5	29.0	45.0	42.6	42.7	30.0	46.8	43.4	43.4
Hens	do	21.2	37.3	37.8	36.8	20.5	40.2	39.4	38.1	16.5	35.9	36.7	36.3
Salmon, canned, red	do	36.9	47.1	44.4	44.9	31.3	45.1	45.9	45.9	31.0	44.1	44.0	44.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	15.0	14.7	14.7	7.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	7.0	11.0	10.0	10.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	12.8	18.1	11.8	11.3	—	11.6	11.3	10.9	—	12.4	12.1	11.5
Butter	Pound	36.9	47.1	44.4	44.9	31.3	45.1	45.9	45.9	31.0	44.1	44.0	44.8
Oleomargarine	do	30.0	29.5	27.5	—	—	26.8	27.5	27.3	—	27.5	28.5	28.3
Nut margarine	do	25.0	24.0	23.7	—	—	25.5	26.4	26.7	—	25.8	25.6	25.5
Cheese	do	20.0	33.7	28.7	28.8	21.0	34.6	30.3	30.8	20.8	34.7	32.0	31.6
Lard	do	15.9	15.8	14.5	14.8	15.6	17.5	17.8	18.0	15.4	17.0	16.2	16.7
Vegetable lard substitute	do	22.9	23.0	24.0	—	—	23.2	25.2	25.2	—	24.5	27.1	27.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	24.0	32.3	31.6	34.4	23.8	29.1	29.7	32.0	22.7	29.3	29.9	31.4
Bread	Pound	6.0	8.9	8.9	9.1	5.6	8.9	9.2	9.2	5.6	9.0	8.9	8.9
Flour	do	3.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	3.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.0	4.4	4.7	4.9
Corn meal	do	2.0	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.0	3.9	4.4	4.4	2.4	4.1	4.2	4.1
Rolled oats	do	—	9.4	9.2	9.2	—	7.1	8.2	8.1	—	8.8	8.1	8.1
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	—	9.7	9.8	9.5	—	9.2	9.2	9.2	—	10.2	9.9	9.9
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	—	24.4	24.3	24.4	—	24.2	23.9	24.0	—	24.4	24.0	24.1
Macaroni	Pound	—	17.5	18.7	18.6	—	17.2	17.2	17.2	—	17.8	17.2	17.2
Rice	do	8.0	7.9	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.8	10.3	10.3	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.7
Beans, navy	do	—	11.4	9.3	9.1	—	11.5	9.1	8.9	—	11.7	9.4	9.3
Potatoes	do	1.9	3.9	3.3	3.2	2.0	4.1	2.5	3.1	1.7	2.4	2.6	3.2
Onions	do	6.2	5.8	5.3	—	—	7.9	7.3	7.4	—	8.1	7.6	7.4
Cabbage	do	4.5	4.5	4.1	—	—	5.9	5.8	5.5	—	5.4	5.8	5.2
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	13.0	13.0	12.8	—	—	11.6	11.7	11.6	—	13.9	13.8	13.8
Corn, canned	do	15.4	14.5	14.3	—	—	15.2	15.8	15.7	—	13.2	13.5	13.8
Peas, canned	do	18.5	18.3	18.3	—	—	15.5	16.6	16.7	—	16.0	16.3	16.4
Tomatoes, canned	do	—	13.3	12.6	13.0	—	13.8	14.1	14.1	—	14.7	14.6	14.6
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.7	10.8	8.7	8.5	5.5	10.3	8.0	8.0	5.6	10.7	8.6	8.6
Tea	do	63.8	84.5	83.3	83.3	50.0	70.8	70.4	69.9	45.0	65.0	64.7	64.7
Coffee	do	27.5	37.4	39.5	40.5	27.5	34.9	39.4	39.1	30.8	41.9	45.7	45.7
Prunes	do	—	19.0	15.4	15.7	—	20.1	17.7	17.6	—	21.1	18.4	17.8
Raisins	do	—	18.7	16.2	16.5	—	17.4	15.0	15.6	—	17.8	15.2	15.5
Bananas	Dozen	—	37.5	31.4	32.2	—	30.9	9.3	9.4	—	32.1	10.5	10.6
Oranges	do	—	53.8	43.8	49.1	—	52.6	45.4	40.6	—	53.7	47.4	48.8

¹ Whole.² No. 3 can.³ Per pound.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

15

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.			New Haven, Conn.			New Orleans, La.			New York, N. Y.									
June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15, 1923	July 15—		July 15, 1924	July 15—															
			July 15, 1924	June 15, 1924		July 15, 1923	June 15, 1924		July 15, 1924	June 15, 1924		July 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924					
			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.														
32.6	33.9	32.1	30.5	30.0	28.4	47.9	46.5	46.6	33.2	51.5	52.1	51.9	22.5	33.2	33.0	27.0	45.3	43.8	43.8		
29.4	30.2	31.3	28.9	28.6	28.0	45.3	43.8	43.8	30.0	42.4	42.7	42.5	19.5	29.8	30.2	29.3	26.1	43.7	42.1	42.0	
25.3	26.6	26.0	25.0	24.4	21.2	38.1	36.0	35.5	24.8	36.0	35.3	35.0	19.4	28.3	28.9	28.0	22.6	38.1	37.4	37.1	
20.4	20.9	20.3	19.8	20.0	18.0	23.5	24.3	24.5	20.0	26.9	25.7	25.6	14.5	19.9	19.8	18.8	16.4	23.2	23.4	23.0	
10.8	10.9	15.4	15.2	14.8	13.5	12.9	13.3	12.8	-----	14.3	14.0	14.4	11.3	14.1	15.1	15.0	14.9	18.4	18.7	18.8	
29.1	28.6	32.9	30.9	32.3	22.8	32.6	31.6	30.7	22.8	32.8	30.6	30.1	23.1	31.1	29.4	28.8	22.6	33.5	33.0	32.8	
38.0	38.3	39.8	34.9	34.9	25.8	38.2	35.4	35.9	29.3	40.0	36.4	36.4	31.3	39.2	35.8	35.5	26.4	38.2	35.0	36.0	
43.4	43.4	44.1	40.8	41.9	22.0	28.0	21	26.4	125.9	34.0	53.7	51.0	50.6	30.0	41.9	42.0	42.5	30.0	52.4	49.0	49.5
36.7	36.3	36.6	36.0	35.0	21.2	41.4	41.6	40.2	21.4	43.8	41.9	40.4	21.3	40.3	40.3	38.9	18.1	38.1	39.0	38.0	
30.6	30.0	33.6	36.0	34.2	24.0	36.2	39.5	37.5	24.0	39.1	40.8	40.5	19.2	35.5	34.7	34.1	22.6	35.9	38.9	37.2	
37.1	37.4	29.2	28.5	28.4	27.4	27.9	28.1	-----	33.6	31.6	31.3	-----	39.0	42.0	41.7	-----	28.6	28.5	28.5		
10.0	10.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	9.0	15.5	14.5	14.5	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	9.3	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	
12.1	11.5	13.0	11.5	11.1	11.9	11.4	10.7	-----	12.6	12.2	11.7	-----	11.8	11.1	10.5	-----	11.8	11.0	10.4		
44.0	44.8	51.1	47.8	49.4	35.6	48.4	51.3	51.9	33.8	48.1	48.2	49.1	34.1	49.9	48.1	50.0	34.4	47.7	49.4	50.3	
28.5	28.3	30.3	31.2	31.7	-----	29.4	30.9	31.3	-----	31.4	32.3	32.3	-----	29.6	30.4	30.4	-----	29.8	30.8	30.8	
25.6	25.5	27.5	27.8	29.1	26.9	28.0	27.5	-----	27.7	29.8	29.3	-----	28.8	28.3	27.8	-----	26.5	28.0	27.9		
32.0	31.6	35.0	32.0	31.6	24.2	38.8	41.0	40.3	22.0	36.6	36.2	36.4	22.0	35.0	31.6	31.5	19.4	37.8	36.9	37.1	
16.2	16.7	17.0	16.5	16.7	16.0	16.8	17.2	17.3	15.7	16.8	16.7	17.0	15.1	16.1	16.0	17.1	16.2	18.0	18.0	17.9	
27.1	27.4	18.9	19.8	18.4	-----	22.4	25.0	25.2	-----	22.3	23.9	24.3	-----	22.6	21.7	21.8	-----	23.3	25.5	25.6	
9.9	31.4	36.2	33.4	38.3	38.2	47.4	45.9	47.9	39.0	49.1	43.3	48.5	27.6	34.6	34.2	39.2	35.9	48.0	44.4	48.7	
8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	5.6	8.5	8.6	8.6	6.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	5.1	7.6	7.7	7.7	6.4	9.6	9.5	9.5	
4.7	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.0	3.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	3.3	4.6	4.6	4.9	3.9	5.7	5.4	5.4	3.3	4.9	4.8	5.0	
4.2	4.1	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.6	6.0	6.6	6.3	3.2	5.7	6.1	5.9	2.7	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.4	5.2	5.5	5.5	
8.1	8.1	8.9	8.5	8.5	-----	8.2	8.3	8.2	-----	8.7	8.8	8.9	-----	8.6	8.5	8.6	-----	8.3	8.7	8.8	
9.9	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.3	-----	8.8	8.9	8.8	-----	9.6	9.6	9.6	-----	9.3	9.3	9.4	-----	8.6	8.8	8.8	
4.0	24.1	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.7	23.3	23.5	-----	23.6	23.8	23.4	-----	23.8	24.0	24.0	-----	22.9	22.6	22.6		
7.2	17.2	20.0	18.4	18.7	21.4	20.9	20.9	-----	22.8	22.7	22.5	-----	8.9	8.6	8.9	-----	20.4	20.0	20.1		
9.7	9.7	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.3	9.6	10.4	10.5	7.4	8.8	9.4	9.5	8.0	8.9	9.6		
9.4	9.3	11.8	9.9	9.8	10.9	9.9	9.6	9.3	-----	11.4	9.5	9.5	-----	10.3	8.8	9.0	-----	11.8	10.4	10.5	
2.6	3.2	3.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	5.0	3.8	3.3	2.1	5.0	3.2	3.3	2.0	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.5	5.1	4.4	3.7	
7.6	7.4	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.3	7.0	7.5	-----	8.6	7.7	7.3	-----	5.0	4.9	5.2	-----	7.8	6.9	7.4		
5.8	5.2	5.6	3.9	4.2	6.0	6.2	5.3	-----	5.6	6.3	5.3	-----	4.8	4.3	4.6	-----	5.3	5.5	3.7		
13.8	13.8	12.2	12.3	11.9	10.9	11.3	11.4	-----	12.1	11.8	11.9	-----	12.7	12.2	12.2	-----	11.7	12.0	11.8		
.5	13.8	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.4	15.3	14.9	-----	18.4	17.8	17.7	-----	13.1	13.4	13.8	-----	15.3	15.8	15.7		
3.3	16.4	15.9	16.5	16.1	17.0	18.2	17.9	-----	20.8	20.6	20.5	-----	17.4	16.9	16.9	-----	16.8	18.3	18.2		
6	14.6	12.4	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	-----	21.8	21.9	21.9	-----	11.7	11.5	11.5	-----	11.8	11.7	11.9		
6	8.6	10.9	8.5	8.6	5.3	10.3	7.7	7.8	5.3	10.5	8.4	8.4	5.2	9.8	7.5	7.7	4.9	9.6	7.4	7.4	
7	64.7	74.3	75.5	75.5	53.8	54.5	58.1	57.2	55.0	57.7	59.2	59.9	62.1	69.0	71.7	71.7	43.3	55.9	59.8	59.8	
7	45.7	37.7	40.3	40.9	29.3	35.6	40.6	40.7	33.8	39.8	45.1	45.2	26.7	32.5	35.6	35.8	27.5	34.5	39.8	40.2	
4	17.8	22.0	17.9	17.0	16.4	15.5	15.3	-----	18.5	16.1	16.3	-----	19.7	17.9	18.1	-----	17.3	16.1	15.9		
2	15.5	18.2	16.0	16.5	15.4	15.3	15.3	-----	16.4	14.8	15.0	-----	18.3	15.5	15.2	-----	15.8	15.5	15.6		
.5	10.6	31.8	29.0	27.5	39.3	36.7	35.6	-----	34.2	33.8	34.6	-----	24.0	19.0	19.0	-----	44.6	39.3	37.3		
4	48.8	51.7	34.2	35.5	57.4	53.4	52.3	-----	54.8	47.1	44.8	-----	53.8	41.7	38.0	-----	60.1	54.0	56.7		

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article	Unit	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		July 15, 1923	June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15, 1923	June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924
					1913	1923					
Sirloin steak	Pound	42.1	43.0	42.9	25.2	37.0	37.2	37.1	36.1	34.1	36.1
Round steak	do	36.2	35.1	35.1	22.0	34.6	34.2	33.7	34.8	31.7	33.1
Rib roast	do	33.7	32.6	31.8	18.0	25.6	27.0	26.7	24.0	23.5	23.6
Chuck roast	do	20.4	21.7	21.7	16.2	20.4	20.9	20.6	20.5	20.4	20.7
Plate beef	do	15.0	14.4	14.8	11.1	10.0	10.4	10.4	12.8	12.3	12.2
Pork chops	do	30.1	29.2	29.3	19.9	28.0	28.8	28.8	28.3	27.4	27.6
Bacon, sliced	do	34.5	30.1	30.9	28.0	45.0	41.3	40.8	41.1	39.7	40.3
Ham, sliced	do	38.5	39.3	37.7	29.0	48.8	47.2	47.1	45.4	44.3	45.0
Lamb, leg of	do	41.4	38.6	39.0	17.8	37.7	41.1	40.3	36.3	36.9	36.7
Hens	do	35.8	34.3	33.7	17.5	28.6	30.7	30.3	30.8	32.7	32.2
Salmon, canned, red	do	28.8	28.9	28.9	—	33.7	32.9	32.8	32.3	31.9	31.6
Milk, fresh	Quart	17.0	17.0	17.0	7.9	12.2	11.0	11.5	11.6	12.0	12.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	11.3	10.8	10.2	—	12.0	12.0	11.2	12.1	11.6	11.3
Butter	Pound	50.1	49.8	50.3	32.8	44.2	44.6	45.5	45.4	45.3	45.3
Oleomargarine	do	28.3	30.0	30.0	—	28.9	30.1	29.4	29.3	29.8	29.8
Nut margarine	do	27.2	27.2	25.3	—	27.9	28.9	28.8	27.0	28.6	28.6
Cheese	do	32.6	29.4	29.7	22.5	35.1	32.1	32.0	35.3	33.8	33.9
Lard	do	15.8	14.6	15.1	17.6	18.9	18.7	18.8	17.0	17.5	17.3
Vegetable lard substitute	do	17.5	18.2	19.0	—	23.2	25.7	25.7	24.5	27.4	27.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	36.1	35.6	37.8	23.3	30.0	30.6	32.3	28.0	29.6	30.7
Bread	Pound	7.9	7.9	7.9	5.2	9.8	9.4	9.4	8.0	8.6	8.6
Flour	do	4.5	4.4	4.5	2.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.8
Corn meal	do	3.6	3.8	3.7	2.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.2
Roasted oats	do	7.8	7.3	7.7	—	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.3	8.9
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	9.3	8.8	9.1	—	10.3	9.6	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	23.6	22.7	23.1	—	23.9	24.4	24.4	26.1	25.2	25.2
Macaroni	Pound	20.1	20.1	19.7	—	20.0	20.3	20.3	19.8	19.5	19.8
Rice	do	9.5	10.2	9.9	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.4	9.9	10.0
Beans, navy	do	11.0	9.0	9.0	—	12.2	10.1	9.8	11.9	9.0	9.0
Potatoes	do	8.6	3.7	2.8	1.8	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.2
Onions	do	6.2	6.3	7.1	—	8.1	7.1	7.0	8.9	8.0	8.3
Cabbage	do	4.7	3.7	3.8	—	4.4	6.2	3.4	4.7	6.2	3.6
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	9.9	9.9	9.9	—	15.2	14.6	14.6	13.1	12.6	12.7
Corn, canned	do	15.8	15.4	15.6	—	16.0	15.8	15.7	14.9	14.2	14.7
Peanuts, canned	do	18.8	18.6	18.4	—	17.3	16.7	16.8	17.0	18.3	18.7
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.0	11.4	12.3	—	14.4	14.2	14.9	14.2	14.3	14.9
Sugar, granulated	Pound	9.6	7.3	7.6	5.7	10.5	8.7	8.7	11.4	9.1	9.0
Tea	do	81.1	76.5	76.5	56.0	74.9	76.3	77.2	60.7	62.6	62.9
Coffee	do	38.1	39.0	39.6	30.0	41.1	46.9	46.7	36.9	42.1	42.0
Prunes	do	18.5	14.6	14.4	—	20.9	17.4	17.5	20.6	20.5	21.1
Raisins	do	17.4	14.4	14.6	—	20.1	17.6	17.6	19.4	16.4	16.7
Bananas	Dozen	35.9	33.6	35.0	* 12.4	10.1	* 10.0	* 11.3	* 9.8	* 10.0	
Oranges	do	53.7	40.6	42.5	—	49.4	39.9	39.0	49.8	39.2	43.6

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

17

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.				Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
July 15—	June 15,	July 15,		July 15—	June 15,	July 15,		July 15—	June 15,	July 15,		July 15—	June 15,	July 15,		July 15—	June 15,	July 15,	
1913	1923	1924		1913	1923	1924		1913	1923	1924		1913	1923	1924		1913	1923	1924	
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
36.1	53.7	52.2	51.8	27.5	45.9	45.7	46.4	46.0	59.3	59.4	23.5	28.4	29.2	29.1	39.6	69.2	70.6	70.6	
33.4	42.7	41.5	36.8	24.8	38.7	37.3	37.7	46.8	46.7	46.5	21.4	24.9	25.6	25.6	31.0	50.4	48.7	47.4	
23.6	34.7	34.8	34.3	21.8	32.2	33.2	32.8	29.5	30.6	30.2	19.5	24.0	24.7	24.1	24.2	38.6	38.0	37.7	
20.7	21.1	22.5	22.4	16.8	21.5	23.0	22.9	20.1	20.2	19.9	16.4	16.8	17.4	16.6	18.8	27.7	28.1	28.0	
12.2	12.7	9.8	11.0	11.2	12.4	10.7	11.8	11.1	15.3	15.4	15.0	13.6	12.1	12.1	17.2	18.4	18.4		
27.6	34.2	35.6	35.0	23.0	33.8	33.3	33.4	32.4	31.2	30.9	22.1	29.4	27.7	28.9	21.6	36.8	34.8	34.3	
40.3	36.6	33.5	33.6	29.5	41.4	40.5	41.2	38.2	35.2	35.1	31.3	45.3	40.3	41.4	23.4	36.7	34.9	34.3	
45.0	52.1	51.1	50.9	31.5	53.7	55.4	54.3	42.4	45.9	47.1	30.8	47.8	46.3	46.1	32.3	53.7	51.8	52.3	
36.7	41.9	41.6	40.6	20.8	41.6	42.6	41.2	41.2	39.9	39.7	18.1	33.0	34.2	33.1	21.7	45.4	42.5	42.4	
32.2	38.3	39.0	38.0	26.5	40.4	42.3	41.6	41.3	40.6	40.5	20.3	32.4	32.8	32.7	24.8	40.5	41.4	41.1	
31.6	26.2	25.7	25.8	—	28.8	27.7	28.0	28.3	27.6	27.6	—	35.0	36.7	37.1	—	31.3	30.3	30.3	
12.0	8.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	8.6	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.8	13.8	9.3	12.6	11.7	11.7	9.0	14.6	12.0	13.2	
11.3	12.2	11.9	11.4	12.1	11.2	10.8	13.6	12.6	12.2	12.2	12.0	10.8	11.0	11.0	12.5	12.1	11.3		
45.3	53.4	53.4	54.2	35.7	49.4	48.5	50.7	53.5	52.6	53.4	37.5	49.1	46.3	46.0	36.0	49.7	49.6	50.2	
29.8	29.3	29.9	29.9	—	28.6	29.2	29.8	30.9	32.0	32.0	—	29.3	28.8	28.4	—	30.0	29.5	30.0	
28.6	28.2	27.5	27.7	—	27.0	27.0	27.4	27.1	27.9	27.6	—	27.2	29.1	29.2	—	28.1	28.6	28.5	
33.9	38.5	37.7	36.9	24.5	37.3	36.7	37.0	38.6	35.9	35.8	20.8	36.8	36.4	36.9	21.7	36.0	35.4	35.1	
17.3	16.1	16.0	16.3	15.5	15.2	15.4	15.3	17.6	16.8	16.7	17.9	19.4	18.7	18.8	15.2	16.7	16.4	16.9	
30.7	22.7	24.9	25.1	—	23.5	25.1	25.1	22.8	23.1	23.6	—	24.8	28.0	28.0	—	23.5	25.6	25.5	
30.4	38.5	37.4	40.0	27.1	37.1	40.6	43.6	39.5	45.4	34.0	32.6	34.5	36.1	35.7	48.4	44.2	50.5		
8.6	4.8	8.4	8.5	8.5	5.4	8.5	8.5	9.3	9.3	9.3	5.6	9.4	9.5	9.5	5.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	
4.8	3.2	4.6	4.7	4.8	3.3	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	2.9	4.5	4.1	4.3	3.5	5.1	5.5	
4.2	2.7	3.6	4.2	4.1	2.7	1.2	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	3.3	3.6	4.1	3.8	2.8	4.1	4.5	
8.9	10.0	8.3	8.1	8.1	—	9.0	9.0	9.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	—	9.5	9.9	10.1	—	9.2	9.3	9.3
10.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	—	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.7	—	11.5	11.4	11.4	—	9.7	9.7	9.7	
25.2	23.9	23.6	23.5	—	25.1	24.1	24.3	24.9	24.6	24.8	—	25.7	26.1	26.4	—	24.3	24.3	24.1	
19.8	20.5	20.2	20.3	—	21.3	21.4	21.7	23.6	24.4	24.3	—	18.5	17.5	18.2	—	22.1	23.0	23.5	
9.8	10.4	10.8	10.7	9.2	9.6	10.2	10.0	10.6	11.0	11.0	8.6	9.0	10.2	10.2	9.3	9.9	9.9		
9.0	11.5	10.0	9.9	—	11.2	9.1	9.1	11.2	9.8	9.9	—	10.2	9.5	9.8	—	11.0	9.8	9.8	
3.2	2.1	5.1	3.9	3.2	1.8	4.7	3.7	3.0	4.2	2.9	3.2	1.2	2.8	2.8	4.0	2.0	4.8	3.1	
8.3	7.1	6.5	6.8	—	7.8	6.9	7.7	7.9	7.3	7.8	—	5.2	5.7	4.7	—	7.7	6.8	7.4	
3.6	5.8	5.4	4.1	—	5.9	5.9	5.3	6.1	6.2	5.7	—	3.6	6.1	4.8	—	4.6	5.3	4.8	
12.7	11.1	11.3	11.2	—	12.6	13.0	13.0	15.7	15.4	15.3	—	15.9	14.5	14.7	—	12.4	12.1	11.9	
14.7	14.5	14.7	14.8	—	14.8	15.8	16.1	16.2	17.1	17.1	—	17.3	19.0	18.9	—	17.1	18.0	17.8	
18.7	16.5	16.6	16.2	—	16.3	17.6	17.6	20.4	20.2	20.3	—	17.0	18.8	19.4	—	20.0	20.1	20.1	
14.9	12.9	12.0	12.2	—	12.8	13.3	13.5	22.8	24.0	22.6	—	16.2	16.4	16.4	—	13.6	12.8	13.0	
9.0	10.0	7.0	7.6	5.5	10.7	8.6	8.6	10.4	8.3	8.2	6.3	10.4	8.9	9.1	5.1	10.6	7.8	7.9	
62.9	54.0	58.8	60.7	61.1	58.0	75.1	78.4	78.2	57.5	61.6	61.6	55.0	65.0	70.9	71.9	48.3	60.7	58.5	
42.0	25.0	31.6	36.0	36.5	30.0	37.8	42.3	42.5	41.4	47.9	47.9	35.0	37.1	44.6	44.9	30.0	41.6	46.9	
21.1	16.3	16.3	15.9	—	20.6	20.0	20.9	18.1	15.8	16.5	—	12.0	10.0	10.0	—	19.6	17.8	18.1	
16.7	16.3	14.9	14.8	—	16.9	14.7	14.7	15.6	13.8	13.9	—	17.3	14.1	13.9	—	17.1	15.0	15.0	
10.0	34.3	31.8	31.1	—	44.7	38.4	40.3	41.1	35.5	10.0	10.2	—	15.5	15.8	16.0	—	38.1	33.8	32.9
43.6	51.0	49.6	44.8	—	55.5	49.8	48.1	57.1	49.2	48.1	—	50.4	43.7	41.3	—	61.7	52.4	53.0	

³ No. 3 can² No. 2½ can.

* Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article	Unit	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N.Y.				St. Louis, Mo.			
		July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15, 1923	June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15, 1923	July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924
		1913	1923							1913	1923		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Round steak	do	22.2	39.4	40.1	40.1	40.5	40.4	41.2	24.8	35.0	35.4	35.6	35.6
Rib roast	do	19.6	35.1	34.6	34.1	34.2	33.7	34.5	22.9	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.5
Chuck roast	do	19.3	30.5	30.8	30.7	28.9	29.8	29.8	18.3	27.5	28.6	28.5	28.5
Plate beef	do	15.9	21.9	22.5	21.9	22.9	23.4	23.5	14.6	17.5	18.9	18.8	18.8
Pork chops	do	12.9	15.5	15.3	15.4	11.2	12.1	12.0	11.0	11.5	12.0	11.9	11.9
Bacon, sliced	do	21.2	30.6	30.3	31.2	34.3	34.4	34.5	19.8	27.2	25.8	26.6	26.6
Ham, sliced	do	26.6	33.9	30.5	30.8	34.5	32.5	33.5	27.8	37.7	34.8	35.4	35.4
Lamb, leg of	do	26.0	38.5	37.5	36.9	46.0	45.5	45.8	27.3	42.5	42.6	42.5	42.5
Hens	do	19.3	42.1	45.4	45.7	40.5	41.2	40.5	19.0	35.2	38.9	37.6	37.6
Salmon, canned, red	do	20.0	36.2	35.5	34.2	40.0	40.6	39.5	18.0	30.5	31.9	30.6	30.6
Milk, fresh	Quart	30.7	32.7	32.6	28.7	28.8	28.8	28.8	30.9	32.6	32.0	32.0	32.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	8.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Butter	Pound	38.1	55.9	55.0	55.4	48.2	48.1	49.1	33.3	48.4	49.9	50.2	50.2
Oleomargarine	do	29.6	29.6	29.6	30.2	31.1	30.9	30.9	26.9	27.5	27.4	27.4	27.4
Nut margarine	do	28.4	30.3	29.6	27.8	28.5	28.7	28.7	24.5	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9
Cheese	do	22.3	35.9	34.9	33.9	36.2	34.3	33.5	19.5	34.2	30.9	30.8	30.8
Lard	do	15.0	17.6	16.8	17.1	17.3	16.9	16.9	14.1	12.9	12.8	13.4	13.4
Vegetable lard substitute	do	23.1	24.5	24.5	24.7	20.4	22.6	22.8	22.6	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	24.6	34.7	33.2	36.0	36.2	34.2	36.9	21.4	30.9	31.4	34.0	34.0
Bread	Pound	5.3	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.2	8.2	5.5	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Flour	do	3.3	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	3.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4
Corn meal	do	2.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.2	2.2	3.2	4.0	4.2	4.2
Rolled oats	do	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	25.8	25.3	25.4	23.5	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.1	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.5
Macaroni	Pound	21.1	20.6	20.4	18.7	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.5	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7
Rice	do	10.0	11.0	11.1	11.2	9.3	9.9	9.9	8.4	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.3
Beans, navy	do	12.4	16.1	16.0	11.0	9.4	9.6	9.6	11.0	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
Potatoes	do	1.7	4.9	3.9	3.5	4.6	2.8	2.9	1.9	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0
Onions	do	8.0	7.3	7.8	7.8	8.1	7.9	7.9	6.6	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.1
Cabbage	do	4.8	4.6	2.9	6.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	3.4	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	11.8	11.1	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1
Corn, canned	do	15.5	14.7	14.7	16.3	17.1	17.0	17.0	14.9	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.6
Peas, canned	do	19.5	20.1	20.1	19.1	19.3	19.7	19.7	16.7	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.4
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.1	11.8	12.1	12.4	13.6	13.7	13.7	11.9	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.3
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.0	10.7	8.1	8.1	10.2	7.7	7.8	5.2	10.4	8.2	8.3	8.3
Tea	do	56.0	79.8	81.8	82.5	62.2	63.6	63.6	55.0	66.8	69.3	69.3	69.3
Coffee	do	26.8	38.5	40.7	40.5	35.2	37.7	37.8	24.3	35.8	41.3	41.0	41.0
Prunes	do	20.7	19.9	19.5	20.7	18.3	18.6	18.6	22.3	19.8	20.4	20.4	20.4
Raisins	do	17.4	15.0	14.8	15.8	14.2	14.4	14.4	17.8	15.4	15.8	15.8	15.8
Bananas	Dozen	39.6	37.7	38.5	44.8	39.6	40.4	40.4	33.8	31.4	30.7	30.7	30.7
Oranges	do	55.6	42.1	46.4	50.8	41.8	45.5	45.5	48.5	42.9	42.2	42.2	42.2

¹ No. 2½ can.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

19

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

No. July 15, 1924	St. Paul, Minn.			Salt Lake City, Utah			San Francisco, Calif.			Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.				
	July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	
	1913	1923			1913	1923			1913	1923			1913	1923			
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
35.6	27.0	37.1	35.3	35.2	22.9	27.8	29.4	28.7	20.7	28.9	30.8	30.2	31.9	31.7	31.1	26.8	
33.5	23.3	31.3	30.3	30.3	20.0	24.4	25.7	25.6	19.0	26.5	28.0	27.7	27.1	26.1	22.8	39.1	
28.5	21.9	28.5	28.4	27.6	19.9	21.9	21.8	21.3	21.0	28.0	29.2	29.0	25.0	26.1	25.6	23.8	
18.8	17.0	21.1	21.9	21.8	15.7	17.4	18.0	17.5	14.6	17.0	18.1	18.0	16.9	15.1	14.5	17.5	
11.9	11.2	10.4	11.5	11.2	12.0	11.5	12.1	12.0	13.0	12.8	13.8	13.9	11.9	12.2	12.1	10.1	
26.6	19.7	28.1	28.9	29.1	22.9	28.5	28.3	28.9	23.2	35.1	33.7	35.3	27.1	26.7	21.3	34.8	
35.4	26.8	38.1	36.3	35.8	31.7	38.7	34.6	35.7	33.0	50.5	52.3	47.7	34.8	30.0	29.2	27.5	
42.5	28.0	43.3	41.7	41.7	30.7	44.3	42.3	42.3	30.0	51.8	51.8	35.5	33.6	34.4	31.7	53.6	
37.6	18.9	33.3	35.5	33.3	18.8	33.7	33.7	31.3	16.7	33.9	34.0	34.4	36.3	43.8	42.5	21.7	
30.6	19.7	27.3	29.1	28.5	24.8	31.3	31.2	30.6	23.8	39.2	40.5	40.4	30.1	32.4	32.3	23.7	
32.0	34.8	35.8	35.8	-----	34.4	35.4	35.0	-----	27.3	27.3	27.6	35.0	35.0	33.3	-----	35.4	
13.0	6.8	11.0	10.5	10.5	8.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	17.8	17.5	17.5	8.4	13.0	
9.7	12.1	12.1	12.1	-----	11.2	10.6	10.3	-----	11.0	10.0	10.0	11.7	10.9	10.5	-----	12.3	
50.2	32.6	43.4	43.8	44.0	35.0	48.8	43.7	47.9	36.4	54.8	51.2	51.9	52.1	51.3	52.1	35.3	
27.4	27.4	29.7	29.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	28.0	28.8	28.8	32.9	33.1	33.0	-----	29.3	
24.9	26.5	27.0	27.0	-----	27.1	28.9	28.6	-----	28.3	28.0	28.0	30.1	31.5	30.8	-----	22.0	
30.8	21.0	35.2	32.7	33.0	23.3	31.1	28.3	28.5	19.0	37.6	37.3	37.2	34.5	31.1	31.3	18.0	
13.4	15.0	17.5	17.1	17.6	19.3	19.1	18.4	17.8	18.8	19.4	19.6	19.7	17.4	16.8	17.1	15.6	
25.2	24.2	23.7	23.7	-----	26.3	28.9	29.0	-----	25.1	26.8	27.2	18.9	18.3	18.5	-----	22.6	
34.0	22.9	32.0	30.8	32.1	29.4	31.1	29.6	32.4	31.4	35.2	37.3	40.4	39.7	37.9	41.2	28.0	
8.9	5.9	9.4	9.3	9.3	5.9	9.6	9.7	9.6	5.9	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.1	
4.4	3.0	4.4	4.5	4.7	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	
4.2	2.5	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.1	3.2	3.5	5.8	
8.3	9.8	9.5	9.3	-----	9.4	8.9	9.0	-----	9.4	9.6	9.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.8	
8.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	-----	11.2	10.9	11.1	-----	10.5	10.6	10.6	9.2	8.9	8.9	-----	10.1	
23.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	-----	25.3	24.9	25.3	-----	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.3	23.3	-----	25.7	
20.7	18.6	18.4	18.4	-----	19.4	18.9	19.4	-----	14.3	14.1	13.8	17.1	17.2	17.5	-----	22.9	
9.3	10.0	9.3	10.0	10.0	8.2	8.7	9.1	9.1	8.5	8.9	9.8	9.5	7.9	8.9	9.0	8.5	
8.2	11.8	9.4	9.4	-----	10.8	10.2	10.0	-----	9.8	9.8	9.6	12.3	10.3	10.1	-----	12.6	
3.0	1.4	2.3	2.2	3.3	1.6	3.1	3.0	3.0	1.9	3.8	4.0	3.5	4.7	3.0	2.0	4.4	
6.1	7.4	7.4	6.9	-----	6.3	6.7	5.6	-----	3.9	3.6	3.4	7.7	6.5	7.0	-----	7.7	
3.7	4.8	5.5	3.7	-----	6.6	6.9	6.4	-----	5.0	5.5	4.7	-----	6.1	5.7	5.3	-----	
11.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	-----	15.5	15.2	15.2	-----	14.7	13.7	13.7	12.2	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.4	
15.6	14.5	15.0	15.0	-----	14.0	14.6	14.6	-----	16.6	17.6	17.6	14.6	14.4	14.5	-----	16.5	
17.4	16.3	17.6	17.6	-----	15.6	15.5	15.5	-----	17.4	18.4	18.4	17.5	18.2	18.5	-----	18.4	
13.3	13.9	14.5	14.5	-----	12.9	14.4	14.4	-----	13.9	15.0	15.2	11.1	11.0	11.2	-----	13.0	
8.3	5.6	11.1	9.1	9.2	5.9	11.1	9.5	9.3	5.4	10.3	8.2	8.5	10.3	7.9	8.0	5.6	
69.3	45.0	67.1	67.1	65.7	79.6	84.3	83.5	50.0	57.3	59.8	60.2	69.1	67.2	52.5	60.7	61.3	
41.0	30.0	40.4	46.8	46.8	35.8	44.2	49.6	50.2	32.0	36.3	42.8	42.9	35.1	38.5	38.0	31.3	39.7
20.4	21.1	18.5	18.8	-----	17.9	15.1	14.7	-----	18.1	16.7	16.5	18.9	14.7	14.6	-----	17.8	
15.8	18.7	16.9	16.8	-----	17.8	14.8	14.2	-----	16.2	13.7	14.0	16.5	15.0	14.8	-----	17.1	
30.7	32.6	10.6	10.8	-----	32.9	36.4	36.4	37.6	32.9	36.4	38.6	35.0	34.5	33.2	34.2	34.7	
42.2	59.1	50.3	51.7	-----	45.3	41.1	41.0	-----	49.5	41.9	41.9	61.8	40.7	42.1	-----	53.6	
																49.8	
																51.4	

¹ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Concluded

Article	Unit	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.			Washington, D. C.			
		July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15, 1923	June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924	July 15—		June 15, 1924	July 15, 1924
		1913	1923						Cts.	Cts.		
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.4	31.0	32.3	32.0	36.2	36.1	35.7	28.1	46.7	45.7	45.6
Round steak	do	21.5	26.7	27.5	27.0	35.8	35.5	35.3	24.6	40.0	38.8	39.1
Rib roast	do	20.0	24.6	26.3	25.7	23.9	23.3	22.8	22.0	35.4	35.4	35.0
Chuck roast	do	16.2	16.2	17.6	16.8	20.5	21.0	20.7	17.9	23.9	24.9	24.5
Plate beef	do	13.0	12.6	13.5	13.2	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5
Pork chops	do	23.6	32.8	30.1	31.4	26.5	26.9	26.7	21.9	36.2	33.6	34.5
Bacon, sliced	do	31.7	48.8	44.6	44.4	38.7	38.1	38.5	28.1	37.8	32.2	32.4
Ham, sliced	do	31.7	50.4	50.0	49.8	45.0	44.2	45.0	30.0	55.5	52.5	52.0
Lamb, leg of	do	19.6	32.5	34.0	33.6	39.4	45.4	42.1	21.4	42.4	43.5	42.7
Hens	do	23.8	30.8	32.5	32.6	31.3	32.2	31.8	22.6	42.7	39.4	39.5
Salmon, canned, red	do	—	30.3	30.3	30.3	33.2	33.8	33.5	—	28.5	27.4	27.7
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.5	12.0	11.5	11.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	10.9	10.3	10.3	12.8	12.4	11.9	—	12.4	12.1	11.6	—
Butter	Pound	35.5	50.1	46.5	47.0	48.3	47.5	48.3	36.6	51.8	51.5	52.7
Oleomargarine	do	—	30.0	30.0	28.9	30.4	30.2	—	28.5	30.2	30.3	—
Nut margarine	do	—	29.0	29.6	29.5	27.5	29.2	29.0	—	26.8	28.6	28.7
Cheese	do	24.7	26.5	24.6	34.7	37.3	36.3	36.4	23.8	38.6	36.7	36.4
Lard	do	17.8	18.9	18.1	17.8	16.8	17.1	17.1	15.0	17.1	16.3	16.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do	24.9	27.6	28.2	25.9	28.0	28.3	—	23.6	24.9	24.9	—
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	34.5	32.9	34.7	39.2	29.2	30.2	30.5	26.0	38.0	37.6	40.8
Bread	Pound	5.5	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.2	10.2	10.2	5.7	9.0	9.0	9.0
Flour	do	2.9	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.8	3.8	5.0	4.8	5.0
Corn meal	do	3.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.8	2.5	4.0	4.3	4.4
Rolled oats	do	—	8.2	8.9	8.9	10.5	10.8	11.3	—	9.3	9.3	9.2
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	—	11.7	11.6	11.5	10.1	10.1	9.7	—	9.4	9.4	9.4
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	—	24.7	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.3	25.4	—	24.3	23.6	23.6
Macaroni	Pound	—	18.2	18.1	18.1	19.7	19.6	20.0	—	21.2	21.2	21.5
Rice	do	7.7	11.2	11.9	11.8	10.0	10.3	10.4	9.8	10.1	10.2	10.4
Beans, navy	do	—	11.0	10.4	10.3	11.9	8.9	8.7	—	11.7	9.0	8.8
Potatoes	do	1.5	3.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.2	3.3	1.8	5.4	3.5	3.2
Onions	do	—	5.4	5.1	5.0	9.6	8.6	8.3	—	9.1	7.7	7.8
Cabbage	do	—	5.3	7.0	5.5	4.6	6.6	5.0	—	6.3	5.5	4.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	—	15.2	14.9	14.6	13.3	12.7	12.0	—	11.9	11.3	11.4
Corn, canned	do	—	16.7	18.0	17.7	14.7	14.9	14.6	—	15.3	14.7	14.5
Peas, canned	do	—	18.5	20.5	20.2	17.9	17.7	17.7	—	15.5	16.5	16.7
Tomatoes, canned	do	—	15.9	16.1	16.8	14.9	14.6	14.8	—	11.8	11.2	11.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.1	10.5	9.3	9.2	11.6	9.3	9.4	5.0	10.0	7.7	7.7
Tea	do	50.0	67.6	75.0	75.9	72.5	74.2	74.1	57.5	77.9	77.5	77.7
Coffee	do	28.0	38.6	44.3	44.5	38.1	41.5	42.1	28.8	35.3	37.6	37.5
Prunes	do	—	17.0	14.3	14.3	20.1	17.9	19.0	—	21.4	19.9	19.7
Raisins	do	—	17.9	15.5	15.4	20.4	16.6	16.9	—	16.6	15.0	15.0
Bananas	Dozen	—	15.7	15.0	15.0	11.8	8.6	8.9	—	30.8	35.8	36.1
Oranges	do	—	47.9	43.6	43.9	49.9	43.2	41.4	—	60.5	46.7	51.1

¹ No. 2½ can.² Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 6 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food⁶ in July, 1924, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in July, 1923, and in June, 1924. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the one-month periods. These cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913. These percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.⁷

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of July 99 per cent of all the firms reporting in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following were perfect reporting cities; that is, every merchant in the following-named 38 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, New Haven, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Savannah, Scranton, Seattle.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in July, 1924:

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING JULY, 1924

Item	United States	Geographical division				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received.....	99	99	98	99.4	98	99
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received.....	38	11	5	12	5	5

⁶For list of articles, see note 2, p. 1.

⁷The consumption figure used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city is given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1918, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, are given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921, p. 26.

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN JULY, 1924,
COMPARED WITH THE COST IN JUNE, 1924, JULY, 1923, AND WITH THE AVERAGE
COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES

City	Percentage increase July, 1924, compared with year 1913	Percentage decrease July, 1924, compared with July, 1923	Percentage increase July, 1924, compared with June, 1924	City	Percentage increase July, 1924, compared with year 1913	Percentage decrease July, 1924, compared with July, 1923	Percentage increase July, 1924, compared with June, 1924
Atlanta	40.5	2.0	1.9	Minneapolis	44.0	0.4	2.1
Baltimore	47.8	3.0	1.9	Mobile	—	2.0	1.7
Birmingham	45.7	2.8	1.1	Newark	38.8	4.3	1.0
Boston	47.9	3.5	2.6	New Haven	42.9	4.4	.9
Bridgeport	—	5.0	.5	New Orleans	39.1	1.6	1.4
Buffalo	45.5	3.7	1.0	New York	46.3	4.1	1.7
Butte	—	1.8	2.1	Norfolk	—	3.6	1.7
Charleston	45.8	.9	1.3	Omaha	40.7	1.0	.2
Chicago	54.5	1.4	1.8	Peoria	—	1.1	1.2
Cincinnati	37.6	5.4	1.3	Philadelphia	42.9	5.7	1.8
Cleveland	41.7	4.2	.9	Pittsburgh	45.7	2.7	1.2
Columbus	—	1.6	1.0	Portland, Me.	—	2.9	2.7
Dallas	44.5	2.1	1.8	Portland, Oreg.	33.1	1.9	2.5
Denver	33.6	3.3	1.4	Providence	46.1	5.2	1.6
Detroit	50.5	4.3	.3	Richmond	48.6	4.6	.0
Fall River	40.1	6.6	1.3	Rochester	—	3.8	1.0
Houston	—	1.0	2.0	St. Louis	43.5	.2	.0
Indianapolis	42.2	2.5	3.2	St. Paul	—	2.1	2.4
Jacksonville	38.2	.2	2.3	Salt Lake City	26.0	.9	1.0
Kansas City	38.1	1.0	1.0	San Francisco	40.8	2.7	.0
Little Rock	33.1	4.6	.5	Savannah	—	5.3	.5
Los Angeles	39.7	2.1.5	1.1	Scranton	44.6	5.1	.6
Louisville	33.7	1.1	1.4	Seattle	39.3	2.1.8	.7
Manchester	42.4	7.1	1.4	Springfield, Ill.	—	.7	.1
Memphis	33.4	3.3	.9	Washington	—	—	—
Milwaukee	48.4	2.9	1.7	D. C.	49.5	5.5	.5

¹ Decrease.² Increase.

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States¹

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, July 15, 1923, and June 15 and July 15, 1924, for the United States and for each of the cities from which prices have been obtained. Prices for coal are secured from the cities from which monthly retail prices of food are received.

In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds used. The coal dealers in each city are asked to quote prices on the kinds of bituminous coal usually sold for household use.

The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers, but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or coal bins where an extra handling is necessary.

¹ Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, JULY 15, 1923, AND JUNE 15 AND JULY 15, 1924

City, and kind of coal	1913		1923		1924	
	Jan. 15	July 15	July 15	June 15	July 15	
United States:						
Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove.....	\$7.99	\$7.46	\$15.10	\$15.06	\$15.24	
Chestnut.....	8.15	7.68	15.05	15.00	15.10	
Bituminous.....	5.48	5.39	10.04	8.84	8.94	
Atlanta, Ga.: Bituminous.....	5.88	4.83	8.33	7.21	7.13	
Baltimore, Md.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove.....	17.70	17.24	115.75	115.50	115.79	
Chestnut.....	17.93	17.49	115.75	115.25	115.54	
Bituminous.....			8.30	7.45	7.60	
Birmingham, Ala.: Bituminous.....	4.22	4.01	7.69	7.43	7.70	
Boston, Mass.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove.....	8.25	7.50	15.00	15.50	15.70	
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.75	15.00	15.50	15.70	
Bridgeport, Conn.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove.....			16.00	15.00	15.38	
Chestnut.....			16.00	15.00	15.38	
Buffalo, N. Y.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove.....	6.75	6.54	13.18	13.39	13.44	
Chestnut.....	6.99	6.80	13.18	13.35	13.33	
Butte, Mont.: Bituminous.....			11.13	10.80	10.81	
Charleston, S. C.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove.....	18.38	17.75	117.00	117.00	117.00	
Chestnut.....	18.50	18.00	117.10	117.10	117.10	
Bituminous.....	16.75	16.75	12.00	11.00	11.00	
Chicago, Ill.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove.....	8.00	7.80	15.94	16.25	16.25	
Chestnut.....	8.25	8.05	15.79	16.25	16.25	
Bituminous.....	4.97	4.65	8.81	7.85	7.85	
Cincinnati, Ohio: Bituminous.....	3.50	3.38	8.62	7.22	7.17	
Cleveland, Ohio: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove.....	7.50	7.25	14.67	14.31	14.31	
Chestnut.....	7.75	7.50	14.67	14.31	14.31	
Bituminous.....	4.14	4.14	9.71	7.87	7.94	
Columbus, Ohio: Bituminous.....			7.76	6.51	6.47	
Dallas, Tex.: Arkansas anthracite—						
Egg.....			15.92	16.00	16.25	
Bituminous.....	8.25	7.21	13.79	13.23	13.73	
Denver, Colo.: Colorado anthracite—						
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	8.88	9.00	16.50	16.00	16.00	
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	8.50	8.50	16.50	16.00	16.00	
Bituminous.....	5.25	4.88	10.27	8.86	9.07	
Detroit, Mich.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove.....	8.00	7.45	16.00	15.25	15.25	
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.65	16.00	15.25	15.25	
Bituminous.....	5.20	5.20	10.43	9.14	9.18	
Fall River, Mass.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove.....	8.25	7.43	15.50	15.33	15.33	
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.61	15.42	15.33	15.33	
Houston, Tex.: Bituminous.....			11.67	12.00	11.00	
Indianapolis, Ind.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove.....	8.95	8.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
Chestnut.....	9.15	8.25	15.88	16.00	16.00	
Bituminous.....	3.81	3.70	8.14	6.74	6.78	
Jacksonville, Fla.: Bituminous.....	7.50	7.00	13.50	13.00	12.00	

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, JULY 15, 1923, AND JUNE 15 AND JULY 15, 1924—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1923		1924	
	Jan. 15	July 15	July 15	June 15	July 15	
Kansas City, Mo.: Arkansas anthracite—						
Furnace			\$15.29	\$14.75	\$14.70	
Stove, No. 4			16.19	16.06	16.00	
Bituminous	\$4.39	\$3.94	8.71	8.31	8.25	
Little Rock, Ark.: Arkansas anthracite—						
Egg			15.00	15.00	14.00	
Bituminous	6.00	5.33	10.63	10.00	10.00	
Los Angeles, Calif.: Bituminous	13.52	12.50	15.50	14.40	14.50	
Louisville, Ky.: Bituminous	4.20	4.00	8.57	7.18	7.30	
Manchester, N. H.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove	10.00	8.50	17.00	17.42	17.58	
Chestnut	10.00	8.50	17.00	16.67	16.83	
Memphis, Tenn.: Bituminous	14.34	14.22	7.45	7.93	8.00	
Milwaukee, Wis.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove	8.00	7.85	16.02	16.50	16.75	
Chestnut	8.25	8.10	16.02	16.35	16.60	
Bituminous	6.25	5.71	10.52	8.83	9.02	
Minneapolis, Minn.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove	9.25	9.05	17.50	17.80	17.90	
Chestnut	9.50	9.30	17.38	17.65	17.75	
Bituminous	5.80	5.79	12.33	10.54	10.40	
Mobile, Ala.: Bituminous			10.14	9.86	9.71	
Newark, N. J.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove	6.50	6.25	12.75	12.99	13.13	
Chestnut	6.75	6.50	12.75	12.99	13.13	
New Haven, Conn.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove	7.50	6.25	15.00	14.75	14.75	
Chestnut	7.50	6.25	15.00	14.75	14.75	
New Orleans, La.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove	10.00	10.00	21.25	19.25	19.25	
Chestnut	10.50	10.50	21.25	19.50	19.50	
Bituminous	26.06	26.06	9.53	10.07	10.11	
New York, N. Y.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove	7.07	6.66	14.08	13.63	13.70	
Chestnut	7.14	6.80	13.83	13.63	13.70	
Norfolk, Va.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove			15.13	14.50	14.50	
Chestnut			15.13	14.50	14.50	
Bituminous			11.43	8.22	8.25	
Omaha, Nebr.: Bituminous	6.63	6.13	10.87	9.72	9.80	
Peoria, Ill.: Bituminous						
Philadelphia, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove	17.16	16.89	15.43	15.04	15.04	
Chestnut	17.38	17.14	15.00	14.89	14.86	
Pittsburgh, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove	17.94	17.38	16.75	16.00	16.00	
Chestnut	18.00	17.44	16.75	16.00	16.00	
Bituminous	3.16	3.18	7.46	7.06	7.06	
Portland, Me.: Pennsylvania anthracite—						
Stove			15.84	16.08	16.26	
Chestnut			15.84	16.08	16.26	
Portland, Ore.: Bituminous	9.79	9.66	13.57	12.21	12.82	

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds. ² Per 10-barrel lots (1,800 pounds). ³ Per 25-bushel lots (1,900 pounds).

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, JULY 15, 1923, AND JUNE 15 AND JULY 15, 1924—Concluded

City, and kind of coal	1913		1923		1924	
	Jan. 15	July 15	July 15	June 15	July 15	
Providence, R. I.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	\$8.25	\$7.50	\$15.00	\$15.50	\$15.50	
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.75	15.00	15.50	15.50	
Richmond, Va.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	8.00	7.25	15.63	15.50	15.50	
Chestnut.....	8.00	7.25	15.63	15.50	15.50	
Bituminous.....	5.50	4.94	11.78	8.90	8.94	
Rochester, N. Y.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....			13.45	13.95	14.05	
Chestnut.....			13.45	13.85	13.95	
St. Louis, Mo.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	8.44	7.74	16.38	16.13	16.13	
Chestnut.....	8.68	7.99	16.56	16.38	16.38	
Bituminous.....	3.36	3.04	7.10	6.29	6.28	
St. Paul, Minn.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	9.20	9.05	17.30	17.80	17.90	
Chestnut.....	9.45	9.30	17.35	17.65	17.75	
Bituminous.....	6.07	6.04	12.65	10.70	10.60	
Salt Lake City, Utah: Colorado anthracite— Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	11.00	11.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	11.00	11.50	17.50	17.75	17.50	
Bituminous.....	5.64	5.46	8.42	7.34	8.36	
San Francisco, Calif.: New Mexico anthracite— Cerillos egg.....	17.00	17.00	26.50	25.00	25.00	
Colorado anthracite— Egg.....	17.00	17.00	24.50	24.50	24.50	
Bituminous.....	12.00	12.00	16.70	15.94	15.94	
Savannah, Ga.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....			17.05	17.00	17.00	
Chestnut.....			17.05	17.00	17.00	
Bituminous.....			11.23	10.78	10.58	
Scranton, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	4.25	4.31	9.82	10.18	10.33	
Chestnut.....	4.50	4.56	9.82	10.15	10.30	
Seattle, Wash.: Bituminous.....	7.63	7.70	10.06	9.88	9.86	
Springfield, Ill.: Bituminous.....			4.98	4.40	4.50	
Washington, D. C.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	7.50	7.38	15.43	15.33	15.43	
Chestnut.....	7.65	7.53	15.32	15.01	15.07	
Bituminous.....			10.16	8.56	8.56	

¹Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

⁴Fifty cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.

⁵All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.

⁶Prices in Zone A. The cartage charges in Zone A were as follows: January and July, 1913, \$0.50; July, 1923, and June and July, 1924, \$1.25. These charges have been included in the price.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in July, 1924

AN UPWARD trend of wholesale prices in July is shown by information gathered in representative markets by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bureau's weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities, or price series, advanced to 147 for July, compared with 144.6 for June and 150.6 for July, 1923.

Increases in farm products and foods were chiefly responsible for the rise in the general price level. Among farm products strong advances in grains, hogs, eggs, and wool more than offset declines in lambs, poultry, hay, and potatoes, resulting in a net increase of 5 per cent for the group. In foods there were substantial increases in coffee, flour, corn meal and other corn products, lard, and cottonseed oil. Millfeed mid-

dlings and bran, cottonseed meal, and linseed meal in the group of miscellaneous commodities also showed increases over the June prices. Cotton and woolen goods in the cloths and clothing group averaged slightly lower than in June, while raw silk and yarns were considerably higher.

July prices of metals and building materials were appreciably lower than June prices, due to declines in pig iron, steel, copper, lumber, brick, sand, gravel, and lime. In the fuel group there were decreases in coke, gasoline, and crude petroleum. In the two groups of chemicals and drugs and house-furnishing goods prices averaged slightly lower than in the preceding month.

Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable data for June and July were collected, increases were shown in 106 instances and decreases in 125 instances. Among commodities increasing in price, however, were a number of highly important articles whose combined influence caused a rise in the general price level. In the case of 173 commodities no change in price was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES
[1913=100]

Group	July, 1923	1924	
		June	July
Farm products	135.1	134.0	140.9
Foods	141.3	135.6	138.7
Cloths and clothing	193.1	187.2	187.5
Fuel and lighting	183.0	174.7	173.2
Metals and metal products	145.3	132.2	130.4
Building materials	189.7	172.7	168.8
Chemicals and drugs	128.5	126.6	126.5
House-furnishing goods	186.7	171.8	170.8
Miscellaneous	120.7	111.1	112.4
All commodities	150.6	144.6	147.0

Comparing prices in July with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that farm products increased over 4 per cent. In all other groups prices averaged lower than in July, 1923, ranging from 1.5 per cent in the case of chemicals and drugs to over 10 per cent in the case of metals and metal products and 11 per cent in the case of building materials. All commodities, considered in the aggregate, decreased approximately 2.5 per cent in the 12 months.

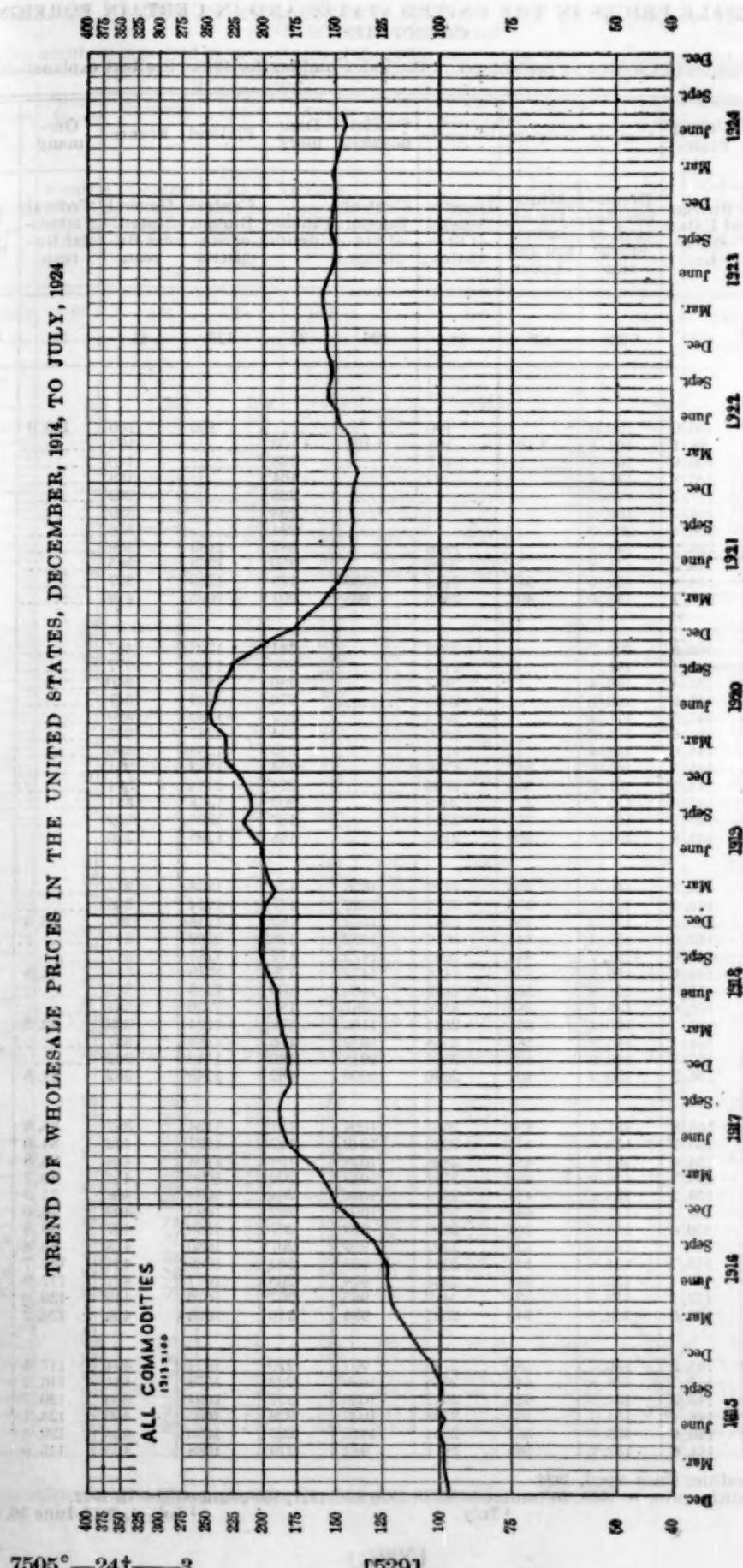
The course of wholesale prices since December, 1914, is shown in the logarithmic chart on opposite page.

Wholesale Prices in the United States and Foreign Countries, 1913 to June, 1924

IN THE following table the more important index numbers of wholesale prices in foreign countries and those of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics have been brought together in order that the trend of prices in the several countries may be directly compared. In some instances the results here shown have been obtained by merely shifting the base to the year 1913; i. e., by dividing the index number for each year or month on the original base by the index number for 1913 on that base as published. In such cases, therefore, these results are to be regarded only as approximations of the correct index numbers. It should be understood, also, that the validity of the comparisons here made is affected by the wide difference in the number of commodities included in the different series of index numbers. For the United States and several other countries the index numbers are published to the fourth significant figure in order to show minor price variations.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

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WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

[Index numbers expressed as percentages of the index number for 1913. See text explanation]

Country	United States	Canada	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Italy
Computing agency	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Industry and Labor	Director General of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Finans-tidende	Central Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Riccardo Bachi
Commodities	404	1 238	128	38	126	33	135	45	38	107
Year and month										
1913	100.0	100.0		100			100	100	100.0	100
1914	98.1	102.3	101	103	100	100		102		95
1915	100.8	109.9		137		138		140		133
1916	126.8	131.6				164		188		202
1917	177.2	178.5				228		262		259
1918	194.3	199.0				293		330		409
1919	206.4	209.2				294		356		364
1920	226.2	243.5		1940		382	1183	500		631
1921	146.9	171.8		2006		250	1263	345		577
1922	148.8	152.0	367	2473	1356	179	1219	327		562
1923	153.7	153.0	497	2525	995	201	1095	419		575
1921										
January	169.8	201.7		2392		341	1223	407		642
February	160.1	191.1		2135		290	1188	377		613
March	155.4	186.4		2437		280	1203	360		604
April	147.9	180.8		2006		270	1249	347		584
May	145.5	171.4		1945		257	1182	329		547
June	141.6	164.0		1680		254	1247	325		509
July	141.0	163.4		1721		253	1259	330		520
August	141.5	165.6	347	1730		254	1293	331		542
September	141.5	161.8	368	1758		224	1364	344		580
October	141.6	155.5	372	2052		202	1361	331		599
November	140.7	153.6	374	2061		186	1305	332		595
December	139.8	154.3	369	2155		188	1295	326		595
1922										
January	138.3	149.8	366	2172	1676	178	1263	314		577
February	141.4	151.5	356	2272	1522	177	1254	306		562
March	142.2	151.3	350	2287	1553	182	1244	307	80.3	533
April	142.6	151.4	344	2514	1492	178	1260	314		527
May	147.6	151.7	348	2095	1472	177	1241	317		523
June	149.6	150.5	356	2436	1472	179	1229	325	98.0	537
July	154.9	151.8	360	2489	1465	180	1219	325		558
August	155.0	149.5	360	2526	1387	180	1230	331		571
September	153.3	145.4	364	2531	1156	178	1224	329	82.2	582
October	154.1	145.9	385	2558	1059	176	1186	337		601
November	155.5	149.6	408	2564	1018	180	1140	352		596
December	156.2	150.9	407	2630	1000	182	1149	362	81.6	580
1923										
January	155.8	151.4	434	2657	1004	181	1134	387	65.0	575
February	156.7	153.6	474	2666	1019	192	1127	422	84.0	582
March	158.6	155.9	482	2828	1028	199	1108	424	96.8	587
April	158.7	156.9	480	2757	1032	200	1066	415	89.5	588
May	156.2	155.2	474	2613	1030	204	1093	406	71.9	580
June	153.5	155.5	484	2545	1002	202	1095	409	74.0	569
July	150.6	153.5	504	2408	969	207	1080	407	88.8	566
August	150.1	153.5	529	2292	959	207	1080	413	85.8	567
September	153.7	154.6	514	2265	958	202	1089	424	101.7	569
October	153.1	153.1	515	2263	974	205	1077	421	117.9	563
November	152.1	153.3	531	2412	965	207	1070	443	139.0	571
December	151.0	153.5	545	2597	984	210	1098	459	126.2	577
1924										
January	151.2	156.7	580	2711	991	210	1071	494	117.3	571
February	151.7	156.8	642	2658	1029	223	1078	544	116.2	573
March	149.9	154.3	625	2612	1036	227	1094	500	120.7	579
April	148.4	151.1	555	2798	1022	228	1095	450	124.1	579
May	146.9	150.6	557	2551	1015	225	1090	458	122.5	571
June	144.6	152.2	565	2811	981	219	1088	465	115.9	566

¹236 commodities since April, 1924.²36 commodities prior to 1920; 76 commodities in 1920 and 1921; 100 commodities in 1922.³April.

July 1, 1912-June 30, 1914.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

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WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded

[Index numbers expressed as percentages of the index number for 1913. See text explanation]

Italy	Country	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switz- erland	United Kingdom	Austra- lia	New Zealand	South Africa	Japan
Ric- cardo Bachi	Computing agency	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	Insti- tute of Geogra- phy and Statis- tics	Cham- ber of Com- merce	Dr. J. Lorenz	Board of Trade	Bureau of Cen- sus and Statis- tics	Census and Sta- tistics Office	Office of Cen- sus and Statis- tics	Bank of Japan, Tokyo
107	Commodities	48	174	74	160	71	150	92	106	187	56
Year and month											
1913	100	100	100	100		100.0			100	100	100
1914	109		101		100			100	104	97	95
1915	146		119					141	123	107	97
1916	226		141					132	134	123	117
1917	276		166					146	151	141	147
1918	373		207					170	175	153	193
1919	304		204					180	178	165	236
1920	292		221	359			307.3	218	212	223	259
1921	182		190	218	196.5		197.2	167	201	161	200
1922	160		176	173	167.7		158.8	154	178	129	196
1923	151	232	172	163	179.9		159.1	170	175	127	199
1921											
January	213		219	272	240.7		245.9	196	216	188	201
February	197		203	256	233.2		225.2	192	210		195
March	188		193	249	221.7		210.8	181	208		191
April	176		191	239	211.3		204.8	171	204	166	190
May	182		187	230	185.7		201.7	166	201		191
June	182		186	223	183.3		197.7	162	200		192
July	176		186	216	178.8		194.1	159	200	150	196
August	180		183	211	177.0		190.0	160	197		199
September	180		183	201	180.6		187.0	160	197		207
October	169		185	194	184.5		180.7	156	195	138	219
November	165		184	189	182.7		172.8	151	191		214
December	165		183	188	178.2		167.9	148	189		209
1922											
January	163		180	181	176.9		164.0	147	186	131	206
February	165		179	179	172.3		161.8	147	181		204
March	164		177	177	172.4		160.0	146	180		201
April	163		180	175	164.5		160.3	148	180	128	197
May	165		178	175	162.1		160.6	155	177		194
June	165		178	174	162.8		159.9	156	175		197
July	164		175	173	163.9		160.3	157	177	126	201
August	156		175	173	164.7		156.3	155	177		195
September	152		174	170	165.7		154.3	158	175		193
October	155		172	169	164.5		155.2	159	174	129	190
November	158		174	163	170.6		157.6	162	176		188
December	155		172	163	171.9		155.8	161	173		183
1923											
January	157	223	170	163	174.7		157.0	163	171	131	184
February	155	222	170	165	175.3		157.5	161	173		192
March	156	228	171	168	181.0		160.3	163	174		196
April	156	229	174	168	185.9		162.0	167	174	126	196
May	149	232	171	166	186.5		159.8	170	176		199
June	149	232	170	164	181.0		159.3	178	177		198
July	145	231	170	162	179.8		156.5	180	176	124	192
August	142	233	171	162	175.3		154.5	175	175		190
September	145	232	174	162	173.4		157.8	172	177		210
October	148	235	171	161	181.1		158.1	171	176	125	212
November	153	243	173	160	181.6		160.8	173	175		209
December	154	247	176	160	182.5		163.4	174	174		210
1924											
January	156	251	178	161	183.2		165.4	174	175	131	211
February	158	261	180	162	183.4		167.0	170	180		208
March	155	264	180	162	180.1		165.4	167	180		206
April	154	263	184	161	181.4		164.7	166	178	126	207
May	153	261	179	160	180.4		163.7	165	179		205
June	152	262	179	158	178.3		162.6	163			199

¹July.²52 commodities in 1920; 53 commodities from August, 1920, to December, 1921.

Retail Prices in Stockholm, Christiania, and Copenhagen

SOCIALA Meddelanden No. 4, 1924, published by the Swedish Labor Board, contains a table, shown below, giving average actual and relative prices of various commodities in Stockholm, Christiania, and Copenhagen for July, 1914, July and October, 1923, and January, 1924.

Weighted index numbers are not published for Copenhagen but the weighted index figure for necessities (including fuel and light) was 163 for Stockholm and 241 for Christiania. Index figures of cost of living in Scandinavian countries January, 1924, on the basis of July, 1914, as 100, were as follows: Sweden 176, Norway 236, and Denmark 209.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED COMMODITIES IN STOCKHOLM, CHRISTIANIA, AND COPENHAGEN, JULY, 1914, JULY AND OCTOBER, 1923, AND JANUARY, 1924

[Öre at par = 0.268 cent; exchange rate varies. Liter = 1.06 quarts liquid or 0.9 quart dry measure; kilogram = 2.2 pounds; hectoliter = 2.8 bushels]

Commodity	Unit	Stockholm				Christiania				Copenhagen				
		1914		1923		1924		1914		1923		1924		
		July	July	Oct.	Jan.	July	July	Oct.	Jan.	July	July	Oct.	Jan.	
Milk, whole	Liter	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	
Butter, dairy	Kilogram	17	26	29	29	19	40	42	44	19	37	44	45	
Margarine	do	246	300	393	385	256	605	653	735	235	413	574	773	
Eggs, fresh	do	139	186	188	182	1140	1269	1287	1299	125	189	190	196	
Potatoes	5 liters	20	150	202	354	446	180	362	587	512	150	304	481	650
Peas, yellow	Kilogram	35	76	55	62	35	56	64	71	25	84	63	74	
Flour, wheat	do	26	52	50	50	40	115	116	120	40	121	123	128	
Flour, rye	do	32	45	44	42	32	58	55	54	26	47	45	45	
Oat grits	do	28	38	38	38	20	46	43	43					
Bread, rye	do	34	46	46	46	36	66	66	67	39	92	92	92	
Bread, wheat	do	40	81	81	82	24	46	45	45	24	58	58	58	
Beef, fresh, roast	do	66	117	116	119	-----	82	80	80	40	81	81	81	
Beef, soup meat	do	125	258	247	232	132	398	352	383	-----	383	370	367	
Veal, roast, fatted	do	102	183	195	186	126	327	288	315	125	238	223	232	
Veal, roast, young	do	145	274	264	274	141	380	435	480	125	240	234	240	
Pork, fresh	do	101	150	151	176	83	220	204	229					
Pork, salt	do	149	250	241	214	145	361	353	380	140	202	230	217	
Coffee	do	150	250	245	216	160	389	380	414	140	298	323	301	
Sugar, loaf	do	64	104	98	92	57	145	145	175	43	116	107	102	
Kerosene, water white	Liter	18	30	30	30	18	35	34	36	18	31	31	31	
Coal	Hectoliter	239	450	450	450	180	455	455	490	170	472	466	491	
Coke	do	133	339	339	339	165	375	325	450	125	376	410	451	
Index numbers														
Milk, whole	Liter	100	153	171	171	100	211	221	232	100	195	232	237	
Butter, dairy	Kilogram	100	122	160	157	100	197	255	287	100	176	244	244	
Margarine	do	100	134	135	131	100	192	205	214	100	151	152	157	
Eggs, fresh	do	100	135	236	297	100	201	326	284	100	203	321	433	
Potatoes	5 liters	100	217	157	177	100	160	183	203	100	336	252	296	
Peas, yellow	Kilogram	100	200	192	192	100	288	290	300	100	303	308	329	
Flour, wheat	do	100	141	138	131	100	181	172	169	100	181	173	173	
Flour, rye	do	100	136	136	136	100	230	215	215					
Oat, grits	do	100	135	135	135	100	183	183	186	100	236	236	236	
Bread, rye	do	100	203	203	205	100	192	188	188	100	242	242	242	
Bread, wheat	do	100	177	176	180	-----	-----	-----	-----	100	203	203	203	
Beef, fresh, roast	do	100	206	198	186	100	302	267	290					
Beef, soup meat	do	100	179	191	182	100	260	229	250	100	190	178	186	
Veal, roast, fatted	do	100	189	182	189	100	270	309	340	100	192	187	192	
Veal, roast, young	do	100	149	150	174	100	265	246	276					
Pork, fresh	do	100	168	162	144	100	249	243	262					
Pork, salt	do	100	167	163	144	100	243	238	259	100	179	198	185	
Coffee	do	100	154	156	154	100	170	175	194	100	212	211	213	
Sugar, loaf	do	100	163	153	144	100	254	254	307	100	270	249	237	
Kerosene, water white	Liter	100	167	167	167	100	194	189	200	100	172	172	172	
Coal	Hectoliter	100	188	188	188	100	253	253	272	100	278	274	289	
Coke	do	100	255	255	255	100	227	197	273	100	301	328	361	

¹ Made from cream.

⁴ Santos, roasted.

² Boneless.

⁵ Average of prices of various brands, roasted.

³ Santos, green.

⁶ Index number of average of prices of fresh and salt pork.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wages and Hours of Labor in the Woolen and Worsted Goods Industry

A SURVEY of hours and earnings in the woolen and worsted goods industry in the United States has just been completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The following tables briefly summarize the information obtained. A bulletin on this subject will be published later by the bureau.

The table below shows the index numbers of full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time weekly earnings, from 1910 to 1924, inclusive, based on figures for 1913 as 100. No figures are shown for 1915, 1919, 1921, or 1923, as data were not secured for those years.

INDEX NUMBERS OF FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, BY SPECIFIED YEARS, 1910 TO 1924

[1913=100]

Year	Index numbers of average—		
	Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings
1910.....	101	90	91
1911.....	102	91	92
1912.....	100	102	102
1913.....	100	100	100
1914.....	98	103	100
1916.....	98	127	124
1918.....	97	193	186
1920.....	86	355	304
1922.....	87	268	231
1924.....	88	301	262

In making this survey 72 representative establishments located in 9 different States were visited. The total number of employees for which data were obtained was 41,622, distributed, by States, as follows:

State	Establishments	Employees
Connecticut.....	9	1,698
Me.	12	2,242
Massachusetts.....	11	16,890
New Hampshire.....	5	3,585
New Jersey.....	4	3,549
New York.....	2	1,528
Pennsylvania.....	18	4,448
Rhode Island.....	9	4,917
Vermont.....	2	2,764
Total.....	72	41,622

Data were obtained from pay rolls during the period from January to May, 8 of these pay rolls coming in January, 39 in February, 10 in March, 13 in April, and 2 in May. During the year ending December 31, 1923, the 72 mills studied were in operation an average of 293.8 days. All the mills were closed on Sunday during the year and 1 mill did not run on Saturday during the year but worked the full number of hours per week by increasing the number of hours per day. One mill did not operate on 43 Saturdays during the year.

The mills were closed for an average of 8.4 days during the year on account of holidays and vacations and 7.8 days on account of slack business. One mill reported a strike lasting 18 days and another mill a strike lasting 9 days.

Average full-time hours per week, average earnings per hour, and average full-time weekly earnings are shown for each of the principal productive occupations and for a group of "other employees" which includes all occupations not shown separately. These averages for 1924 are brought into comparison with like figures for preceding years, taken from bulletins of the bureau, which for some occupations are shown as far back as 1910.

Paralleling these figures, the table shows index numbers for full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time weekly earnings, in which the averages for the year 1913 are used as the base or 100. For those occupations for which no 1913 data are available, such index numbers could not, of course, be computed.

From January 1, 1923, up to the time of this survey 49 mills reported an increase of 12.5 per cent in wages, 11 mills an increase of 10 per cent, and 1 mill each of 20 per cent, 12 per cent, 11 per cent, 9.5 per cent, and 7.5 per cent increase, respectively. The other 7 mills did not report any change in rates.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, 1910 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

Occupation and sex	Year	Num-ber of estab-lishments	Num-ber of em-ployees	Aver-age full-time hours per week	Aver-age earnings per hour	Aver-age full-time weekly earn-ings	Index numbers of—		
							Full-time hours per week	Earn-ings per hour	Full-time weekly earn-ings
Wool sorters:									
Male.....	1910	18	289	56.3	\$0.247	\$13.86	102	88	90
	1911	19	444	56.4	.241	13.54	103	86	88
	1912	19	471	55.2	.267	14.72	100	95	95
	1913	19	246	55.0	.281	15.43	100	100	100
	1914	15	381	54.2	.276	14.97	99	98	97
	1916	17	412	54.1	.329	17.80	98	117	115
	1918	20	538	54.4	.460	24.94	99	164	162
	1920	22	423	48.1	.871	41.90	87	310	272
	1922	17	358	48.4	.710	34.36	88	253	223
	1924	19	359	49.5	.776	38.41	90	276	249
Female.....	1920	1	28	48.0	.901	43.25	-----	-----	-----
	1922	3	37	48.0	.702	33.70	-----	-----	-----
	1924	5	65	48.2	.608	29.31	-----	-----	-----
Wool washer tenders:									
Male.....	1920	20	113	48.8	.583	28.45	-----	-----	-----
	1922	23	93	49.2	.446	21.94	-----	-----	-----
	1924	20	119	49.3	.513	25.29	-----	-----	-----
Picker tenders:									
Male.....	1920	41	277	48.3	.530	25.60	-----	-----	-----
	1922	43	276	49.3	.428	21.10	-----	-----	-----
	1924	45	275	49.3	.471	23.22	-----	-----	-----
Card tenders:									
Male.....	1910	26	201	56.9	.127	7.25	101	89	91
	1911	40	320	57.1	.136	7.73	101	96	97
	1912	40	412	56.4	.135	7.64	100	95	95
	1913	40	329	56.3	.142	8.01	100	100	100
	1914	41	398	56.1	.147	8.26	100	104	103
	1916	47	533	55.8	.186	10.38	99	131	130
	1918	47	590	54.8	.287	15.75	97	202	197
	1920	43	444	48.4	.517	25.02	86	364	312
	1922	46	514	49.5	.405	20.05	88	285	250
	1924	47	528	49.4	.473	23.37	88	333	202
Female.....	1920	11	103	48.3	.437	21.11	-----	-----	-----
	1922	10	109	48.2	.351	16.92	-----	-----	-----
	1924	12	94	48.0	.409	19.63	-----	-----	-----

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, 1910 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX—Continued

Occupation and sex	Year	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments	Num- ber of em- ployees	Aver- age full- time hours per week	Aver- age earn- ings per hour	Aver- age full- time weekly earn- ings	Index numbers of—		
							Full- time hours per week	Earn- ings per hour	Full- time weekly earn- ings
Card strippers:									
Male.....	1910	27	162	57.0	\$0.153	\$8.69	101	91	92
	1911	42	223	57.1	.151	8.62	101	90	91
	1912	42	240	56.9	.163	9.29	101	97	98
	1913	42	236	56.5	.168	9.46	100	100	100
	1914	43	250	55.7	.169	9.44	99	101	100
	1916	48	303	55.5	.209	11.61	98	124	123
	1918	48	359	54.8	.324	17.77	97	193	188
	1920	45	292	48.2	.570	27.47	85	339	290
	1922	46	311	49.5	.433	21.43	88	258	227
	1924	49	368	50.6	.506	25.60	90	301	271
Card grinders:									
Male.....	1922	12	28	48.4	.491	23.76	-----	-----	-----
	1924	15	37	48.8	.602	29.38	-----	-----	-----
Gill box tenders:									
Male.....	1920	8	130	49.8	.502	25.00	-----	-----	-----
	1922	8	288	48.3	.363	17.53	-----	-----	-----
	1924	8	343	49.9	.439	21.91	-----	-----	-----
Female.....	1920	15	383	48.4	.442	21.39	-----	-----	-----
	1922	15	413	49.1	.339	16.64	-----	-----	-----
	1924	14	435	49.4	.382	18.87	-----	-----	-----
Comber tenders:									
Male.....	1910	6	106	56.5	.139	7.87	103	89	92
	1911	9	188	56.5	.141	7.94	103	90	93
	1912	9	181	55.1	.156	8.56	101	100	101
	1913	9	115	54.8	.156	8.51	100	100	100
	1914	6	228	55.8	.161	9.00	102	103	106
	1916	8	274	56.3	.199	11.18	103	128	131
	1918	9	248	55.8	.314	17.49	102	201	206
	1920	10	162	48.9	.552	26.99	89	354	317
	1922	11	209	48.1	.435	20.92	88	279	246
	1924	7	212	49.6	.522	25.89	91	335	304
Female.....	1910	6	129	55.5	.111	6.13	99	95	93
	1911	7	139	55.8	.109	6.10	99	93	95
	1912	7	150	55.8	.116	6.47	99	99	98
	1913	7	163	56.1	.117	6.57	100	100	100
	1914	6	162	54.8	.119	6.52	98	102	99
	1916	10	178	53.5	.177	9.46	95	151	144
	1918	12	328	52.8	.258	13.50	94	221	207
	1920	12	155	48.7	.478	23.28	87	409	354
	1922	10	100	49.7	.385	19.13	89	329	291
	1924	10	114	49.2	.418	20.57	88	357	313
Drawing frame tenders:									
Male.....	1916	5	211	55.0	.178	9.80	-----	-----	-----
	1918	6	193	54.1	.264	14.81	-----	-----	-----
	1920	6	51	48.0	.501	24.05	-----	-----	-----
	1922	8	189	48.1	.378	18.18	-----	-----	-----
	1924	8	263	49.2	.439	21.60	-----	-----	-----
Female.....	1916	14	1,603	53.7	.170	9.15	-----	-----	-----
	1918	15	1,760	52.9	.250	13.24	-----	-----	-----
	1920	16	1,758	48.3	.445	21.49	-----	-----	-----
	1922	17	1,615	48.5	.349	16.93	-----	-----	-----
	1924	15	1,885	48.9	.397	19.41	-----	-----	-----
Spinners, mule:									
Male.....	1910	26	529	57.0	.224	12.75	101	94	95
	1911	40	638	57.3	.224	12.81	101	94	95
	1912	40	719	56.5	.240	13.56	100	100	101
	1913	42	828	56.5	.239	13.45	100	100	100
	1914	42	897	56.0	.249	13.88	99	104	103
	1916	46	1,222	55.3	.316	17.51	98	132	130
	1918	46	1,431	54.9	.499	27.42	97	209	204
	1920	46	960	48.2	.816	39.33	85	341	292
	1922	44	1,119	49.2	.670	32.96	87	280	245
	1924	47	1,290	48.9	.755	36.92	87	316	274

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, 1910 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX—Continued

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers of—		
							Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings
Spinners, frame:									
Male	1910	2	114	56.0	\$0.125	\$7.01	104	92	96
	1911	3	194	56.0	.132	7.37	104	97	101
	1912	3	244	54.0	.158	8.53	100	116	116
	1913	3	115	54.0	.136	7.33	100	100	100
	1914	3	282	53.9	.145	7.80	100	106	106
	1916	3	266	53.9	.191	10.30	100	141	141
	1918	5	161	53.0	.316	16.74	98	232	228
	1920	4	49	48.0	.558	26.78	89	410	365
	1922	4	45	48.0	.357	17.14	89	263	234
	1924	3	46	50.0	.421	21.05	93	310	287
Female	1910	8	578	56.0	.122	6.85	101	87	83
	1911	10	1,002	56.4	.126	7.07	102	90	91
	1912	10	1,070	55.2	.144	7.92	99	103	102
	1913	10	751	55.5	.140	7.78	100	100	100
	1914	9	970	54.2	.147	7.99	98	105	103
	1916	14	1,202	53.9	.180	9.68	97	129	124
	1918	15	1,330	52.4	.278	14.62	94	199	188
	1920	14	1,026	48.2	.481	23.18	87	344	298
	1922	15	972	48.4	.345	16.70	87	246	215
	1924	14	1,106	48.9	.417	20.39	88	298	282
Doffers:									
Male	1916	5	255	49.8	.161	8.05	-----	-----	-----
	1918	5	138	50.5	.266	13.58	-----	-----	-----
	1920	6	108	46.3	.497	23.01	-----	-----	-----
	1922	5	165	47.0	.299	14.05	-----	-----	-----
	1924	7	214	49.9	.301	15.02	-----	-----	-----
Female	1916	12	709	52.2	.135	7.05	-----	-----	-----
	1918	12	829	48.6	.203	9.85	-----	-----	-----
	1920	14	561	46.7	.352	16.44	-----	-----	-----
	1922	14	619	48.1	.275	13.23	-----	-----	-----
	1924	10	566	48.1	.315	15.15	-----	-----	-----
Twister tenders:									
Female	1910	10	332	56.9	.126	7.16	103	93	95
	1911	12	600	56.7	.131	7.40	102	97	99
	1912	12	751	55.7	.137	7.62	101	101	102
	1913	12	598	55.4	.135	7.50	100	100	100
	1914	11	884	54.3	.144	7.81	98	107	104
	1916	23	1,028	54.2	.174	9.43	98	129	126
	1918	24	802	53.9	.256	13.80	97	190	184
	1920	34	1,043	48.3	.457	22.07	87	339	294
	1922	40	892	49.3	.352	17.35	89	261	231
	1924	38	914	49.3	.418	20.61	89	310	275
Spooler tenders:									
Female	1916	55	1,571	54.1	.173	9.40	-----	-----	-----
	1918	56	1,514	53.6	.270	14.51	-----	-----	-----
	1920	55	1,474	48.2	.458	22.08	-----	-----	-----
	1922	59	1,247	48.7	.383	18.65	-----	-----	-----
	1924	64	1,228	48.6	.419	20.36	-----	-----	-----
Dresser tenders:									
Male	1910	27	214	57.1	.242	13.80	101	92	93
	1911	46	337	57.1	.243	13.85	101	92	94
	1912	46	384	56.4	.262	14.71	100	100	99
	1913	46	347	56.3	.263	14.80	100	100	100
	1914	47	363	55.2	.273	15.03	98	104	102
	1916	55	422	55.0	.318	17.47	98	121	118
	1918	58	469	54.6	.452	24.28	97	172	164
	1920	63	403	48.6	.767	37.28	86	292	252
	1922	58	493	48.8	.653	31.87	87	248	215
	1924	65	467	49.3	.748	36.88	88	284	249
Creelers or tiers-in:									
Female	1922	3	40	47.9	.315	15.09	-----	-----	-----
	1924	3	21	52.9	.311	16.45	-----	-----	-----
Drawers-in:									
Male	1924	10	40	51.6	.690	35.60	-----	-----	-----
Female	1916	52	424	54.7	.250	13.68	-----	-----	-----
	1918	55	406	54.2	.355	19.23	-----	-----	-----
	1920	63	392	48.3	.595	28.74	-----	-----	-----
	1922	60	436	48.5	.480	23.28	-----	-----	-----
	1924	62	453	49.1	.535	26.27	-----	-----	-----

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR—WOOLEN AND WORSTED 35

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, 1910 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX—Continued

	Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers of—		
								Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings
96	Loom fixers:									
101	Male.....	1910	27	429	56.6	\$0.279	\$15.76	101	94	95
116		1911	46	509	56.7	.275	15.59	102	93	94
100		1912	46	589	55.9	.308	17.13	100	104	
106		1913	47	581	55.8	.297	16.55	100	100	100
141		1914	47	651	55.1	.312	17.18	.99	105	104
228		1916	60	794	54.9	.381	20.70	.98	128	125
365		1918	61	843	54.5	.552	30.04	.98	186	182
234		1920	64	736	48.3	.973	47.00	.87	328	284
287		1922	64	747	48.4	.754	36.49	.87	254	220
		1924	68	821	49.0	.870	42.63	.88	293	258
83	Weavers:									
91	Male.....	1910	27	2,907	57.1	.207	11.79	101	89	90
102		1911	46	4,049	57.1	.210	11.97	101	91	92
100		1912	46	4,476	56.3	.237	13.30	100	102	102
103		1913	47	3,834	56.3	.232	13.06	100	100	
124		1914	48	4,336	55.2	.238	13.10	.98	103	100
188		1916	61	5,431	54.9	.304	15.95	.98	131	122
298		1918	61	5,812	54.5	.470	25.62	.97	203	195
215		1920	64	4,825	48.3	.807	38.98	.86	348	298
262		1922	64	5,518	48.3	.616	29.75	.86	266	228
		1924	68	5,725	48.8	.701	34.21	.87	302	262
	Female.....	1910	27	2,855	56.3	.180	10.14	101	91	92
		1911	46	3,384	56.8	.184	10.47	101	93	95
		1912	46	3,586	55.9	.206	11.48	100	105	104
		1913	47	3,493	56.0	.197	11.03	100	100	
		1914	48	3,862	54.7	.203	11.08	.98	103	100
		1916	61	4,505	54.5	.271	14.76	.97	138	134
		1918	61	5,295	54.1	.406	21.96	.97	206	199
		1920	63	3,783	48.3	.747	36.08	.86	379	327
		1922	63	3,622	48.4	.576	27.85	.86	292	252
		1924	67	3,713	48.9	.654	31.98	.87	332	290
95	Cloth inspectors:									
99	Male.....	1920	10	251	48.0	.763	36.62			
102		1922	49	315	48.3	.560	27.05			
100		1924	19	246	48.7	.582	28.34			
104	Female.....	1920	16	144	48.3	.504	24.34			
126		1922	7	54	48.4	.373	18.05			
184		1924	18	245	48.6	.484	23.52			
294	Burlers:									
231	Female.....	1910	26	1,034	56.5	.130	7.33	102	89	90
275		1911	43	1,516	56.8	.130	7.36	102	89	90
		1912	44	1,562	55.9	.145	8.25	101	99	101
		1913	44	1,643	55.6	.146	8.14	100	100	
		1914	44	1,756	54.6	.155	8.47	.98	106	104
		1916	55	1,889	54.6	.185	10.09	.98	127	124
		1918	55	1,867	54.1	.276	14.94	.97	189	184
		1920	64	2,321	48.4	.452	21.88	.87	310	269
		1922	61	1,773	48.2	.371	17.88	.87	254	220
		1924	60	1,711	49.2	.420	20.66	.88	288	254
93	Menders:									
94	Female.....	1910	25	1,196	56.8	.160	9.09	103	88	91
99		1911	44	1,623	56.8	.160	9.07	103	88	91
100		1912	44	1,668	55.7	.189	10.50	101	104	105
102		1913	42	1,388	55.3	.183	10.11	100	100	
118		1914	43	1,501	54.4	.195	10.57	.98	108	105
164		1916	53	1,767	54.3	.245	13.28	.98	135	133
252		1918	53	1,685	54.1	.349	18.91	.98	193	189
215		1920	61	1,729	48.5	.603	29.25	.88	330	280
249		1922	63	1,985	48.4	.445	21.54	.88	243	213
		1924	64	1,850	48.5	.534	26.90	.88	292	256
93	Perchers:									
94	Male.....	1920	59	419	48.4	.687	33.25			
99		1922	55	352	48.6	.520	25.27			
102		1924	61	466	49.1	.601	29.51			
Female.....	1920	13	43	49.8	.468	23.31				
	1922	15	75	48.4	.432	20.91				
	1924	10	35	48.4	.452	21.88				

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, 1910 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX—Concluded

Occupation and sex		Year	Number of establish-ments	Num-ber of em-ployees	Aver-age full-time hours per week	Aver-age earnings per hour	Aver-age full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers of—		
Male	Female							Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings
Fullers:										
Male		1920	53	195	48.6	\$0.500	\$28.67			
		1922	52	248	49.1	.468	22.98			
		1924	51	227	49.0	.512	25.09			
Washer tenders, cloth:										
Male		1920	56	378	48.6	.574	27.90			
		1922	59	330	49.6	.461	22.87			
		1924	60	402	49.7	.518	25.74			
Dyer tenders, cloth:										
Male		1920	56	276	48.4	.551	26.67			
		1922	57	219	50.3	.453	22.79			
		1924	59	267	49.8	.506	25.20			
Truckers:										
Male		1920	62	1,205	48.1	.505	24.29			
		1922	60	1,334	48.2	.399	19.23			
		1924	64	1,672	49.2	.451	22.19			
Laborers, dye house:										
Male		1910	27	837	56.3	.143	8.06	101	90	91
		1911	45	1,116	56.6	.145	8.22	102	91	93
		1912	45	1,093	55.5	.157	8.72	100	99	99
		1913	46	1,041	55.6	.159	8.84	100	100	100
		1914	47	1,427	54.9	.160	8.75	99	101	99
		1916	55	1,636	55.0	.197	10.83	99	124	123
		1918	55	1,606	54.7	.304	16.60	98	191	188
		1920	52	961	48.3	.564	27.24	87	355	308
		1922	54	1,032	48.9	.435	21.32	88	274	241
		1924	59	877	49.2	.490	24.11	88	308	273
Other employees:										
Male		1914	47	13,947	55.7	.180	10.03			
		1916	63	16,978	55.8	.225	12.51			
		1918	63	17,308	55.3	.330	18.24			
		1920	67	7,194	48.6	.580	28.19			
		1922	67	7,707	49.6	.455	22.57			
		1924	72	7,984	49.3	.509	25.09			
Female										
		1914	46	7,781	54.2	.189	7.54			
		1916	61	6,347	53.9	.168	9.05			
		1918	63	6,407	53.4	.250	13.37			
		1920	67	3,349	48.2	.421	20.29			
		1922	61	3,461	48.9	.336	16.43			
		1924	68	3,939	49.1	.382	18.76			

Wages and Hours of Labor in Hosiery and Underwear Mills, 1910 to 1924

COMPARATIVE figures of average earnings per hour, average full time hours per week and average full-time earnings per week are here presented for employees engaged in the principal occupations in the manufacture of hosiery and underwear in specified years from 1910 to 1924. Index numbers (percentages) based on these averages, with the averages for 1913 used as a base, or 100, are shown for the industry as a whole and for each occupation for which 1913 data are available. The figures for the industry are shown in the table following:

INDEX NUMBERS OF CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK FOR THE INDUSTRY, 1910 TO 1924, BY SPECIFIED YEARS

[1913=100]

Year	Index numbers of average—		
	Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
1910	104	82	85
1911	104	84	87
1912	102	89	91
1913	100	100	100
1914	99	103	102
1919	94	219	206
1922	92	206	190
1924	91.7	237.8	218.1

The State quotas for this study are based upon the United States Census of Manufactures, 1921, for knit goods, which embraced all establishments whose principal products are made by machine knitting. Separate data were not shown by the census for hosiery and underwear.

The data here summarized were taken by agents of the bureau directly from the pay rolls and other records of 143 representative establishments located in Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin, which States, according to the Census of Manufactures, 1921, contained 92 per cent of the total number of wage earners employed in the manufacture of knit goods.

The majority of wage earners in the hosiery and underwear industry are pieceworkers whose average earnings per hour depend upon the number of jobs or pieces completed in a specified time.

The figures for 1924 include 38,549 employees and were taken from the January records of 60 establishments, the February records of 25 establishments, the March records of 33 establishments, the April records of 19 establishments, and the May records of 6 establishments. The great mass of data is, therefore, as of the first quarter of 1924. The figures for other years are from prior publications of the bureau. Data were not collected for the years 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1920, 1921, and 1923.

It will be observed that for 1924, averages are shown for 10,146 male employees and 28,403 female employees in 143 establishments. The average earnings per hour of males in all occupations were \$0.558 and of females \$0.356. The average full-time hours per week of males were 51.6 and of females 50.4. The average full-time earnings per week of males in all occupations were \$28.79 and of females in all occupations were \$17.94.

Studying the several occupations it is seen that for 1924 the average earnings per hour of males ranged from \$0.297 for "folders, hosiery and underwear" to \$1.099 for "knitters, full-fashioned hosiery"; and of females from \$0.322 for "inspectors, hosiery and underwear" to \$0.484 for "seamers, full-fashioned hosiery."

The days of operation for the 12 months ending December 31, 1923, of the 143 establishments covered in this report ranged from 225 to 308, the average being 294. The difference between the average days of operation and a possible full time of 313 days was due to the following conditions: Four establishments did not operate on any Saturday, while one establishment did not operate on 5, two did not operate on 8, and one did not operate on 50 Saturdays during the year; 143 establishments were closed from 4 to 19 days for holidays; 22 establishments were closed from 3 to 12 days for vacation; 52 establishments were closed from 1 to 67 days on account of slack business or lack of orders, while 21 establishments were closed from 1 to 68 days for other causes.

From September 1, 1922, to the period of the 1924 survey there were a number of changes in both wage rates and hours of labor. Thirty-seven establishments reported changes in wage rates. In 33 of these all the employees were affected, while in 4, separate occupations only were affected. Thirty-three establishments reported increases in wages, while 4 establishments reported decreases. Eight of those which reported increases later on during this period reported a decrease, while one establishment which had reported a decrease originally, later on reported an increase. Two establishments reported two separate increases during this period.

Seven establishments reported a decrease in weekly hours of labor ranging from three-fourths of an hour to five hours per week.

More extended information will be presented in a forthcoming bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK, AND INDEX NUMBERS, IN THE HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establish- ments	Num- ber of em- ployees	Aver- age full- time hours per week	Aver- age earnings per hour	Aver- age full- time earnings per week	Index numbers of average—		
							Full- time hours per week	Earn- ings per hour	Full- time earnings per week
Binders, hosiery and underwear:									
Male	1907	8	203	58.4	\$0.218	\$12.78	105	100	105
	1908	8	210	58.1	.211	12.26	104	96	101
	1909	8	220	58.2	.204	11.87	104	93	98
	1910	33	808	57.0	.193	10.97	102	88	90
	1911	32	869	56.9	.189	10.74	102	86	88
	1912	41	1,153	55.8	.215	11.92	100	98	98
	1913	41	1,172	55.8	.219	12.15	100	100	100
	1914	46	1,206	55.3	.230	12.65	99	105	104
	1919	29	760	52.5	.450	23.63	94	205	194
	1922	41	933	51.3	.462	23.70	92	211	195
	1924	49	1,118	51.9	.531	27.56	93	242.5	226.8
Female	1919	8	75	52.0	.316	16.43	-----	-----	-----
	1922	20	264	50.2	.376	18.88	-----	-----	-----
	1924	26	313	50.4	.442	22.28	-----	-----	-----
Buttonhole makers, underwear:									
Female	1910	21	178	57.8	.162	9.41	103	81	86
	1911	27	191	58.0	.164	9.53	106	82	87
	1912	28	196	57.0	.168	9.55	104	84	88
	1913	28	226	54.9	.199	10.91	100	100	100
	1914	42	330	54.5	.199	10.87	99	100	100
	1919	24	203	51.6	.317	16.36	94	159	150
	1922	49	349	50.4	.321	16.18	92	161	148
	1924	66	404	50.2	.357	17.92	91.4	179.4	164.3

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR—HOSEYER AND UNDERWEAR 39

AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK, AND INDEX NUMBERS, IN THE HOSEYER AND UNDERWEAR INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX—Con.

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Index numbers of average—		
							Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
Button sewers, underwear:									
Female	1910	21	150	58.1	\$0.149	\$8.66	106	85	91
	1911	27	171	58.2	.146	8.50	107	83	89
	1912	28	183	57.2	.147	8.42	105	84	88
	1913	28	223	54.6	.175	9.54	100	100	100
	1914	41	308	54.5	.178	9.71	100	102	102
	1919	26	242	52.5	.276	14.49	96	158	152
	1922	49	345	50.7	.301	15.26	93	172	160
	1924	65	380	50.3	.336	16.90	92.1	192.0	177.1
Cutters, power, underwear:									
Male	1924	46	129	51.0	.543	27.69	-----	-----	-----
Female	1924	11	29	49.0	.463	22.69	-----	-----	-----
Finishers, underwear:									
Female	1907	5	555	58.7	.158	9.27	107	86	92
	1908	5	516	58.6	.151	8.85	107	82	88
	1909	5	533	58.7	.148	8.69	107	80	86
	1910	23	1,443	57.9	.150	8.71	106	82	86
	1911	27	1,533	57.9	.148	8.59	106	80	85
	1912	29	1,808	57.0	.154	8.79	104	84	87
	1913	29	2,303	54.7	.184	10.07	100	100	100
	1914	44	3,878	54.5	.180	9.78	100	98	97
	1919	28	2,715	51.9	.297	15.41	95	161	153
	1922	49	3,112	50.2	.327	16.42	92	178	163
	1924	67	3,295	49.8	.377	18.77	91.0	204.9	186.4
Inspectors and folders, hoseyery and underwear:									
Male	1922	16	87	52.8	.382	20.17	-----	-----	-----
	1924	13	66	51.6	.364	18.78	-----	-----	-----
Female	1910	47	1,241	57.7	.126	7.25	105	86	90
	1911	52	1,311	57.6	.126	7.26	105	86	90
	1912	56	1,411	56.7	.130	7.37	103	89	92
	1913	59	1,513	55.1	.146	8.03	100	100	100
	1914	75	1,977	54.9	.149	8.15	100	102	101
	1919	50	2,690	52.5	.266	13.97	95	182	174
	1922	103	3,017	50.5	.302	15.25	92	207	190
	1924	135	3,575	50.5	.323	16.31	91.7	221.2	203.1
Knitters, footers or toppers, hoseyery:									
Male	1910	4	152	58.2	.136	7.88	100	91	91
	1911	12	172	57.8	.147	8.43	100	98	97
	1912	14	357	57.7	.156	8.96	99	104	103
	1913	14	314	58.0	.150	8.67	100	100	100
	1914	16	305	56.3	.151	8.45	97	101	97
	1919	10	122	54.3	.298	16.18	94	199	187
	1922	15	137	52.5	.343	18.01	91	229	208
	1924	18	175	51.1	.437	22.33	88.1	291.3	257.6
Female	1907	3	154	58.1	.123	7.15	104	83	86
	1908	3	175	58.1	.134	7.79	104	90	94
	1909	3	145	58.1	.133	7.73	104	89	93
	1910	32	1,851	57.5	.121	6.96	103	81	84
	1911	33	2,174	57.2	.135	7.71	102	91	93
	1912	37	2,891	56.1	.139	7.77	100	93	93
	1913	37	2,905	56.0	.149	8.33	100	100	100
	1914	37	2,800	54.9	.150	8.24	98	101	99
	1919	21	1,095	53.0	.272	14.42	95	183	173
	1922	46	2,143	50.7	.293	14.86	91	197	178
	1924	55	2,939	50.8	.344	17.48	90.7	230.9	209.8
Knitters, full-fashioned, hoseyery:									
Male	1913	9	465	55.1	.390	21.49	100	100	100
	1914	9	507	54.8	.407	22.31	99	104	104
	1919	5	377	51.7	.640	33.09	94	164	154
	1922	15	1,196	52.9	.861	45.55	96	221	212
	1924	26	1,728	50.5	1.099	55.50	91.7	281.8	258.3
Knitters, "lady hose":	1910	12	235	57.6	.175	10.03	103	91	93
Male	1911	12	220	57.4	.175	10.04	103	91	93
	1912	16	324	55.7	.188	10.45	99	97	97
	1913	16	307	56.0	.193	10.80	100	100	100
	1914	17	313	55.4	.198	10.98	99	103	102
	1922	18	437	51.5	.373	19.21	92	193	178
	1924	24	382	53.2	.421	22.40	95.0	218.1	207.4

AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK, AND INDEX NUMBERS, IN THE HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX—Con.

Occupation and sex	Year	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments	Num- ber of em- ploy- ees	Aver- age full- time hours per week	Aver- age earn- ings per hour	Aver- age full- time earn- ings per week	Index numbers of average		
							Full- time hours per week	Earn- ings per hour	Full- time earn- ings per week
Knitters, "lady hose"—Concluded.									
Female	1910	12	277	56.2	\$0.154	\$8.62	102	94	95
	1911	12	260	56.2	.156	8.70	102	95	96
	1912	12	328	55.2	.189	10.43	100	115	115
	1913	12	282	55.3	.164	9.05	100	100	100
	1914	12	125	54.2	.179	9.67	98	109	107
	1922	20	231	51.0	.347	17.70	92	212	196
	1924	17	191	50.2	.413	20.73	90.8	251.8	229.1
Knitters, rib, hosiery:									
Male	1910	17	55	56.6	.199	11.23	100	98	99
	1911	21	92	57.3	.189	10.81	102	93	95
	1912	21	102	56.8	.194	10.99	101	96	96
	1913	21	110	56.4	.203	11.40	100	100	100
	1914	25	126	55.7	.195	10.79	99	96	95
	1922	24	108	52.1	.326	16.98	92	161	149
	1924	34	123	53.1	.435	23.10	94.1	214.3	202.6
Female	1910	14	49	57.4	.130	7.45	103	83	86
	1911	13	45	57.1	.147	8.43	102	94	97
	1912	16	68	55.9	.141	7.92	100	90	91
	1913	16	60	55.4	.157	8.69	100	100	100
	1914	13	56	54.9	.167	9.12	99	106	105
	1922	22	103	50.8	.336	17.07	92	214	196
	1924	21	121	52.0	.346	17.99	93.9	220.4	207.0
Knitters, web or tube, underwear:									
Male	1907	4	101	58.5	.219	12.81	106	88	93
	1908	4	107	58.3	.209	12.18	105	84	89
	1909	4	110	58.5	.213	12.46	106	86	91
	1910	14	212	58.0	.201	11.69	105	81	85
	1911	22	253	57.9	.211	12.24	105	85	89
	1912	22	261	57.0	.227	12.97	103	91	94
	1913	22	250	55.4	.249	13.74	100	100	100
	1914	35	386	55.7	.229	12.74	101	92	93
	1919	18	200	52.9	.407	21.53	95	163	157
	1922	41	399	51.8	.448	23.21	94	180	169
	1924	55	454	51.3	.528	27.09	92.6	212.0	197.2
Female	1907	3	101	58.3	.143	8.34	106	100	106
	1908	3	113	58.4	.145	8.47	106	101	107
	1909	3	109	58.5	.132	7.72	106	92	98
	1910	16	245	57.4	.172	9.59	104	120	122
	1911	19	216	56.9	.162	9.23	103	113	117
	1912	19	181	55.4	.135	7.49	101	94	95
	1913	15	183	55.1	.143	7.88	100	100	100
	1914	21	237	54.4	.147	8.00	99	103	102
	1919	22	205	51.7	.289	14.94	94	202	190
	1922	25	203	49.3	.346	17.06	89	242	217
	1924	34	200	49.0	.390	19.11	88.9	272.7	242.5
Layers up, markers and cutters, underwear:¹									
Male	1910	12	130	59.3	.217	12.82	107	85	91
	1911	18	138	58.6	.227	13.26	106	89	94
	1912	18	162	58.6	.210	12.32	106	83	87
	1913	17	168	55.5	.254	14.11	100	100	100
	1914	32	301	55.6	.243	13.50	100	96	96
	1919	17	86	53.3	.369	19.67	96	145	139
	1922	37	266	51.7	.431	22.28	93	170	158
	1924	35	217	50.9	.483	24.58	91.7	190.2	174.2
Female	1907	4	82	58.6	.144	8.44	107	85	91
	1908	4	90	57.9	.157	9.09	106	93	98
	1909	4	98	58.0	.145	8.41	106	86	91
	1910	10	182	56.5	.137	7.79	103	81	84
	1911	14	161	56.4	.139	7.85	103	82	85
	1912	12	193	54.7	.152	8.33	100	90	90
	1913	13	242	54.8	.169	9.24	100	100	100
	1914	20	265	54.4	.171	9.33	99	101	101
	1919	22	586	50.4	.313	15.78	92	185	171
	1922	25	400	48.9	.372	18.19	89	220	197
	1924	50	655	49.8	.363	18.08	90.9	214.8	195.7

¹ Formerly tabulated as "Cutters, hand, underwear."

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR—HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR 41

EARN.
WEAR
—Con.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK, AND INDEX NUMBERS, IN THE HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX—Con.

Occupation and sex	Year	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments	Num- ber of em- ploy- ees	Aver- age full- time hours per week	Aver- age earn- ings per hour	Aver- age full- time earn- ings per week	Index numbers of average—		
							Full- time hours per week	Earn- ings per hour	Full- time earn- ings per week
Loopers, hosiery and underwear:									
Female.....	1907	9	610	58.4	\$0.140	\$8.18	104	93	98
	1908	9	637	58.2	.128	7.45	104	85	89
	1909	9	603	58.2	.139	8.09	104	93	97
	1910	43	2,013	57.3	.133	7.59	102	89	91
	1911	44	2,089	57.1	.134	7.69	102	89	92
	1912	49	2,524	56.1	.146	8.21	100	97	98
	1913	49	2,542	56.0	.150	8.37	100	100	100
	1914	49	2,626	54.8	.157	8.59	98	105	103
	1919	29	1,499	52.2	.296	15.45	93	197	185
	1922	63	2,194	50.8	.327	16.61	91	218	198
	1924	80	2,832	50.8	.384	19.51	90.7	256.0	233.1
Machine fixers, hosiery and underwear:									
Male.....	1924	126	736	51.1	.706	36.08	-----	-----	-----
Menders, hosiery and underwear:									
Female.....	1907	8	259	58.4	.126	7.36	104	89	93
	1908	8	266	58.1	.129	7.49	104	91	94
	1909	8	238	58.1	.129	7.49	104	91	94
	1910	30	1,089	57.1	.126	7.14	102	89	90
	1911	30	1,127	57.0	.133	7.55	102	94	95
	1912	35	1,108	56.2	.141	7.92	100	99	100
	1913	39	1,174	56.0	.142	7.97	100	100	100
	1914	39	1,176	55.0	.149	8.17	98	105	103
	1922	90	1,386	50.7	.313	15.87	90	231	209
	1924	126	1,598	50.6	.367	18.57	90.4	258.5	233.0
Pressers, hosiery and underwear:									
Male.....	1907	7	32	59.3	.191	11.33	106	92	98
	1908	7	35	59.2	.167	9.89	106	80	85
	1909	7	40	59.1	.171	10.11	106	82	87
	1910	34	155	58.0	.177	10.23	104	85	88
	1911	33	151	57.7	.187	10.75	103	90	93
	1912	39	204	56.9	.185	10.45	102	89	90
	1913	39	202	56.0	.208	11.57	100	100	100
	1914	49	214	55.6	.213	11.82	99	102	102
	1919	30	115	53.8	.415	22.33	96	200	193
	1922	53	243	51.4	.372	19.12	92	179	165
	1924	69	190	51.0	.448	22.85	91.1	215.4	197.5
Female.....									
	1919	15	188	50.3	.287	14.44	-----	-----	-----
	1922	25	230	48.9	.311	15.21	-----	-----	-----
	1924	33	141	49.1	.347	17.04	-----	-----	-----
Press hands, hosiery and underwear:									
Male.....	1922	11	41	53.2	.346	18.41	-----	-----	-----
	1924	11	60	53.4	.500	26.70	-----	-----	-----
Female.....									
	1907	2	100	58.0	.119	6.90	107	79	84
	1908	2	107	58.0	.118	6.84	107	79	84
	1909	2	115	58.0	.106	6.15	107	71	75
	1910	13	207	57.7	.119	6.83	106	79	84
	1911	13	208	57.5	.118	6.80	106	79	83
	1912	10	207	55.8	.120	6.70	103	80	82
	1913	14	240	54.2	.150	8.17	100	100	100
	1914	18	261	54.1	.151	8.17	100	101	100
	1919	8	82	50.1	.276	13.83	92	184	169
	1922	18	118	50.5	.261	14.19	93	187	174
	1924	20	140	49.5	.351	17.37	91.3	234.0	212.6
Seamers, full-fashioned, hosiery:									
Female.....	1913	9	293	55.1	.170	9.38	100	100	100
	1914	9	306	54.4	.173	9.41	99	102	100
	1922	17	460	50.7	.305	20.08	92	232	214
	1924	26	563	50.5	.484	24.44	91.7	284.7	260.6
Seamers, underwear:									
Female.....	1907	5	390	58.6	.144	8.44	108	82	88
	1908	5	426	58.5	.156	9.13	107	89	95
	1909	5	439	58.6	.158	9.26	108	90	97
	1910	23	1,181	57.8	.143	8.26	106	81	86
	1911	27	1,280	58.1	.141	8.22	107	80	86
	1912	29	1,321	57.2	.149	8.52	105	85	89
	1913	29	1,501	54.5	.176	9.57	100	100	100
	1914	29	1,589	54.1	.183	9.91	100	100	100
	1919	36	1,562	51.3	.287	14.72	94	163	154
	1922	50	2,192	50.3	.325	16.35	92	185	171
	1924	67	2,200	50.3	.372	18.71	92.3	211.4	195.5

AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK, AND INDEX NUMBERS IN THE HOISERY AND UNDERWEAR INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX—Concl.

Occupation and sex	Year	Number of establish- ments	Num- ber of em- ploy- ees	Aver- age full- time hours per week	Aver- age earn- ings per hour	Aver- age full- time earn- ings per week	Index numbers of average		
							Full- time hours per week	Earn- ings per hour	Full- time earn- ings per week
Toppers, full-fashioned, hosiery:									
Female	1913	6	448	55.1	\$0.152	\$8.41	100	100	100
	1914	9	528	54.4	.152	8.29	99	100	99
	1922	9	477	51.7	.450	23.27	94	296	277
	1924	26	1,166	50.6	.472	23.88	91.8	310.5	233.9
Welters, hosiery and underwear:									
Female	1910	23	250	57.6	.121	6.95	103	83	86
	1911	23	288	57.4	.127	7.30	102	88	90
	1912	23	303	56.1	.144	8.03	100	99	99
	1913	26	334	56.0	.145	8.10	100	100	100
	1914	36	379	55.1	.162	8.91	98	112	110
	1919	17	334	51.8	.291	15.07	93	201	186
	1922	36	351	50.9	.294	14.96	91	203	185
	1924	57	263	51.1	.356	18.19	91.3	245.5	224.6
Winders, hosiery and underwear:									
Male	1919	9	46	53.4	.352	18.80			
	1922	20	147	54.1	.386	18.42			
	1924	21	86	53.8	.410	22.06			
Female	1907	6	266	58.8	.140	8.23	107	90	97
	1908	6	276	58.7	.163	9.57	107	104	112
	1909	6	262	58.6	.152	8.91	107	97	105
	1910	38	1,020	58.0	.129	7.51	106	83	88
	1911	45	1,001	57.8	.130	7.54	106	83	88
	1912	53	1,099	56.4	.139	7.87	103	89	92
	1913	53	1,225	54.7	.156	8.52	100	100	100
	1914	61	1,555	54.2	.154	8.36	99	99	98
	1919	41	1,256	52.3	.271	14.17	96	174	166
	1922	80	1,249	49.8	.347	17.28	91	222	203
	1924	106	1,315	50.0	.402	20.10	91.4	257.7	235.9
Other employees:									
Male	1914	82	5,358	55.6	.193	10.70			
	1922	107	4,918	53.8	.354	19.05			
	1924	138	4,682	51.9	.370	19.67			
Female	1914	82	4,877	54.6	.128	7.00			
	1922	105	4,382	50.3	.283	14.23			
	1924	143	5,993	50.5	.292	14.75			

Customary Working Time in the Iron and Steel Industry, 1924

IN THE June, July, and August issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW summary figures were published concerning wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry based on a recent survey made by the Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics. While a census of all plants could not be undertaken, data were obtained from a sufficient number of representative plants in each section of the country to illustrate conditions in the industry.

One of the most interesting features of the survey has been the great reduction in working time of employees. Early in 1922 a general movement was started, at the request of the President of the United States, to eliminate the long 12-hour turn and so far as possible the 7-day week. In the summer of 1923 the first general reduction in hours per day and per week became effective. A large number of plants which had previously operated on two 12-hour shifts adopted the three 8-hour turn system for all employees. Other plants went from a 12-hour day to one of 9 or 10 hours.

This reduction in hours of labor has been particularly noticeable in the blast-furnace department, as from the nature of its process a blast

furnace must be in continuous operation 24 hours per day and 7 days per week. The bureau's published reports show that 70 per cent of the employees in this department worked 72 hours per week or more in 1914, 71 per cent in 1915, 62 per cent in 1920, and 69 per cent in 1922. In 1924, however, only 1 per cent of the employees worked that many hours, and 60 per cent worked 56 hours per week or less.

The following table, prepared for the chapter on blast furnaces of the forthcoming report for 1924, shows the complex arrangement of turns and hours under which employees work in this industry. The table states the customary number of day turns and night turns per week and the corresponding hours for each turn for each day of the week, as well as the full-time hours per week. Segregation is made for three groups of employees as follows: (a) Those who work days only, (b) those who work nights only, and (c) those who alternate weekly from one shift to another. The order of arrangement begins with the highest average full-time hours per week.

Gas or repair turns have been disregarded when employees customarily work such turns at less frequent intervals than once every three weeks on a 3-shift basis or once every four weeks on a 2-turn basis. In a few instances relief systems have also been omitted where the periods elapsing between reliefs were longer than three or four weeks.

In some instances in the table, hours are reported for 7 days, yet the number of days worked is given as 6. This is owing to the fact that it is a 7-day occupation wherein each employee was relieved one day in 7, with no information available, however, as to which day. Therefore, the hours for all days have been shown and the relief indicated in the full-time hours per week.

The number of employees is shown by geographical districts. The eastern district covers the eastern part of New York, of Pennsylvania, and of Maryland, and the State of New Jersey. The Pittsburgh district includes the western part of Pennsylvania, the panhandle of West Virginia, and along the border line in Ohio from Youngstown to Bellaire. The Great Lakes and Middle West district includes plants along the Great Lakes and some in inland districts, including Colorado. The southern district comprises Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, and the southern part of Ohio.

In the main, the table is believed to be clear, but some points may need explanation. The first line of the table shows that in the plants canvassed one man in the eastern district was found on a day job requiring 7 days per week and 14 hours per day, a total of 98 hours. The bracketed fourth and fifth lines indicate that 7 men alternated from 6 days of 12 hours one week to 7 days of 12 hours the next week, making an average of 78 hours per week.

In the third section of the table the first line shows that in the eastern district 38 men alternated from 7 days of 10 hours on day work to 7 days of 14 hours on night work, averaging 84 hours per week. The fourth and fifth lines of this section show 91 men going from 6 day turns to 7 night turns, followed by 7 day turns and then 6 night turns, with all turns 12 hours in length, and making an average of 78 hours of labor per week.

When there are three 8-hour turns the second and third are tabulated as early and late night turns.

CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME TURNS PER WEEK AND HOURS PER TURN AND PER WEEK
IN BLAST FURNACES, BY DISTRICTS, 1924

Customary turns and hours worked										Number of employees who worked each specified combination of customary turns and hours, by districts					
Turns per week	Day turns				Night turns				Average hours per week	Eastern		Pitts-	Great Lakes and Middle West	Southern	Total
	Mon-day to Friday	Sat-ur-day	Sun-day	Per week	Turns per week	Mon-day to Friday	Sat-ur-day	Sun-day	Per week	East-ern	Pitts-burgh				
7	14	14	14	98						98	1				1
7	12	12	12	84						84	5	16		35	56
7	11	12	12	79						79	1				1
6	12	12	12	72											
7	12	12	12	84											
7	11	11	11	77											
6	12	12	12	72											
6	12	12		72											
7	10	10	10	70											
7	10	10	8	68											
7	10	9	9	68											
7	10	10	10	70											
7	10	10	10	70											
6	10	10		60											
6	11	11		66											
7	10	10	5	65											
6	10	10	10	60											
7	10	10	10	70											
6	10	10		60											
6	10	10	10	70											
6	10	10		60											
7	10	10	10	70											
7	10	10	10	70											
6	10	10		60											
6	10	10	10	60											
7	9	9	9	63											
6	10	6		56											
7	10	6	10	66											
6	10	10	10	60											
6	10	10		60											
6	10	10	10	60											
6	10	9	10	59											
6	10	9		59											
6	9	9		54											
7	9	9	9	63											
7	10	6	2	58											
6	9 ^{1/2}	9 ^{1/2}		57											
6	10	6		56											
6	10	5		55											
6	10	10	4	54											
6	9	9		54											
7	8	-8	8	56											
6	8	8	8	48											
6	8	8		48											
6	8	4		44											
Total											387	886	1,113	1,320	3,706

Employees who worked night turns only

				7	14	14	14	98	98	1					1
				7	13	13	13	91	91						1
				7	12	12	12	84	84	1	3				25
				6	13	13	13	78	78						1
				6	12	12	12	72	72						
				7	12	12	12	84	84	2					2
				6	12	12	12	72	72						7
				6	12	12	12	72	72						7
				7	10	10	10	70	70	1	22	18			41
				6	10	10	10	60	60	5	33	16			54
				6	10	10	10	60	60	47					47
				6	10	10	10	60	60	5					5
				7	8	8	8	56	56	13					13
				6	8	8	8	48	48	2	1				1
				6	8	8	8	48	48	2	1				3
Total										4	12	121	71		208

CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME TURNS PER WEEK AND HOURS PER TURN AND PER WEEK IN BLAST FURNACES, BY DISTRICTS, 1924—Concluded

Turns per week	Customary turns and hours worked								Number of employees who worked each specified combination of customary turns and hours, by districts					
	Day turns				Night turns				Average hours per week	Eastern	Pittsburgh	Great Lakes and Middle West	Southern	Total
	Monday	Saturday	Sunday	Per week	Turns per week	Monday	Saturday	Sunday						
Total														
	7	10	10	70	7	14	14	14	98	84	38			38
	7	11	11	77	7	13	13	13	91	84	58		2	60
	7	12	12	84	7	12	12	12	84	84	169	68	425	662
	6	12	12	72	7	12	12	12	84	72	91			91
	7	12	12	84	6	12	12	12	72	78				
	6	12	12	72	7	12	12	12	84	78			59	59
	7	11	11	77	7	11	11	11	77	77		4		4
	6	12	12	72	6	12	12	12	72	72		12	333	345
	6	12	12	72	6	12	12	12	72	72	20			20
	6	12	12	72	6	12	12	12	72	72	65	9		9
	7	10	10	70	7	10	10	10	70	70	200	103	187	541
	6	10	10	60	7	10	10	10	70	70				
	10	10	10	70	6	10	10	10	60	65				
	6	10	10	60	7	10	10	10	70	70	174	33		207
	6	10	10	60	6	10	10	10	60	65		63		63
	7	10	10	70	6	10	10	10	60	65				
	10	10	10	60	7	10	10	10	70	70	4		4	8
	6	10	9	59	7	10	10	10	70	64½		12		12
	7	9	9	63	7	9	9	9	63	63		14	2	16
	6	10	10	60	6	10	10	10	60	60				
	6	10	10	60	6	10	10	10	60	60	95	126	218	439
	6	10	10	60	6	10	10	10	60	60		14		14
	6	10	10	60	6	10	10	10	60	60	2	18		20
	7	8	8	56	7	8	8	8	56	56	526	1,171	2,561	4,355
	7	8	8	56	7	8	8	8	56	56		3	24	30
	6	8	8	48	7	8	8	8	56	56	10	2,275	1,178	3,794
	7	8	8	56	6	8	8	8	48	48			515	515
	7	8	8	56	7	8	8	8	48	48			276	276
	6	8	8	48	6	8	8	8	48	48		38		38
	6	8	8	48	6	8	8	8	48	48		10		10
	Total										1,121	4,000	4,526	11,62

Changes in Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor, 1913 to 1924¹

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics during the past summer has collected information concerning the union scale of wages and hours of labor in the principal time-work trades in the leading industrial centers of the United States, and a full compilation of the material is now in progress.

An abridged compilation has been made for certain trades and cities, and the rates and hours of labor as of May 15, 1924, are brought into comparison in the table with like figures for preceding years back to 1913.

The union-wage-scale figures here published represent the minimum wage of union members employed in the trades stated, but these figures do not always represent the maximum wage that was paid, as in some instances part or even all of the organized workers in the trades received more than the scale.

In cases where scales have been revised since May 15, 1924, and made retroactive to that date or earlier the changes have been included in the tabulation, in so far as information has been received.

Two or more quotations of rates and hours are shown for some occupations in some cities. Such quotations indicate that there were two or more agreements with different employers and possibly made also by different unions.

¹ A brief summary of the changes from 1907 to 1923 is given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for December, 1923. The average money rate per hour for each trade, all cities combined, as of May, 1923, and May, 1922, is published in the December, 1923, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1924

Blacksmiths, manufacturing shops

City	Rates per hour (cents)												Hours per week											
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Boston	40.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	65.0	72.5	100.0	94.0	87.5	105.0	54	54	50	50	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
Buffalo	43.2	43.2	46.2	56.0	75.0	80.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	49	49	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
Chicago	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	56.8	80.0	80.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	44	44	44	44
New Orleans	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	
Philadelphia							50.0	72.5	80.0	110.0	110.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Pittsburgh	37.5	37.5	37.5	40.9	57.5	70.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Portland, Oreg.	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	72.2	80.0	88.0	80.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
St. Louis	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	40.0	50.0	60.0	90.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
San Francisco	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	72.5	80.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Seattle							75.0	80.0	88.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	

Boiler makers, manufacturing and jobbing shops

Buffalo	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.1	40.0	46.0	70.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	77.0	77.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	
Charleston, S. C.	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	40.0	40.0	42.8	52.0	52.0	52.0	72.0	72.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	
Chicago	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	74.0	74.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0		
Cincinnati	40.0	40.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	38.0	40.0	55.0	100.0	80.0	80.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	
Cleveland	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	40.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	85.0	85.0	75.0	75.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	
Fall River	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	75.0	75.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	
Indianapolis	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	100.0	100.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	
Kansas City, Mo.	38.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	68.8	68.8	68.8	71.9	71.9	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	
Los Angeles	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	37.0	48.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	
Milwaukee																									
New Orleans	38.9	38.9	38.9	41.7	43.8	43.8	62.5	80.0	80.0	80.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	
New York	41.7	41.7	41.7	46.0	49.4	70.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	72.0	72.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	
Omaha																									
Philadelphia	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	44.4	44.4	53.0	72.5	80.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	
Pittsburgh	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	44.0	46.0	60.0	63.0	75.0	82.5	82.5	82.5	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Portland, Oreg.	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	50.0	53.1	72.5	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	
St. Louis	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
San Francisco	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.7	53.7	53.7	53.7	68.8	68.8	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	
Seattle																									
Washington																									

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UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1924—Continued
Bricklayers—Concluded

City	Rates per hour (cents)												Hours per week											
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Portland, Oreg.	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	80.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va.	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
St. Louis	70.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	85.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul	65.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Salt Lake City	75.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Scranton	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	81.3	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Washington	62.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	70.0	75.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

Building laborers

Baltimore	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	48.3	56.3	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
Boston	40.0	40.0	42.5	45.0	50.0	57.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	
Buffalo	20.0	25.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	
Chicago	31.3	31.3	40.0	55.0	57.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	
Cincinnati	30.0	30.0	40.0	40.0	66.0	75.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	
Cleveland	27.5	30.0	35.0	37.5	37.5	57.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	
Detroit	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	48.8	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
Kansas City, Mo.	27.9	27.9	22.2	22.2	30.0	35.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
Los Angeles	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	
Louisville	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
Milwaukee	22.5	22.5	25.0	30.0	49.5	40.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	
Minneapolis	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
New York	22.5	22.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
Omaha	25.0	25.0	30.0	30.0	45.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	
Pittsburgh	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	50.0	62.5	75.0	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	
Portland, Oreg.	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	33.3	40.3	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Louis	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	30.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0

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UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Carpenters

144 hours per week. June to August, inclusive.

Work 53 hours, paid for

September to April, inclusive.

44½ hours per week. December to February, inclusive.
48 hours per week. September to April, inclusive.

48 hours per week, November to March, inclusive.
80 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.

40 hours per week, June to

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UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1924—Continued

Carpenters—Concluded

City	Rates per hour (cents)												Hours per week											
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Portland, Oreg.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	75.0	86.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	100.0	100.0	85.0	90.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va.	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	43.8	62.5	62.5	72.5	72.5	80.0	90.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
St. Louis	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	65.0	65.0	70.0	82.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	90.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Salt Lake City	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	100.0	112.5	100.0	90.0	106.3	104.4	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	75.0	87.5	106.3	112.5	104.4	104.4	104.4	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Scranton	42.5	47.5	50.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	93.8	112.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Seattle	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	65.0	82.5	93.8	100.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Washington	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	95.0	105.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

Cement finishers

Atlanta													100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Baltimore	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Birmingham	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Boston													100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Buffalo	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Chicago	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	67.5	75.0	80.0	125.0	110.0	110.0	87.5	97.5	107.5	125.0	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144			
Cincinnati	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	57.5	60.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	104.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0		
Cleveland	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	77.5	80.0	90.0	125.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0			
Dallas	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	72.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Denver	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5		
Detroit	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Fall River					60.0	60.0	65.0	75.0	85.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0		
Indianapolis	50.0	55.0	57.5	57.5	60.0	60.0	62.5	70.0	70.0	87.5	107.5	107.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Jacksonville	62.5	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	75.0	87.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Kansas City, Mo.													100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Little Rock	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	
Los Angeles	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	
Louisville	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Manchester													60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Memphis	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5
Milwaukee	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

Compositors: Book and job

144 hours per week. June to September inclusive.

ISSUES PER WEEK. October to March. Inclusive

³ Prevailing rate: no effective union scale

Compositors: Book and job—Concluded

Compositors, daywork: *Newspaper*

Atlanta	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	60.0	63.8	91.0	86.5	93.8	48	48	48	48	48	48
Baltimore	50.0	57.1	59.5	61.9	65.5	93.3	95.5	106.8	42	42	42	42	45	45	44
Birmingham	52.5	53.0	54.5	55.5	56.5	67.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	42	42	42	42	42	42
Canton	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	65.0	85.0	95.0	107.0	112.0	42	42	42	42	42	42
Buffalo	50.0	50.0	53.1	65.6	87.5	87.5	91.9	95.8	107.5	48	48	48	48	48	48

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

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Baltimore-----	51.1	59.5	59.5	61.9	61.9	65.5	93.3	95.5	106.8	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Birmingham-----	52.5	53.0	54.5	55.5	56.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	82.5	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Boston-----	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	68.0	83.0	95.0	107.0	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Buffalo-----	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.1	65.6	71.9	87.5	97.5	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Chicago-----	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	42.9	42.9	42.9	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6
Cincinnati-----	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	66.0	79.0	89.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0
Cleveland-----	52.1	54.2	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	67.5	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3
Dallas-----	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	62.5	68.8	87.5	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9
Denver-----	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	60.5	74.5	87.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0
Detroit-----	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	60.5	74.5	87.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0
Fall River-----	37.5	40.6	43.8	43.8	44.8	45.8	49.0	75.0	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2
Indianapolis-----	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	60.4	81.3	93.8	89.6	89.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jacksonville-----	37.5	46.9	46.9	46.9	52.1	52.1	65.6	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3
Kansas City Mo.	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6
Little Rock-----	47.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.1	52.1	62.5	72.9	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3
Los Angeles-----	62.5	64.4	64.4	64.4	66.7	66.7	75.6	86.7	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.1
Louisville-----	49.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	54.2	54.2	62.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5
Manchester-----	36.4	43.4	43.4	43.4	37.5	39.6	41.7	66.7	70.8	70.8	72.9	72.9	72.9	72.9	72.9	72.9	72.9	72.9
Memphis-----	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	60.0	66.7	86.7	92.8	98.9	98.9	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
Milwaukee-----	45.8	47.9	50.0	50.0	54.2	56.3	62.5	77.1	93.8	93.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
Minneapolis-----	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	62.5	87.5	93.8	93.8	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5
Newark, N. J-----	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	63.0	69.6	76.1	89.1	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9
New Haven-----	46.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	50.0	50.0	72.9	79.2	79.2	79.2	85.4	85.4	85.4	85.4	85.4	85.4	85.4	85.4
New York-----	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	71.1	96.7	122.2	122.2	122.2	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9
Omaha-----	50.0	50.0	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	68.8	87.5	87.5	87.5	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6
Philadelphia-----	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	50.0	66.7	81.3	81.3	79.2	79.2	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5
Pittsburgh-----	55.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	61.0	61.0	77.0	87.5	87.5	111.8	111.8	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9
Portland, Ore-----	68.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	72.7	100.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7
Providence-----	47.9	47.9	49.0	50.0	50.0	52.1	66.7	87.5	95.8	95.8	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2
Richmond, Va-----	33.3	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	45.8	45.8	58.3	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5
St. Louis-----	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	63.4	63.4	91.3	91.3	91.3	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2
St. Paul-----	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	63.0	87.5	88.8	88.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8
Salt Lake City-----	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	71.9	87.5	87.5	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9
San Francisco-----	64.4	64.4	69.0	69.0	69.0	68.9	75.6	98.3	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8
Scranton-----	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	52.1	60.4	81.3	87.5	87.5	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8
Seattle-----	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	78.6	100.00	114.3	114.3	114.3	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4
Washington-----	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	92.9	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0

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¹⁴ 44 hours per week for 3 months, between June 1 and Sept. 30.

²⁶ Minimum; maximum, 8 hours per day.

²⁸ Actual hours worked, minimum, 6; maximum, 8 hours per day.

²⁹ Actual hours worked, minimum, 7; maximum, 8 hours per day.

³⁰ Work 47½ hours, paid for 48.

³⁰ Maximum; minimum, 7 hours per day.

³⁰ Maximum; minimum, 45 hours per week.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Granite cutters, inside

³¹ Including bonus of \$6.50 per week.

— The following bonuses or \$80.00 per week.

³⁴ 40 hours per week, November to March, inclusive.
³⁵ 40 hours per week, October to January, inclusive.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS 1912 TO 1934—Continued

Granite cutters, inside—Concluded

Hod carriers

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1924—Continued

Inside wiremen—Concluded

【5601】

Typesetting-machine operators: Book and job

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

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Baltimore	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9
Birmingham	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5
Boston	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9
Buffalo	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Charleston, S. C.	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5
Chicago	60.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Cincinnati	49.0	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1
Cleveland	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8
Dallas	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	49.125	
Denver	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2
Detroit	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
Fall River	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indianapolis	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Jacksonville	43.8	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1
Kansas City, Mo.	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2
Los Angeles	58.3	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4
Louisville	49.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Manchester	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4
Memphis	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5
Milwaukee	47.9	50.0	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1
Minneapolis	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Newark, N. J.	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9
New Haven	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8
New Orleans	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3
New York	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2
Omaha	50.0	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1
Philadelphia	43.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8
Pittsburgh	47.9	50.0	50.0	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1
Portland, Ore.	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6
Providence	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9
Richmond, Va.	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7
St. Louis	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
St. Paul	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Salt Lake City	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3
San Francisco	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4
Soratont	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8
Seattle ⁴⁴	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹⁸ Old scale; strike pending.
³⁴ 44 hours per week, for 3 months, between June 1 and Sept. 30.
⁴⁴ 44 hours per week, for 3 months, between June 1 and Sept. 30.
⁴⁵ 45 hours per week, for 3 months, between June 1 and Sept. 30.
⁴⁶ For the years 1918 to 1922, inclusive, the rates are for machinist operators.

^a Per 1,000 cms nonpareil.
^b 45 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1924—Continued

Typesetting-machine operators, daywork: Newspaper

City	Rates per hour (cents)												Hours per week										
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Atlanta.....	\$18.5	\$18.5	\$18.5	\$18.5	\$18.5	\$18.5	\$18.5	\$18.5	\$18.5	\$18.5	\$18.5	\$18.5	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Baltimore.....	\$17.1	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$10.5	\$10.5	\$10.5	\$10.5	\$10.5	\$10.5	\$10.5	\$10.5	\$10.5	\$10.5	\$10.5
Birmingham.....	\$12.5	\$13.0	\$14.5	\$15.5	\$16.5	\$17.5	\$17.5	\$17.5	\$17.5	\$17.5	\$17.5	\$17.5	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Boston.....	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Buffalo.....	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Charleston, S. C.	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0
Chicago.....	\$15.0	\$17.0	\$20.0	\$17.0	\$20.0	\$17.0	\$20.0	\$17.0	\$20.0	\$17.0	\$20.0	\$17.0	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$14.0
Cincinnati.....	\$12.1	\$14.2	\$16.3	\$16.3	\$16.3	\$16.3	\$16.3	\$16.3	\$16.3	\$16.3	\$16.3	\$16.3	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Cleveland.....	\$13.8	\$13.8	\$13.8	\$13.8	\$13.8	\$13.8	\$13.8	\$13.8	\$13.8	\$13.8	\$13.8	\$13.8	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Dallas.....	\$12.5	\$12.5	\$12.5	\$12.5	\$12.5	\$12.5	\$12.5	\$12.5	\$12.5	\$12.5	\$12.5	\$12.5	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Denver.....	\$13.3	\$13.3	\$13.3	\$13.3	\$13.3	\$13.3	\$13.3	\$13.3	\$13.3	\$13.3	\$13.3	\$13.3	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Detroit.....	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Fall River.....	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Indianapolis.....	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Jacksonville.....	\$19.0	\$21.1	\$21.1	\$21.1	\$21.1	\$21.1	\$21.1	\$21.1	\$21.1	\$21.1	\$21.1	\$21.1	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
[562]																							
Kansas City, Mo.	\$19.4	\$19.4	\$19.4	\$19.4	\$19.4	\$19.4	\$19.4	\$19.4	\$19.4	\$19.4	\$19.4	\$19.4	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Little Rock.....	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Los Angeles.....	\$12.2	\$14.4	\$14.4	\$14.4	\$14.4	\$14.4	\$14.4	\$14.4	\$14.4	\$14.4	\$14.4	\$14.4	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Louisville.....	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Manchester.....	\$16.4	\$16.4	\$16.4	\$16.4	\$16.4	\$16.4	\$16.4	\$16.4	\$16.4	\$16.4	\$16.4	\$16.4	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Memphis.....	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Milwaukee.....	\$16.8	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Minneapolis.....	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Newark, N. J.	\$10.9	\$10.9	\$10.9	\$10.9	\$10.9	\$10.9	\$10.9	\$10.9	\$10.9	\$10.9	\$10.9	\$10.9	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
New Haven.....	\$16.9	\$16.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
New York.....	\$16.7	\$16.7	\$16.7	\$16.7	\$16.7	\$16.7	\$16.7	\$16.7	\$16.7	\$16.7	\$16.7	\$16.7	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Omaha.....	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Philadelphia.....	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$15.8	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Pittsburgh.....	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Portland, Oregon.....	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Providence.....	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$17.9	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Richmond, Va.	\$11.7	\$11.7	\$11.7	\$11.7	\$11.7	\$11.7	\$11.7	\$11.7	\$11.7	\$11.7	\$11.7	\$11.7	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
St. Louis.....	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0

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Rhode Island	47.9	47.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.1	63.0	94.0	88.8	80.8	93.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Salt Lake City	42.0	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	63.0	94.0	88.8	80.8	93.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Boston	64.4	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
San Francisco	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7
St. Louis	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0
Berwick	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Seattle	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	80.4	81.3	81.3	81.3	81.3	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5
Washington	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9

Machinists: Manufacturing shops

Birmingham	35.0	{ 35.0 40.0 }	40.0	45.0	47.5	60.0	68.0	78.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Boston	{ 38.9 43.8 }	{ 38.9 43.8 }	28.0	35.0	50.0	35.0	65.0	{ 75.0 90.0 }	75.0	75.0	75.0	{ 48 54 }	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Chicago	39.0	{ 41.7 42.5 }	41.7	41.7	41.7	46.9	55.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	{ 50 54 }	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Cincinnati	25.0	{ 25.0 32.5 }	32.5	42.0	42.0	50.0	75.0	60.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	{ 52 54 }	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Cleveland	35.0	{ 33.3 35.0 }	35.0	45.0	45.0	60.0	60.0	75.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	{ 54 55 }	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Dallas	40.0	40.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	{ 47.0 42.0 }	{ 75.0 86.0 }	70.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	{ 55 55 }	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Detroit	{ 39.0 35.0 }	{ 39.0 35.0 }	39.0	40.0	{ 40.0 42.0 }	{ 47.0 72.5 }	{ 75.0 85.0 }	86.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	{ 55 55 }	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Indianapolis	40.0	{ 40.0 40.0 }	40.0	45.0	47.5	62.5	70.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	{ 55 55 }	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Kansas City, Mo.	37.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	{ 54 54 }	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Los Angeles	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	{ 54 54 }	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Newark	36.1	36.1	36.1	40.0	40.0	45.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	{ 54 54 }	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
New Orleans	38.9	38.9	38.9	43.8	43.8	50.0	68.8	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	{ 54 54 }	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
New York	{ 38.2 40.6 }	{ 38.2 40.6 }	38.2	38.2	46.9	56.3	{ 82.0 82.0 }	73.0	73.0	80.0	80.0	{ 54 54 }	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48

³¹ 44 hours per week; maximum, 8 hours per day.

³² Minimum; maximum, 8 hours per day.

³³ Actual hours worked; minimum, 6; maximum, 8 hours per day.

³⁴ Work 4½ hours, paid for 48.

³⁵ Maximum; minimum, 7 hours per day.

³⁶ Per 1,000 ems nonpareil.

³⁷ Nominal rate. All received more; \$40 to \$45 per week.

³⁸ Nominal rate. All received more; \$41 to \$47 per week.

³⁹ For 3,500 ems per hour; for 4,500 ems per hour, 55 cents and 1 cent bonus for each additional 100 ems per hour.

⁴⁰ For 3,500 ems per hour; for 4,500 ems per hour, 58 cents and 1 cent bonus for each additional 100 ems per hour.

⁴¹ For 3,500 ems per hour; for 4,500 ems per hour, 70 cents and 1 cent bonus for each additional 100 ems per hour.

⁴² Minimum; maximum, 8 hours per day.

⁴³ For 4,500 ems per hour; 1 cent bonus for each additional 100 ems per hour.

⁴⁴ For 4,500 ems per hour; 1 cent bonus for each additional 100 ems per hour.

⁴⁵ Maximum; minimum, 5½ hours per day.

⁴⁶ Per 1,000 ems nonpareil and 45 cents per day bonus.

⁴⁷ Nominal rate. All received more; \$40 to \$45 per week.

⁴⁸ Nominal rate; maximum, 7½ hours per day;

⁴⁹ For 3,500 ems per hour; for 4,500 ems per hour, 55 cents and \$1 per day bonus.

⁵⁰ For 3,500 ems nonpareil and \$1.25 per day bonus.

⁵¹ Maximum; minimum, 6½ hours per day;

⁵² Maximum; minimum, 6½ hours per day;

⁵³ Maximum; minimum, 7½ hours per day.

⁵⁴ For 3,500 ems per hour; for 4,500 ems per hour, 58 cents and 1 cent bonus for each additional 100 ems per hour.

⁵⁵ For 3,500 ems per hour; for 4,500 ems per hour, 62 cents and 1 cent bonus for each additional 100 ems per hour.

⁵⁶ For 4,500 ems per hour; \$1.00 and 1 cent bonus for each additional 100 ems per hour.

⁵⁷ For 4,500 ems per hour; 1 cent bonus for each additional 100 ems per hour.

⁵⁸ Maximum; minimum, 5½ hours per day.

⁵⁹ Per 1,000 ems nonpareil and 45 cents per day bonus.

⁶⁰ Nominal rate. All received more; \$40 to \$45 per week.

⁶¹ Nominal rate. All received more; \$40 to \$45 per week.

⁶² Maximum; minimum, 7½ hours per day;

⁶³ For 3,500 ems per hour; for 4,500 ems per hour, 55 cents and \$1 per day bonus.

⁶⁴ For 3,500 ems nonpareil and \$1.25 per day bonus.

⁶⁵ Maximum; minimum, 6½ hours per day;

⁶⁶ Maximum; minimum, 7½ hours per day.

⁶⁷ Maximum; minimum, 7½ hours per day.

⁶⁸ For 3,500 ems nonpareil and \$1 per day bonus.

⁶⁹ For 3,500 ems nonpareil and \$1.25 per day bonus.

⁷⁰ Maximum; minimum, 6½ hours per day;

⁷¹ Maximum; minimum, 7½ hours per day.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1924—Continued

Machinists: Manufacturing shops—Concluded

City	Rates per hour (cents)												Hours per week													
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924		
Omaha	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	60.0	70.0	85.0	85.0	80.0	80.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48		
Philadelphia	33.3	33.3	35.0	45.0	45.0	48.0	65.0	72.0	80.0	80.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	
Pittsburgh	35.0	35.0	35.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	75.0	80.0	88.0	88.0	80.0	100.0	125.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	
Portland, Ore.	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	57.5	57.5	75.0	75.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	
Richmond, Va.	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	51.0	51.0	60.0	70.0	85.0	90.0	70.0	82.5	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	
St. Louis	33.0	37.0	37.0	44.0	44.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	88.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
San Francisco	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	80.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Seattle	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	80.0	72.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Scranton	25.0	27.5	27.5	40.6	40.6	50.0	57.5	68.8	81.3	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	68.0	75.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Washington	40.6	40.6	40.6	50.0	50.0	55.0	68.0	78.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	80.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Molders, iron																										
Atlanta	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	41.7	50.0	60.0	80.0	80.0	60.0	70.0	70.0	60	60	60	60	60	60	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Baltimore	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	46.9	68.8	68.8	87.5	87.5	90.0	90.0	90.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Boston	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	44.4	50.0	58.3	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Buffalo	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	41.7	47.2	58.3	88.0	88.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Charleston, S. C.														85.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Chicago	44.4	44.4	44.4	50.0	50.0	56.3	68.8	80.0	105.0	90.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Cincinnati	36.1	38.9	38.9	44.4	44.4	55.5	58.3	81.3	75.0	68.8	75.0	87.5	100.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Cleveland	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	44.4	61.1	61.1	90.0	75.0	75.0	90.0	90.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Denver	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	50.0	59.4	75.0	80.0	100.0	90.0	78.1	80.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Detroit	38.9	38.9	38.9	44.4	44.4	50.0	61.1	80.0	100.0	90.0	75.0	85.0	90.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Fall River	33.3	33.3	33.3	36.1	36.1	41.7	50.0	65.6	72.5	78.1	75.0	75.0	90.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Indianapolis	36.1	36.1	36.1	40.0	40.0	44.4	55.6	55.6	90.0	75.0	70.0	87.5	87.5	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Kansas City, Mo.	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	60.0	67.5	76.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Memphis	38.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

Louisville-----	36.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	80.0	85.0	90.0	95.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	115.0	120.0	125.0	130.0	135.0	140.0	145.0	150.0
Memphis-----	36.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	80.0	85.0	90.0	95.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	115.0	120.0	125.0	130.0	135.0	140.0	145.0	150.0
New Haven-----	36.1	45.1	50.1	55.1	60.1	65.1	70.1	75.1	80.1	85.1	90.1	95.1	100.1	105.1	110.1	115.1	120.1	125.1	130.1	135.1	140.1	145.1	150.1
New Orleans-----	36.1	45.1	50.1	55.1	60.1	65.1	70.1	75.1	80.1	85.1	90.1	95.1	100.1	105.1	110.1	115.1	120.1	125.1	130.1	135.1	140.1	145.1	150.1
Omaha-----	36.7	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	80.0	85.0	90.0	95.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	115.0	120.0	125.0	130.0	135.0	140.0	145.0	150.0
Philadelphia-----	36.1	44.4	50.0	55.6	60.8	66.8	72.5	78.2	84.4	90.0	96.0	102.0	108.0	114.0	120.0	126.0	132.0	138.0	144.0	150.0	156.0	162.0	168.0
Pittsburgh-----	44.4	44.4	50.0	55.6	60.8	66.8	72.5	78.2	84.4	90.0	96.0	102.0	108.0	114.0	120.0	126.0	132.0	138.0	144.0	150.0	156.0	162.0	168.0
Portland, Ore.-----	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7
Richmond-----	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
St. Louis-----	38.9	41.7	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4
St. Paul-----	38.9	41.7	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4
Salt Lake City-----	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
San Francisco-----	25.0	27.5	30.0	32.5	35.0	37.5	40.0	42.5	45.0	47.5	50.0	52.5	55.0	57.5	60.0	62.5	65.0	67.5	70.0	72.5	75.0	77.5	80.0
Scranton-----	25.0	27.5	30.0	32.5	35.0	37.5	40.0	42.5	45.0	47.5	50.0	52.5	55.0	57.5	60.0	62.5	65.0	67.5	70.0	72.5	75.0	77.5	80.0
Seattle-----	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4

Newark, N. J.-----	38.9	38.9	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7
New Haven-----	36.1	36.1	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9
New Orleans-----	38.9	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7
Omaha-----	36.7	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Philadelphia-----	36.1	38.9	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4
Pittsburgh-----	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4
Portland, Ore.-----	{41.7}	{41.7}	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7
Richmond-----	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
St. Louis-----	38.9	41.7	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4
St. Paul-----	38.9	38.9	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8
Salt Lake City-----	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
San Francisco-----	25.0	27.5	30.0	32.5	35.0	37.5	40.0	42.5	45.0	47.5	50.0	52.5	55.0	57.5	60.0	62.5	65.0	67.5	70.0	72.5	75.0	77.5	80.0
Scranton-----	25.0	27.5	30.0	32.5	35.0	37.5	40.0	42.5	45.0	47.5	50.0	52.5	55.0	57.5	60.0	62.5	65.0	67.5	70.0	72.5	75.0	77.5	80.0
Seattle-----	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4

Painters

Atlanta-----	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	
Baltimore-----	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	
Birmingham-----	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	
Boston-----	{50.0}	{55.0}	{60.5}	{62.5}	{65.0}	{67.5}	{70.0}	{72.5}	{75.0}	{77.5}	{80.0}	{82.5}	{85.0}	{87.5}	{90.0}	{92.5}	{95.0}	{97.5}	{100.0}	{102.5}	{105.0}	{107.5}	{110.0}	
Buffalo-----	43.8	46.9	46.9	50.0	53.1	56.2	59.3	62.5	65.6	68.8	72.0	75.2	78.4	81.6	84.8	88.0	91.2	94.4	97.6	100.8	104.0	107.2	110.4	113.6
Charleston, S. C.-----	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	
Chicago-----	65.0	70.0	75.0	80.0	85.0	90.0	95.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	115.0	120.0	125.0	130.0	135.0	140.0	145.0	150.0	155.0	160.0	165.0	170.0	175.0	
Cincinnati-----	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	
Cleveland-----	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
Dallas-----	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
Denver-----	50.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	80.0	85.0	90.0	95.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	115.0	120.0	125.0	130.0	135.0	140.0	145.0	150.0	155.0	
Detroit-----	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	
Fall River-----	37.5	37.5	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	
Indianapolis-----	47.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
Kansas City, Mo.-----	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	
Little Rock-----	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	
Los Angeles-----	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	
Louisville-----	45.0	45																						

PAINTERS—Concluded

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

65

Dallas.....	75.0	87.5	108.8	128.0	148.0	168.0	188.0	208.0	228.0	248.0	268.0	288.0	308.0	328.0	348.0	368.0	388.0	408.0	428.0	448.0
Detroit.....	75.0	87.5	100.0	120.0	140.0	160.0	180.0	200.0	220.0	240.0	260.0	280.0	300.0	320.0	340.0	360.0	380.0	400.0	420.0	
Fair River.....	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	80.0	85.0	90.0	95.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	115.0	120.0	125.0	130.0	135.0	140.0	145.0	
Indianapolis.....	62.5	65.0	68.8	72.0	75.0	78.0	81.5	85.0	87.5	90.0	92.5	95.0	97.5	100.0	102.5	105.0	107.5	110.0	112.5	
Jacksonville.....	56.3	62.5	62.5	65.3	66.3	68.8	70.0	72.0	75.0	76.0	78.0	80.0	82.0	84.0	86.0	87.5	88.0	89.0	89.5	
Kansas City, Mo.	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	
Little Rock.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
Los Angeles.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	
Louisville.....	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	
Manchester.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
Memphis.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	
Milwaukee.....	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	
Minneapolis.....	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	
Newark, N. J.....	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	
New Haven.....	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	
New Orleans.....	62.5	62.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
New York.....	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	
Omaha.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	
Philadelphia.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
Pittsburgh.....	62.5	68.8	71.9	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	
Portland, Ore.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	
Providence.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
Richmond, Va.....	37.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	
St. Louis.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	
St. Paul.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
Salt Lake City.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	
San Francisco.....	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	
Scranton.....	55.0	55.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	
Seattle.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	
Washington.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	

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Plasterers' laborers

Boston.....	{ 40.0 41.5 }	40.0 41.5 }	41.5 41.5 }	45.0 45.0 }	45.0 45.0 }	50.0 50.0 }	60.0 60.0 }	80.0 80.0 }	80.0 80.0 }	90.0 90.0 }	95.0 95.0 }	100.0 100.0 }	105.0 105.0 }	120.0 120.0 }	125.0 125.0 }	130.0 130.0 }	135.0 135.0 }	140.0 140.0 }	145.0 145.0 }	150.0 150.0 }
Buffalo.....	48.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	66.3	62.5	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	
Chicago.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
Cincinnati.....	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	
Cleveland.....	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	

* 48 hours per week, Nov. 16 to Mar. 15.

* Work 53 hours; paid for 54.

* Nominal rate; All received more; average \$1.50 per hour.

* Old scale; strike pending.

** 48 hours per week, October to March, inclusive.

*** 40 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.

**** 44 hours per week, Nov. 14 to May 14.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1924—Continued
Plasterer's laborers—Concluded

City	Rates per hour (cents)										Hours per week												
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Denver	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	50.4	68.8	81.3	81.3	81.3	87.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit	37.5	43.0	43.8	43.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Indianapolis																							
Kansas City, Mo.	37.5	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	42.5	55.0	68.8	90.0	80.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Los Angeles	61.4	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	60.0	62.5	75.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Louisville	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	55.0	55.0	80.0	80.0	85.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Memphis	32.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	42.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee	35.0	40.6	40.6	40.6	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Minneapolis	40.6	35.0	37.5	37.5	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.																							
New Orleans	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	28.3	28.3	28.3	{ 35.0	50.0	{ 50.0	50.0	65.0	75.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
New York	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	43.8	46.9	46.9	62.5	87.5	93.8	93.8	106.3	106.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia	43.8	43.8	44.0	44.0	46.9	50.0	62.5	110.0	110.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	56.0	60.0	90.0	90.0	80.0	80.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Portland, Oreg.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	93.8	90.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
St. Louis	70.56.3	70.56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City	50.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco, O.	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	87.5	106.3	112.5	95.0	83.2	83.2	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
Scranton																							
Seattle	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	93.8	100.0	70.0	60.0	70.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Washington	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	37.5	37.5	50.0	50.0	75.0	62.5	75.0	87.5	87.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
<i>Plumbers</i>																							
Atlanta	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	
Baltimore	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5
Birmingham	68.8	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8
Boston	60.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Buffalo	50.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5
Charleston, S.C.	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chicago	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
Cincinnati	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cleveland	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5
Dallas	68.8	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	81.3	81.3	81.3	81.3	81.3	81.3	81.3	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

11 44 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.

Work 53 hours paid for 51

14 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.
21 44 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.

89 For tenders.
70 For helpers.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1924—Continued

Sheet-metal workers

City	Rates per hour (cents)										Hours per week												
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Baltimore	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.8	62.5	80.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Birmingham	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	60.0	66.0	75.0	80.0	100.0	85.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Boston	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Buffalo	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	62.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	110.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Chicago	65.0	68.8	68.8	70.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	125.0	125.0	110.0	110.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.5	56.0	70.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	48	48	48	48	48
Cleveland	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	80.0	85.0	125.0	104.0	125.0	104.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Dallas	50.0	50.0	52.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	115.0	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Denver	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit	40.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	125.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
Fall River	47.5	50.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	57.0	60.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
Indianapolis	47.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.5	62.5	67.5	70.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
Kansas City, Mo.	67.5	60.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
Little Rock	50.0	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	
Los Angeles	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	68.5	68.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44		
Louisville	40.0	42.5	45.0	45.0	47.5	50.0	65.0	80.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
Manchester	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	37.5	44.3	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	
Memphis	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	87.5	87.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	
Milwaukee	42.5	45.0	47.5	50.0	52.5	50.0	60.0	67.5	100.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	
Minneapolis	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44		
Newark, N. J.	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	131.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44		
New Haven	47.7	47.7	50.0	50.0	54.5	54.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	106.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44		
New Orleans	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	45.0	68.8	80.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44		
New York	60.4	62.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	75.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	131.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44		
Omaha	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	50.0	68.0	75.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44		
Philadelphia	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	70.0	75.0	110.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44		
Pittsburgh	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	57.5	62.5	70.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	117.5	131.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44		
Portland, Ore.	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	65.6	65.6	65.6	86.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44		
Providence	46.0	48.0	48.0	50.0	52.0	57.0	65.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	95.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44		
St. Louis	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	62.5	65.0	75.0	85.0	125.0	125.0	137.5	144	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44		
St. Paul	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	70.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44		
Salt Lake City	67.5	67.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	87.5	100.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44		
San Francisco	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	75.0	82.5	100.0	112.5	125.0	106.3	106.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44		
Scranton	43.8	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	56.3	75.0	87.5	87.5	93.8	112.5	112.5	2148	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44		
Seattle	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	82.5	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.3	106.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44		
Washington	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	70.0	75.0	92.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44		

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

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	Stonemasons									
Washington.....	50.0	62.5	68.8	82.5	90.0	100.0	119.0	138.7	158.0	176.5
Wash. D. C.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Baltimore.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Boston.....	56.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3
Buffalo.....	56.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3
Chicago.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5
Cincinnati.....	56.3	60.0	62.5	65.0	67.5	70.0	77.5	115.0	125.0	125.0
Cleveland.....	60.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	77.5	80.0	112.5	125.0
Dallas.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0
Denver.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0
Detroit.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	65.0	65.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	125.0	125.0
Indianapolis.....	56.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0
Kansas City, Mo.	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0
Little Rock.....	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Louisville.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	60.0	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0
Memphis.....	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	112.5	125.0
Milwaukee.....	50.0	50.0	56.3	66.3	66.3	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	106.3
Minneapolis.....	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	112.5
Newark, N. J.....	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	84.4	112.6	112.6
New Haven.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	100.0	112.5
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125.0	125.0
New York.....	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	84.4	100.0	112.5	112.5	125.0
Omaha.....	58.8	58.8	58.8	62.5	67.5	75.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	125.0
Philadelphia.....	50.0	53.0	56.3	63.0	65.0	82.5	135.0	100.0	112.5	112.5
Richmond, Va.....	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5
St. Louis.....	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	112.5
St. Paul.....	56.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	112.5
Scranton.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	90.0	100.0
Seattle.....	54.0	54.0	54.0	70.0	70.0	87.5	125.0	112.5	112.5	112.5
Washington.....	54.0	54.0	56.3	56.3	65.0	65.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	112.5

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¹ 44 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.
² 44 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.

¹ 44 hours per week, July to September, inclusive.
² 44 hours per week, June 15 to Sept. 16.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1924—Concluded
Structural-iron workers

City	Rates per hour (cents)										Hours per week													
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Atlanta	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	80.0	95.0	100.0	105.0	112.5	112.5	80.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	
Baltimore	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Birmingham	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.0	105.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	
Boston	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Buffalo	60.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Chicago	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	69.0	70.0	87.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	
Cincinnati	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	65.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
Cleveland	65.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Dallas	62.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Denver	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	70.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Detroit	60.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	80.0	90.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Indianapolis	65.0	68.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	85.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Kansas City, Mo.	62.5	65.0	68.8	68.8	75.0	87.5	100.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5
Little Rock	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
Los Angeles	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
Louisville	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
Memphis	62.5	62.5	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	
Milwaukee	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
Minneapolis	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
Newark, N. J.	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
New Haven	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
New Orleans	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
New York	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
Omaha	58.8	60.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
Philadelphia	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	
Pittsburgh	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
Portland, Oreg.	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
Providence	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	
Richmond, Va.	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	
St. Louis	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	
St. Paul	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
Salt Lake City	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
San Francisco	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	
Seranton	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	
Seattle	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	
Washington	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	

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¹⁰ 48 hours per week, September to April, inclusive.¹¹ 48 hours per week, November to April, inclusive.¹² 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.¹³ 44 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.

72 48 hours per week, December to March, inclusive.
 73 48 hours per week, October to March, inclusive.

74 44 hours per week, October to March, inclusive.

Average Earnings of Hand and Machine Coal Miners in Illinois Shipping Mines

THE average earnings of men on hand and machine work in the shipping coal mines of Illinois from 1912 to 1923 are given in the following table from the forty-second annual coal report of that State:

EARNINGS OF TONNAGE MINERS IN ILLINOIS SHIPPING MINES, 1912 TO 1923

Year	Hand mining				Machine mining			
	Average rate per ton	Total amount paid in wages during year	Average earnings per man		Average rate per ton	Total amount paid in wages during year	Average earnings	
			Per year	Per day			Per year	Per day
1912	\$0.636	\$19,454,592	\$528	\$3.07	\$0.496	\$12,672,829	\$769	\$4.47
1913	.664	20,243,498	608	3.40	.521	15,644,702	772	4.31
1914	.657	18,302,400	609	3.50	.524	16,446,422	682	3.92
1915	.666	14,810,786	550	3.20	.520	17,657,314	713	4.14
1916	.670	15,222,807	610	3.30	.524	20,599,685	765	4.13
1917	.705	21,116,965	846	3.94	.568	26,767,039	939	4.36
1918	.857	32,859,307	1,216	5.29	.735	36,725,524	1,318	5.73
1919	.847	25,748,102	998	5.20	.750	32,218,981	1,072	5.58
1920	1.052	28,378,524	1,245	7.07	.902	44,672,540	1,510	8.58
1921	1.089	30,405,509	1,361	7.82	.992	49,904,180	1,414	8.13
1922	1.086	21,862,595	947	7.46	.902	40,821,230	1,083	8.53
1923	1.091	23,464,364	1,081	7.40	.979	49,979,515	1,167	8.00

The total number of shipping-mine employees in the State in 1923 was 99,081; of local-mine employees, 4,495. The average number of days worked in both classes of mines in that year was 146.

Wages of Chinese Tea Sorters and Textile and Building Workers

A RECENT consular report gives the wages of woman tea sorters in Foochow, China, which were stabilized as a result of a strike among about a thousand of these workers. The wages in this district are based on the copper "cash," which as a coin has practically gone out of circulation. The wages of tea sorters as well as those of other laborers were paid in "coppers," dimes, and paper dollars with a nominal value of 7 "cash" to the "copper," 100 "cash" to the dime, and 1,150 "cash" to the paper dollar. The actual currencies, however, fluctuate so greatly that the women struck for payment at the current instead of the fictitious rate of exchange. Their demand was granted, owing to the fact that the new tea crop was just coming in. The wages for a 12-hour day as fixed in the settlement range from 20 coppers (about 7 cents at current exchange) to 60 coppers (21 cents).

According to the Chinese Economic Bulletin June 28, 1924, eight cotton mills have been opened in the district of Tsingtao since 1922, all but one of which are financed by Japanese capital. About 60 per cent of the operatives, of whom there are about 16,500, are children. In departments spinning yarn of the finer counts nearly all the operatives are children between the ages of 13 and 16. In general, the length of the working day is 12 hours and the daily

wages range from 12 cents to 48 cents according to the nature of the work. Cotton cleaners receive from 20 to 28 cents daily, sorters, 20 to 36 cents, and spinners, 48 cents.

Wages of carpenters, masons, and bricklayers in Canton range from 50 cents to one dollar per day, the working day lasting from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Wages in Boot and Shoe Industry of France

AN ACCOUNT of the boot and shoe industry and trade of France is given in Commerce Reports, July 21, 1924 (p. 163). The industry is one of the important ones of the country, employing approximately 220,000 workers. The number of plants is large, and while there is no recent census showing the number and capacity of plants it is certain that there are more than 600 factories manufacturing shoes, about two-thirds of which make fewer than 100 pairs of shoes per day.

Since, under normal conditions, there is a lack of labor in French shoe factories, particularly for the more skilled work, workers in these plants are relatively better paid than those in other industries. The wages of competent shoe workers range from 160 francs¹ to 250 francs per week, the average being probably about 200 francs. The labor cost on a pair of shoes retailing at 100 francs amounts to about 11 francs, while the cost of material is from 45 to 50 francs. Although the greater part of the shoes manufactured are made on American lasts and with American machinery the average daily production per worker is said to be much lower than in the United States.

Wage Rates in Germany, May, 1924²

ACCORDING to the German Federal Statistical office the average hourly money wage rate of skilled workers of nine representative industry groups was 0.64 rentenmark³ and that of unskilled workers 0.48 rentenmark in May, 1924. These rates were equivalent to 98.5 and 117.1 per cent, respectively, of the corresponding hourly pre-war rates. The average hourly money wage rate of skilled workers has therefore risen to nearly the pre-war level while that of unskilled workers exceeds the pre-war rate by over 17 per cent. If, however, the increased cost of living is taken into consideration the real hourly wage rate of skilled workers in May, 1924, shrinks to 0.56 rentenmark, or 86.2 per cent of the pre-war rate, and that of unskilled workers to 0.42 rentenmark, or 102.4 per cent of the pre-war rate.

The average weekly money wage rate for the normal weekly hours of labor provided for in collective agreements was 31.22 rentenmarks for skilled workers and 25.05 rentenmarks for unskilled workers, while the corresponding real wage rates were 27.31 rentenmarks (79.5 per cent of the pre-war rate) and 21.91 rentenmarks (91.3 per cent of the prewar rate). In case of longer weekly working

¹ Franc at par—19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

² Germany. Reichswirtschaftsamt, Statistisches Reichsamt. Wirtschaft und Statistik. Berlin, June 26, 1924, pp. 375-379.

³ Rentenmark circulates only within Germany at a value equal to the gold mark, or 23.8 cents.

time than the normal or standard time (and longer hours have now been introduced in all industries with the exception of the building and paper industries), the average weekly money rate of skilled workers was 32.67 rentenmarks and that of unskilled workers 26.16 rentenmarks, while the corresponding real wage rates were 28.58 rentenmarks (83.2 per cent of the pre-war rate) and 22.88 rentenmarks (95.3 per cent of the pre-war rate). These figures make it evident that even by working longer than the normal hours of labor the German workers earned considerably less per week than in pre-war times.

In the following table are shown the average weekly money and real wage rates of skilled and unskilled workers in May, 1924, by occupational groups:

AVERAGE MONEY AND REAL WAGE RATES PER WEEK IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN GERMANY, MAY, 1924

[Rentenmark circulates only within Germany at a value equal to the gold mark, or 23.8 cents]

Occupational group	Skilled workers			Unskilled workers		
	Money wages ¹	Real wages ²		Money wages ¹	Real wages ²	
		Amount	Per cent of 1913 rate		Amount	Per cent of 1913 rate
Mine workers.....	R. marks 37.92	R. marks 33.18	88.2	R. marks 30.12	R. marks 26.34	106.0
Building trades.....	34.31	30.01	79.6	29.11	25.46	86.4
Woodworkers.....	33.29	29.12	92.7	28.73	25.13	110.3
Metal workers.....	32.58	28.50	78.7	24.92	22.08	90.3
Textile workers, male.....	26.99	23.61	90.2	21.79	19.06	89.1
Textile workers, female.....	19.60	17.14	98.7	15.60	13.72	95.4
Factory workers, chemical industry.....	32.94	28.81	87.3	29.16	25.51	95.3
Factory workers, paper industry.....	23.52	20.57	95.6	21.12	18.47	104.0
Printing trades.....	33.29	29.05	88.5	27.40	23.85	100.8
Manual workers in Government establishments.....	29.76	26.01	75.3	23.82	20.82	87.8
Weighted average for all groups:						
Standard hours of labor.....	31.22	27.31	79.5	25.05	21.91	91.3
Prevailing hours of labor.....	32.67	28.58	83.2	26.16	22.88	95.3

¹ Weighted average of the collectively-agreed-upon wage rates in force in May in the main centers of the individual industry group inclusive of family allowances (wherever granted) for wife and two children.

² Computed on the basis of the average national cost-of-living index for the month.

The table preceding shows that of the occupational groups covered, mine workers received the highest money and real wages, the building, wood, printing, factory (chemical), and metal workers following in the order named. The lowest rates were paid to factory workers in the paper industry and to textile workers.

A noteworthy fact is that the difference of the average money wage rates of skilled and unskilled workers which in pre-war times amounted to 44 per cent and which during the first quarter of 1923 had fallen to 8 per cent, had again risen to 20.4 per cent in January, 1924, and to 24.9 per cent in May, 1924.

Mine Workers' Wage Rates in the Netherlands, April, 1924¹

THE NETHERLANDS Central Statistical Office publishes the following table showing the daily wage rates of mine workers in that country in April, 1924, as compared with the rates prevailing a year ago.

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE RATES OF MINE WORKERS IN THE NETHERLANDS,
APRIL, 1923 AND 1924

[Florin at par = 40.2 cents; exchange rate varies]

Occupation	April, 1923	April, 1924	Occupation	April, 1923	April, 1924
Workers below ground:			Workers above ground:		
Boss miners.....	8.19	8.62	Skilled workers.....	5.74	5.68
Shot firers and foremen.....	7.63	7.73	Semiskilled workers.....	5.09	5.10
Miners.....	7.17	6.95	Unskilled workers.....	4.52	4.55
Timbermen.....	5.80	5.78	Laborers, over 20 to 22 years.....	3.64	3.56
Miners' helpers.....	6.37	6.13	Laborers, over 18 to 20 years.....	3.03	2.92
Driver bosses.....	5.61	5.41	Laborers, over 16 to 18 years.....	2.07	2.00
Drivers over 18 years of age.....	4.49	4.37	Laborers, under 16 years.....	1.29	1.25
Mechanics.....	5.96	5.99	Average.....	4.30	4.31
Motormen and engineers, first class.....	5.50	5.47	Grand average.....	5.60	5.53
Motormen, second class, and pump men.....	5.35	5.18			
Stable hands and laborers over 18 years.....	4.92	4.86			
Laborers under 18 years.....	3.13	3.02			
Average.....	6.12	5.99			

From the preceding table it becomes evident that wages of Dutch mine workers have remained nearly stationary during the year ended April, 1924. Some classes of workers obtained a slight increase while other classes received slightly lower pay in April, 1924, than a year ago. The average decrease in the wages of all workers combined was equivalent to 1.25 per cent.

Wages in Agriculture and in Industry in the Scandinavian Countries

Denmark

Agriculture

A CONSULAR report from Copenhagen, Denmark, dated April 29, 1924, gives data secured in an investigation by the Danish Bureau of Agricultural Economics as to wages paid agricultural workers in Denmark from May, 1923, to April, 1924, which covered 707 farms. Most of these farms were of medium size, only 12 per cent having an area of over 75 hectares (185 acres). Data were secured from 1,618 male workers and 847 female workers as to summer wages and from 1,507 male workers and 789 female workers as to winter wages. In Table 1 are shown the summer and winter wages paid the various groups of agricultural workers in this period.

¹ Netherlands, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. Maandschrift. The Hague, June 30, 1924, p. 654.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE SUMMER AND WINTER WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN DENMARK, 1923-24

[Krone at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies]

Period	Farm hands			Foremen	Herds-men	Girls working in the fields		Girls working indoors	
	Under 17 years	From 17 to 21 years	Over 21 years			Under 18 years	Over 18 years	Under 18 years	Over 18 years
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Summer, 1923.....	268	388	454	524	526	249	305	218	275
Winter, 1923-24.....	180	255	304	348	461	209	268	211	261
Entire year, 1923-24.....	448	643	758	872	987	458	573	429	536

Table 2 shows daily wages of permanent and temporary day laborers (males) in the different seasons, November, 1921, to October 1923.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE DAILY WAGES OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY DAY LABORERS IN DENMARK, 1921 TO 1923

[Krone at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies]

Class of worker	Winter		Summer		Fall		Per cent wage is of wage of preceding year.		
	1921-22	1922-23	1922	1923	1922	1923	Winter 1922-23	Summer 1923	Fall 1923
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner			
Temporary day laborers:									
Boarding themselves.....	5.88	5.36	6.01	6.23	6.98	6.95	91	104	100
Receiving board.....	3.99	3.79	4.71	4.68	5.07	5.14	95	99	101
Permanent day laborers:									
Boarding themselves.....	5.45	4.70	5.60	5.19	5.91	5.91	86	93	100
Receiving board.....	3.42	3.00	3.97	3.81	4.50	4.22	88	96	94

The average daily wages shown in the table were approximately the same as the minimum wages fixed by the agreement between the Employers' Association for Agriculture and Forestry and the Agricultural Workers' Union for 1922-23, though most of the data on which the table is based were gathered from farmers who were not members of the association. Under that agreement permanent day laborers furnishing their own board received a minimum of 4.5 kroner daily during the winter, 5 kroner during the summer, and 6 kroner in harvest time. Temporary laborers received 1 krone additional per day. By a later agreement wages for the winter of 1923-24 were increased 10 per cent.¹ This increase was greater than that found in this investigation.

Industry

Average wages in various occupations in Denmark for the fourth quarter of 1923, based on information supplied to the Statistical Department of Denmark by the Danish Employers' Association, are given in Table 3 taken from Statistiske Efterretninger July 18, 1924 (Copenhagen).

¹ See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, April, 1924, p. 119.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE WAGES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN DENMARK, FOURTH QUARTER OF 1923

[Øre at par=0.268 cent; exchange rate varies]

Industry and occupation	Copenhagen		Provinces		Industry and occupation	Copenhagen		Provinces	
	Number of workers, Dec. 31, 1923	Average hourly wages, fourth quarter, 1923	Number of workers, Dec. 31, 1923	Average hourly wages, fourth quarter, 1923		Number of workers, Dec. 31, 1923	Average hourly wages, fourth quarter, 1923	Number of workers, Dec. 31, 1923	Average hourly wages, fourth quarter, 1923
Food									
Bakers	961	175	86	153	Painters	936	211	402	144
Millers	74	161	224	130	Masons:				
Chocolate factory workers:					Skilled	958	264	2,081	158
Skilled	59	178	18	155	Helpers	706	207	1,769	126
Unskilled	83	134			Stucco workers	69	2.8		
Women	561	85	62	73	Carpenters:				
Margarine factory workers:					Skilled	730	252	1,677	145
Unskilled	68	124	298	120	Helpers	39	142	57	119
Women	38	67	158	67	Linoleum layers	46	202		
Brewery workers:					Electricians	68	210	18	182
Unskilled	1,800	134	437	123	Wood and furniture				
Women	814	98	419	83	Coopers	144	186	321	133
Alcohol factory workers:					Brush makers	43	160	23	127
Unskilled	38	129	237	129	Carvers	13	172	32	138
Women	69	96	12	96	Turners	41	158	77	142
Sugar factory workers:					Gilders	23	207	27	160
Unskilled	420	153	3,525	134	Cabinetmakers	709	169	91	139
Women	251	77	183	71	Machine carpenters	426	164	1,198	132
Miscellaneous:					Woodworkers:				
Unskilled	124	145	314	121	Unskilled	303	130	527	111
Women	123	92	364	91	Women	119	86	49	86
Tobacco									
Cigar makers	916	143	962	135	Piano factory workers	247	186	14	155
Unskilled	108	142	147	122	Leather and upholstery workers	284	174	177	144
Women	2,383	100	1,639	82	Clay, stone, and glass				
Textile									
Textile workers:					Laborers and concrete workers	1,682	188	1,913	118
Men	679	131	2,021	125	Paving workers	62	288	36	200
Women	1,904	94	2,926	85	Stonecutters:				
Rope makers:					Skilled	89	188	305	127
Skilled	11	122	26	127	Unskilled	52	147	114	114
Unskilled	30	118	22	111	Gravel and crushed stone workers				
Women	120	75	49	61	Brickyard employees				
Trimming makers:					Cement makers				
Skilled	24	166			Ceramic workers:				
Women	20	84			Skilled	173	172	55	128
Clothing					Unskilled	273	140	76	198
Tailors	219	161	26	146	Women	462	107	49	79
Seamstresses	1,076	85	433	71	Terrazzo workers	52	162		
Shoemakers	37	157			Metal				
Shoe workers:					Tinsmiths	180	188	82	159
Men	1,009	169	131	136	Electricians	627	166	730	153
Women	859	95	70	79	Molders	372	208	519	168
Leather					Gold, silver, etc.	338	158	107	143
Tanners:					Braziers	124	168	52	147
Skilled	167	194	74	174	Coppersmiths	63	205	54	179
Unskilled	199	158	215	151	Painters	151	187	177	163
Building					Metal filers	147	191	78	146
Plumbers	305	207	230	138	Metal pressers	76	207	18	171
Carpenters and joiners	893	195	1,398	142	Ship carpenters	127	104	330	161
Glaziers	119	161	90	125	Blacksmiths and machinists	5,428	185	4,764	154
					Other skilled workers	58	189	60	158
					Laborers	3,476	143	3,719	127
					Women	1,772	83	347	77

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TABLE 3.—AVERAGE WAGES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN DENMARK, FOURTH QUARTER OF 1923—Concluded

Industry and occupation	Copenhagen		Provinces		Industry and occupation	Copenhagen		Provinces	
	Number of workers, Dec. 31, 1923	Average hourly wages, fourth quarter, 1923	Number of workers, Dec. 31, 1923	Average hourly wages, fourth quarter, 1923		Number of workers, Dec. 31, 1923	Average hourly wages, fourth quarter, 1923	Number of workers, Dec. 31, 1923	Average hourly wages, fourth quarter, 1923
<i>Chemical</i>									
Dyers	33	Ore 158		Ore	Printing and paper—Concluded				
Oil mill employees	578	137	759	137	Paper-goods workers:	Ore		Ore	
Sulphuric acid factory workers	84	146	234	130	Unskilled	58	131		
Match factory workers:					Women	231	86	78	74
Men	77	154			Box-factory workers, women	220	91	126	82
Women	187	83							
Miscellaneous:									
Men	1,007	136	334	134	Commerce and transport				
Women	1,038	78	406	73	Storage and warehouse workers	1,069	126	2,188	118
					Longshoremen		209		197
					Women	121	81	111	93
<i>Printing and paper</i>									
Paper-mill employees:									
Men	157	128	799	121					
Women	29	89	260	75					
Printing trades employees:									
Typographers	1,543	204	1,088	184					
Lithographers	138	186	86	158					
Chemigraphers	98	173							
Unskilled workers:									
Men	149	154	59	143					
Women	209	99	108	82					
Bookbinders:									
Skilled	324	192	121	139	Foremen	678	106.50	729	82.65
Women	419	102	58	75	Firemen	394	70.92	797	66.14
					Chauffeurs	745	66.82	408	58.16
					Teamsters	1,319	68.63	1,039	55.63

Seamen

Table 4 gives wages of Danish seamen in 1914, 1921, 1922, and February, 1923, together with the per cent of increase in 1922 and 1923 as compared with 1914, taken from a consular report from Copenhagen, dated February 20, 1924.

TABLE 4—MONTHLY WAGES OF DANISH SEAMEN IN 1914, 1921, 1922, AND FEBRUARY, 1923

[Krone at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies]

Occupation	1914	1921	1922	Febru-	Per cent of increase as compared with 1914, in—	
					1922	1923
Chief engineers	1 235	1 878	1 599	1 560	154.9	138.4
Second engineers	1 145	1 688	1 414	1 388	185.5	167.6
Third engineers	1 119	1 579	1 318	1 297	167.2	149.6
Fourth engineers	1 113	1 550	1 298	1 278	163.7	146.0
First mates	140	1 650	1 479	1 448	242.2	220.0
Second mates	110	1 543	1 565	1 343	231.8	211.8
Third and fourth mates	90	450	290	245	188.9	172.2
Stewards	120	1 490	1 306	1 288	155.0	140.0
Cooks	90	1 413	1 226	1 214	151.1	137.8
Assistant cooks	50	230	125	120	150.0	140.0
Cook's mates	20	90	50	45	150.0	125.0
Donkeymen	65	355	215	205	230.8	215.4
Stokers	65	332	195	185	200.0	184.6
Trimmers over 22 years of age	50	225	135	130	170.0	160.0
Trimmers under 22 years of age		200	110	105		
Boatswains	70	355	215	205	207.1	192.9
Carpenters	72	1 340	1 202	1 193	180.5	168.1
Seamen, able bodied	65	326	190	180	192.3	176.9
Seamen, ordinary	45	210	100	95	122.2	111.1
Young men		137	55	50		

¹Average of all wage classes.

A consular report from Copenhagen, dated April 30, 1924, states that a new agreement has been concluded between the Danish Ship Owners' Association and the mates and marine engineers' organizations, providing for a 5 per cent wage increase, together with certain other advantages. Differences between the owners and the firemen's and seamen's organizations have also been settled. The new agreements are effective until April 1, 1925. No agreement has been arrived at with the wireless operators.

Norway

ACCORDING to a consular report dated April 25, 1924, a report has been issued by the Norwegian Central Statistical Office showing wages in Norway for 1923 as compared with preceding years. Cost of living and wages both reached their maximum in 1920; then followed a decline amounting at the end of 1923 to 25 per cent. Most wages, except those fixed by the arbitration award of 1920, showed a decline in 1921. In the fall of 1922 wages had decreased 30 per cent as compared with wages at the end of 1921. Between the autumn of 1922 and that of 1923 little change was shown in wages in industry. The October adjustment of wages in accordance with cost of living resulted in a reduction of 4.7 per cent for skilled workers, and of between 4 and 6 per cent for other workers. Bakers' and carmen's wages remained unaltered. Wages of shoemakers and tailors were reduced between 4 and 5 per cent and those of domestic servants between 6 and 7 per cent. Decreases in wages of iron and steel workers, mechanics, bookbinders, etc., ranged from 4 to 7 per cent in 1923. Bookbinders and compositors not included in the above, however, received an increase in wages following voluntary arbitration proceedings.

While wages in country districts showed the same trend as those in the cities, the reduction was less regular. Wages of agricultural laborers decreased between 8 and 12 per cent while those of domestic servants decreased only about 2.5 per cent. Wage decreases in the sawmilling and mining industries ranged from 4 to 5 percent. Earnings increased somewhat in the paper industry after September, 1923. Wages of skilled workmen in the iron and metal trades declined, while those of unskilled workmen increased. The general average decline for all trades considered was 30 per cent. The wages of municipal workers remained practically the same. Wages of seamen on ships engaged in European trade decreased 30 to 50 per cent from May, 1920 to November, 1923.

Sweden

Agriculture

THE report of an inquiry into hours and wages of agricultural labor in Sweden² for 1922 undertaken by the Swedish Labor Board, contains the following information:

Hours of labor.—From the standpoint of working hours the three most important groups of agricultural workers are ordinary field laborers, drivers or horsemen, and cattlemen.

At the time the report was issued, working hours were governed by a general collective agreement between the farmers and the agricultural workers, covering the years 1922 to 1925 and containing general provisions governing agricultural labor conditions, and by local agreements entered into for a year at a time. According to the agreements, the working hours of ordinary laborers range from 2,662 per year in some localities to 2,732 hours per year in others, not including holidays. The ordinary working period may be extended by about 50 hours per year, provided extra pay is given therefor. Actual field work is not to begin before 7 a. m. nor end later than 7 p. m. One and one-half hours' rest at noon is given, which may be shortened to one hour when the hours of work do not exceed 9, and some agreements provide for two "coffee rests" of 15 minutes each, reduced to one rest period in winter.

The average actual working time in summer for ordinary farm laborers in 1922 was 11.9 hours per day; this figure, however, includes rest periods of 2.1 hours, the average net working hours being 9.8. In winter the average gross working time was 9.2 hours per day and the average net hours 7.8. For horsemen the average gross hours in summer were 12.8, including rests of 2.3 hours, the average net hours being 10.5; the corresponding figures for winter were 10.3, 1.8, and 8.5, respectively. For cattlemen the summer gross working hours were on an average 13.6, or 1.7 hours more than those of ordinary agricultural laborers; in winter there was a difference of 4 hours.

Wages.—Wages differ according to locality, in many localities being governed by collective agreements. These agreements are used as a guide in fixing wages, especially in eastern and southern Sweden, where organization of employees and employers in agriculture has attained its greatest growth.

² Sweden. [Socialdepartementet.] Socialstyrelsen. Arbetartillgång, Arbetstid och Arbetslön inom Sveriges Jordbruks år 1922. Stockholm, 1924. 122 pp. Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik.

For the year 1922-23 local collective agreements fixed the yearly cash wage for male servants at 590 kronor³ with board, for horsemen receiving payments in kind at 640 kronor, and for cattlemen receiving payments in kind at 710 kronor. In two localities higher wages were given because of longer hours. In the districts of Bergslagen and Gävle, where day laborers are employed almost entirely, hourly wages only were fixed, the rates being 47 öre⁴ and 51 öre, respectively, without payments in kind, for men, as against 45 öre in other places. In the agreements for 1923-24 the yearly cash wage in southern and central Sweden was fixed at a minimum of 560 kronor for male servants boarded by the employer, and 610 and 680 kronor, respectively, for horsemen and cattlemen receiving payments in kind.

In 1922 the horsemen actually received an average of 651 kronor cash wages and payments in kind valued at 674 kronor, or a total of 1,325 kronor, a decrease of 19.6 per cent since 1921. Cattlemen received 739 kronor cash wage and payments in kind valued at 678 kronor, or a total of 1,417 kronor.

The average annual wages of farm servants and of horsemen from 1913 to 1922 are shown in Table 5:

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE YEARLY WAGES OF FARM SERVANTS AND HORSEMEN IN SWEDEN, 1913 to 1922

[Krona at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies]

Year	Farm servants				Horsemen	
	Males		Females			
	Cash wages	Total wages including room and board	Cash wages	Total wages including room and board	Cash wages	Total wages including payments in kind
1913	Kronor 326	Kronor 683	Kronor 197	Kronor 485	Kronor 329	Kronor 729
1914	352	702	202	501	334	811
1915	343	755	212	547	346	833
1916	398	906	241	655	390	987
1917	489	1,146	286	818	457	1,256
1918	689	1,629	376	1,131	646	1,764
1919	884	1,903	502	1,320	826	2,088
1920	1,075	2,105	661	1,495	1,047	2,352
1921	784	1,551	541	1,174	807	1,649
1922	609	1,246	450	975	651	1,325
Index numbers (1913=100)						
1914	102	103	103	103	102	113
1915	105	111	108	113	105	123
1916	122	133	122	135	119	137
1917	150	168	145	169	139	174
1918	211	239	191	233	196	245
1919	271	279	255	272	251	290
1920	330	368	336	308	318	327
1921	240	227	275	242	245	229
1922	187	182	228	201	198	184

³ Krona at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies.

⁴ Öre at par=0.268 cent; exchange rate varies.

Table 6 shows the average daily cash wages for temporary day laborers, both those boarding themselves and those boarded by the employer, in the summer and winter seasons:

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE DAILY CASH WAGES OF SWEDISH AGRICULTURAL DAY WORKERS, 1913 TO 1922, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREOF, BY SEX AND SEASON

[Krona at par = 26.8 cents; exchange rate varies]

Year	Temporary day laborers—							
	Boarding themselves				Boarded by employer			
	Summer		Winter		Summer		Winter	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	<i>Kronor</i>	<i>Kronor</i>	<i>Kronor</i>	<i>Kronor</i>	<i>Kronor</i>	<i>Kronor</i>	<i>Kronor</i>	<i>Kronor</i>
1913	2.97	1.77	2.19	1.34	2.05	1.21	1.43	0.80
1914	3.02	1.81	2.24	1.38	2.10	1.24	1.46	.92
1915	3.13	1.87	2.34	1.43	2.18	1.29	1.55	.98
1916	3.77	2.23	3.02	1.75	2.63	1.52	1.96	1.18
1917	5.00	2.95	4.00	2.29	3.43	1.93	2.63	1.46
1918	7.14	4.00	5.62	3.07	4.75	2.67	3.63	2.02
1919	8.58	4.82	6.72	3.71	5.76	3.22	4.33	2.43
1920	9.37	5.62	7.20	4.30	6.41	3.72	4.71	2.79
1921	6.74	4.41	5.06	3.33	4.75	3.05	3.34	2.19
1922	5.04	3.46	3.89	2.66	3.48	2.39	2.51	1.77
	Index numbers (1913=100)							
1914	102	102	102	103	102	102	102	103
1915	105	106	107	107	106	107	108	110
1916	127	126	138	131	128	126	137	133
1917	168	167	183	171	167	160	184	167
1918	240	226	257	229	232	221	254	227
1919	289	272	307	277	281	266	303	273
1920	316	318	329	321	313	307	329	313
1921	227	249	231	249	232	252	234	246
1922	170	195	178	199	170	198	176	176

Advance figures for agricultural wages in 1923 are given in *Sociala Meddelanden* No. 2, 1924, published by the Swedish Labor Board. During 1923 wages decreased on an average of 5 to 6 per cent, as against 20 to 25 per cent for each of the two preceding years. Compared with 1913, wages in 1923 show an average increase of about 80 per cent. The average cash wages received by the various classes of agricultural workers in 1922 and 1923 in the various localities are shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE CASH WAGES (IN KRONOR) OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS FOR SPECIFIED LOCALITIES IN SWEDEN FOR 1922 AND 1923, BY CLASS OF WORKER, SEX, AND SEASON

[Krona at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies]

Class of employees	Eastern Sweden			Småland and islands			Southern Sweden		
	1922	1923 ¹	Per cent of decrease	1922	1923 ¹	Per cent of decrease	1922	1923 ¹	Per cent of decrease
Servants:									
Males	576	535	7.1	581	544	6.4	627	568	9.4
Females	483	455	5.8	422	402	4.7	473	438	7.4
Horsemen	647	611	5.6	624	598	4.2	668	622	6.9
Cattlemen	760	726	4.5	704	670	4.8	732	684	6.6
Day laborers:									
Males boarding themselves—									
Summer	4.95	4.55	8.4	4.72	4.50	4.7	4.86	4.46	8.2
Winter	3.73	3.48	6.7	3.59	3.45	3.9	3.83	3.53	7.8
Males boarded by employer—									
Summer	3.46	3.13	9.5	3.22	3.05	5.3	3.36	3.02	10.1
Winter	2.44	2.41	1.2	2.26	2.33	2.3.1	2.49	2.42	2.8
Females boarding themselves—									
Summer	3.37	3.18	5.6	3.21	3.04	5.3	3.31	3.17	4.2
Winter	2.58	2.31	10.5	2.41	2.21	8.3	2.60	2.39	8.1
Females boarded by employer—									
Summer	2.41	2.29	5.0	2.10	2.05	2.4	2.33	2.22	4.7
Winter	1.80	1.77	1.7	1.51	1.52	2.7	1.79	1.71	4.5

Class of employees	Western Sweden			Northern Sweden			Entire country		
	1922	1923 ¹	Per cent of decrease	1922	1923 ¹	Per cent of decrease	1922	1923 ¹	Per cent of decrease
Servants:									
Males	598	561	6.2	724	698	3.6	609	568	6.7
Females	446	426	4.5	406	381	6.2	450	425	5.6
Horsemen	655	631	3.7				651	618	5.1
Cattlemen	738	721	2.3				739	707	4.3
Day laborers:									
Males boarding themselves—									
Summer	5.02	4.72	6.0	6.08	5.86	3.6	5.04	4.72	6.3
Winter	3.80	3.57	6.1	5.00	4.85	3.0	3.89	3.66	5.9
Males boarded by employer—									
Summer	3.45	3.43	0.6	4.19	3.56	15.0	3.48	3.24	6.9
Winter	2.46	2.60	2.5.7	3.19	2.94	7.8	2.51	2.51	.0
Females boarding themselves—									
Summer	3.63	3.22	11.3	3.75	4.08	2.8	3.46	3.27	5.5
Winter	2.75	2.31	16.0	3.07	3.14	2.3	2.66	2.40	9.8
Females boarded by employer—									
Summer	2.51	2.39	4.8	2.56	2.46	3.9	2.39	2.29	4.2
Winter	1.80	1.76	2.2	1.97	1.93	2.0	1.77	1.73	2.3

¹ Advance figures.

² Increase.

Industry

Wages in various industries and in commerce and transport in Sweden in 1922 are shown in Table 8 published in *Sociala Meddelanden* No. 5, 1924, by the Swedish Labor Board.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE EARNINGS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN SWEDEN IN 1922
[Krona at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies]

Industry, and kind of workers	Average number of workers	Yearly earnings		Daily earnings		Hourly earnings			
		Kronor	Index number, 1913=100	Kronor	Index number, 1913=100	Kronor	Index, 1921=100	Kronor	Index, 1921=100
Mining and metal industries	44,795	2,306	188	8.93	213				
Men	39,771	2,431	185	9.36	209	0.96	72	1.22	71
Women	1,502	1,558	241	5.89	256	.65	72	.82	74
Minors	2,902	1,050	184	4.34	217	.44	76	.63	68
Mines, etc.	4,008	2,413	167	11.08	221				
Men	3,747	2,520	165	11.47	216	1.07	73	1.60	73
Minors	225	937	147	4.65	207	.54	84	.03	84
Iron, steel, and copper works	12,776	1,871	163	7.30	183				
Men	11,974	1,944	166	7.53	184	.70	80	.98	85
Minors	739	788	140	3.42	175	.35	81	.55	80
Iron and steel manufacture	3,856	2,069	192	7.94	212				
Men	2,857	2,362	196	8.98	214	1.04	75	1.19	68
Women	315	1,256	236	4.64	255	.52	76	.69	82
Minors	459	921	207	3.67	234	.41	72	.57	74
Machine shops	19,225	2,616	212	9.87	237				
Men	17,396	2,728	205	10.20	229	1.06	75	1.32	76
Women	355	1,743	260	6.34	273	.67	69	.90	73
Minors	1,080	1,304	225	5.30	260	.52	83	.71	70
Electrical shops	2,481	2,249	208	8.73	235				
Men	2,035	2,435	215	9.47	242	1.12	74	1.21	66
Women	298	1,582	201	6.09	209	.66	73	.79	70
Minors	148	1,027	179	4.12	204	.43	63	.58	65
Metal manufacture	1,911	2,272	204	8.65	225				
Men	1,462	2,525	198	9.54	213	1.07	77	1.28	71
Women	253	1,728	284	6.36	303	.68	79	.91	71
Gold and silverware manufacture	538	2,835	232	11.03	268				
Men	300	3,741	227	14.70	265	1.80	79	1.83	83
Clay, stone, and glass industries	16,360	1,724	174	6.88	195				
Men	13,310	1,868	178	7.32	198	.77	66	.98	63
Women	729	1,194	172	4.57	179	.44	67	.63	81
Minors	1,430	697	165	3.23	215	.35	64	.49	61
Coal mines	3,152	1,806	184	7.79	201				
Men	2,973	1,857	175	8.01	197	.68	54	1.04	54
Peat industry	786	937	159	5.08	144				
Men	599	1,117	133	5.48	144	.59	65	.71	70
Quarries and stone cutting	2,758	1,582	171	5.66	181				
Men	2,130	1,574	186	5.67	198				
Building materials	4,463	1,964	185	7.03	188				
Men	3,767	2,116	195	7.31	194	.81	69	.99	73
Porcelain, tile, and clay products	1,586	1,960	180	6.76	180				
Men	869	2,539	176	8.79	173	.98	75	1.17	78
Women	431	1,561	187	5.41	181	.56	68	.70	84
Glass works	3,615	1,531	160	6.82	206				
Men	2,972	1,731	146	7.69	185	.77	63	.98	68
Minors	565	598	160	2.74	212	.31	69	.44	88
Wood industry	19,887	1,726	188	7.17	191				
Men	16,911	1,874	192	7.62	188	.82	71	.94	71
Women	254	1,360	240	6.17	274	.79	99	.66	81
Minors	2,643	846	167	3.94	193	.40	68	.54	71
Logging	1,376	1,911	412	6.92	173				
Men	1,318	1,953	415	6.99	172	.76	61	.94	62
Saw and planing mills	14,110	1,638	167	6.91	182				
Men	11,801	1,790	170	7.41	181	.71	70	.90	71
Minors	2,178	862	160	4.01	184	.40	70	.54	72
Carpentry and cabinet work	3,839	1,906	183	7.85	212				
Men	3,399	2,050	182	8.29	208	.95	73	1.09	74
Minors	358	744	169	3.40	201	.38	66	.53	77
Other wood-working industries	562	2,244	243	9.11	282				
Men	393	2,501	207	10.31	245	1.21	98	1.33	83

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE EARNINGS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN SWEDEN IN 1922—Continued

Industry, and kind of workers	Average number of workers	Yearly earnings		Daily earnings		Hourly earnings			
		Kronor	Index number, 1913 = 100	Kronor	Index number, 1913 = 100	Kronor	Index number, 1921 = 100	Kronor	Index number, 1921 = 100
Paper and printing industry	26,010	2,170	184	8.07	198				
Men	20,221	2,424	187	8.81	198	1.10	77	1.00	66
Women	2,742	1,428	209	6.03	238	.76	80	.69	73
Minors	2,392	913	187	3.69	211	.45	79	.50	68
Paper-pulp factories	11,163	2,006	161	7.26	171				
Men	10,329	2,094	162	7.52	171	.77	66	.96	65
Minors	601	895	161	3.57	177	.40	65	.55	77
Paper mills and cardboard factories	7,367	2,038	190	7.72	202				
Men	5,556	2,271	197	8.45	208	.84	66	1.14	73
Women	635	1,042	178	4.33	182	.47	66	.57	68
Minors	520	784	156	3.40	184	.41	68	.44	51
Other paper industry	1,538	1,949	238	7.21	254				
Men	633	2,797	214	10.11	220	1.23	73	1.49	71
Women	539	1,614	231	6.16	261	.76	80	.82	81
Printing industry	5,942	2,701	224	10.02	239				
Men	3,708	3,511	221	12.13	219	1.44	84	1.87	97
Women	1,334	1,628	214	7.00	255	.82	82	1.20	103
Minors	905	975	246	3.91	285	.48	89	.82	95
Food industry	16,037	2,774	241	10.02	255				
Men	11,450	3,236	236	11.29	245	1.30	79	1.82	71
Women	3,697	1,762	239	7.04	268	.82	83	.98	74
Minors	874	1,013	221	4.02	241	.49	87	.45	68
Flour mills	1,220	3,227	247	10.93	238				
Men	1,198	8,263	248	11.03	238	1.33	75	1.62	57
Yeast factories	373	3,348	266	12.28	297				
Men	353	3,417	255	12.56	284	1.42	86	1.93	86
Bakeries	2,436	3,204	284	11.37	267				
Men	1,578	3,863	275	13.23	279	1.64	88		
Women	729	2,142	260	8.12	292	.98	87	1.09	101
Sugar mills and refineries	4,286	2,467	198	8.65	206				
Men	3,886	2,567	197	8.92	206	1.06	69	1.37	66
Women	328	1,594	259	5.97	234	.66	70	.86	68
Chocolate and caramel factories	2,437	1,544	228	6.30	275				
Men	504	2,587	195	10.06	224	1.21	73	1.45	91
Women	1,365	1,348	208	5.62	253	.69	78	.70	73
Minors	508	914	233	3.71	271	.47	100	.44	69
Breweries and soft-drink factories	3,890	3,441	266	12.43	275				
Men	2,878	3,919	261	13.71	270	1.39	83	2.73	79
Women	947	2,144	268	8.52	290	.85	83	1.45	91
Slaughtering and meat packing	970	2,758	249	10.13	265				
Men	700	3,206	246	11.20	250	1.38	84	1.11	62
Women	226	1,729	232	7.33		.91	101		
Other	416	2,576	231	8.74	240				
Men	293	3,027	227	10.07	238	1.23	78	1.66	85
Textile and clothing industries	25,165	1,653	227	6.08	235				
Men	8,203	2,296	206	8.11	209	.94	75	1.05	77
Women	13,483	1,463	228	5.46	236	.67	80	.67	79
Minors	3,403	855	201	3.42	221	.39	78	.47	80
Spinning and weaving	19,254	1,570	224	5.81	232				
Men	7,042	2,120	210	7.59	215	.89	75	.94	76
Women	9,348	1,378	212	5.13	220	.57	77	.65	76
Minors	2,841	844	197	3.44	210	.39	80	.48	76
Tailors and sewing shops	5,455	1,946	234	7.14	248				
Men	1,101	3,388	227	11.85	234	1.60	84	1.36	83
Women	3,811	1,663	268	6.32	287	.85	86	.73	88
Minors	490	917	229	3.37	244	.42	78	.43	91
Hat and cap factories	456	1,627	232	5.93	216				
Men	60	2,807	185	10.38	185	1.27	95	1.31	81
Women	324	1,567	256	5.76	226	.68	94	.73	74
Leather, hair, and rubber industries	8,713	1,979	215	7.78	236				
Men	4,455	2,514	198	9.64	219	1.07	70	1.30	75
Women	2,288	1,510	205	6.07	219	.68	70	.78	75
Minors	1,334	983	268	4.02	274	.42	70	.60	75
Tanneries	1,234	2,358	209	8.64	223				
Men	1,123	2,478	214	9.01	228	.96	66	1.29	75
Hides and furs	430	2,014	244	7.73	254				
Men	192	2,665	197	9.71	208	1.22	67	1.20	79
Women	188	1,675	256	6.48	262	.74	73		

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE EARNINGS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN SWEDEN IN 1922—Concluded

Industry, and kind of workers	Average num- ber of work- ers	Yearly earnings		Daily earnings		Hourly earnings			
		Kro- nor	Index number, 1913= 100	Kro- nor	Index number, 1913= 100	Time work		Piece work	
						Kro- nor	Index number, 1921= 100	Kro- nor	Index number, 1921= 100
Leather, hair, and rubber industries—Con.									
Shoe factories	5,274	1,896	217	7.56	237				
Men	2,264	2,543	195	10.04	212	1.18	72	1.20	73
Women	1,479	1,460	183	5.93	205	.65	66	.78	69
Minors	956	987	268	3.95	274	.40	63	.59	74
Rubber goods factories	1,233	1,903	227	7.43	249				
Men	566	2,445	187	9.28	230	1.00	78	1.41	79
Women	497	1,579	621			.63	73	.78	77
Other	542	2,074	179	8.53	219				
Men	310	2,468	177	10.04	216	1.16	80	1.37	96
Chemical-technical industries	9,608	1,868	209	8.24	264				
Men	6,057	2,252	193	9.35	230	1.09	77	1.25	72
Women	2,461	1,245	204	5.94	276	.71	79	.74	77
Minors	959	918	216	4.14	265	.48	79	.55	70
Dyes, oils, and perfume works	1,336	2,286	246	8.35	264				
Men	751	2,727	227	9.94	245	1.18	74	1.62	81
Women	360	1,587	269	6.10	296	.72	73	.86	73
Fertilizer works	1,406	2,313	167	8.81	187				
Men	1,324	2,396	163	8.96	182	.99	76	1.31	70
Explosives	406	2,540	209	9.22	212				
Men	304	2,969	231	10.57	233	1.13	77	1.37	74
Match factories	5,208	1,479	195	7.21	268				
Men	2,762	1,861	177	9.07	245	1.05	78	1.17	70
Women	1,763	1,105	186	5.71	271	.54	76	.72	77
Minors	683	902	213	4.50	292	.58	91	.54	69
Other	1,252	2,319	198	8.28	212				
Men	916	2,598	204	9.15	206	1.12	79	1.13	68
Building operations	6,477	3,055	197	12.48	235				
Men	6,325	3,100	199	12.65	236	1.37	70	2.15	74
Women	23	1,834	174	8.75	227	1.00	72		
Minors	129	1,027	174	4.31	206	.54	87	.51	71
Building work proper	5,534	2,976	196	12.30	235				
Men	5,442	3,006	198	12.42	237	1.33	68	2.10	72
Painting and glazing	943	3,516	201	13.43	232				
Men	883	3,676	205	13.95	235	1.58	70	2.65	85
Power, light and water works	16,522	3,388	264	11.69	272				
Men	16,206	3,429	263	11.81	272	1.37	76	1.77	89
Women	172	1,395	219	6.35	274	.77	59	1.25	
Minors	144	1,184	257	5.41	334	.66	86	.93	84
Commerce and storage	5,344	2,837	260	10.01	262				
Men	3,980	3,218	261	11.16	261	1.31	87	1.76	84
Women	1,083	1,920	311	7.23	319	.79	92	1.00	86
Minors	281	977	234	3.54	239	.43	84	.57	59
Transportation	22,068	2,855	259	10.11	252				
Men	21,927	2,847	257	10.15	248	.99	91	1.56	90
Minors	141	975	181	3.67	204	.44	92	.65	92
Railroads, private	18,628	2,722	231	9.47	251				
Men	18,497	2,735	228	9.51	248	.97	90	1.11	98
Minors	131	968	181	3.65	204	.43	90	.65	92
Taxicab drivers, teamsters, etc.	311	3,346	259	11.13	261				
Men	301	3,422	263	11.38	265	1.39	79		
Loading and unloading	3,129	3,596	284	14.14	234				
Men	3,129	3,596	284	14.14	233	1.35	85	1.79	81
All groups:	216,966	2,293	210	8.65	226	1.00	76	1.05	71
Men	168,816	2,570	207	9.52	220	1.09	77	1.17	70
Women	28,434	1,498	230	5.90	252	.73	79	.71	76
Minors	16,632	912	188	3.82	217	.43	77	.54	68

The average yearly wage per worker was 2,300 kronor for all plants represented and 2,400 kronor for plants in operation at least 250 days, which represents an increase of 110 and 120 per cent, respectively, over 1913. The highest increase in earnings from 1913 to 1922 is shown for loggers (312 per cent), for which, however, seasonal fluctuations from one year to another must be taken into considera-

tion. The next highest were loading and unloading, bakeries, breweries and soft-drink factories, yeast factories, power, light, and water works, commerce, and storage, the index numbers for which ranged from 260 to 284. Wage increases were lowest per year and per worker in the peat industry, in glass works, paper-pulp factories, iron, steel, and copper works, saw and planing mills, mines, and fertilizer factories. The smallest increase in the daily income was in the peat and paper-pulp industries, and the highest in bakeries and yeast factories.

Advance figures for wages in 1923, covering 2,316 establishments with 146,800 workers, are given in *Sociala Meddelanden* No. 6, 1924. The average yearly wage per worker is computed at 2,264 kronor for all establishments and at 2,363 kronor for establishments which have been operating at least 250 days. This represents an increase over 1913 of 108 and 117 per cent, respectively. In all establishments from 1913 to 1923, wages for women have increased 131 and for men 104 per cent. For all groups wages have decreased 20 per cent since the 1920 peak, and 27 per cent in establishments operating 250 days. Wages per worker per day in 1923 were computed at 8.35 kronor.⁵ This is an increase of 118 per cent over wages for 1913.

Sociala Meddelanden No. 2, 1924 (pp. 116-119), contains wages of cutters and drivers in logging camps in Sweden during the winter of 1923-24,⁶ as computed by the Swedish Labor Board (*Socialstyrelsen*).

The average daily wage of cutters, for the country as a whole, in January, 1924, was found to be 5.47 kronor and of drivers 10.80 kronor where the driver owned the horse he was driving. The wages of drivers as a rule were from 7 to 9 kronor in southern Sweden and 10 to 15 kronor in northern Sweden. In two forest ranges drivers' wages were reported at 16 to 18 kronor and in one range at 5.50 kronor. Cutters' wages in the different forest ranges varied from 3 to 8 kronor, but were usually from 4 to 5 kronor in southern Sweden and 5 to 7 kronor in northern Sweden.

Compared with pre-war wages, present wages have increased by two-thirds for cutters but only by one-half for drivers. Wage changes in the different districts, however, vary greatly. In the southern part of Sweden wages, particularly for drivers, are now about the same or even lower than for the winter of 1913-14.

The wages shown in the Table 9 were compiled from data furnished by the employment exchanges.

⁵ The Swedish Employers' Associations Statistical Bureau computed it at 8.02 kronor.

⁶ For wages in logging camps, 1918-19 to 1922-23, see *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW* for June, 1923 (pp. 132 and 133).

TABLE 9.—WEEKLY WAGES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN SWEDEN, 1914, 1921 AND 1922, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE

Occupation	Amount			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1922 over—	
	1914	1921	1922	1914	1921
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor		
Handicrafts and transport:					
Stonecutters	28	67	52	+86	-22
Tin and sheet metal workers	28	82	57	+104	-31
Cabinetmakers	24	53	48	+100	-9
Masons	32	85	57	+78	-33
Carpenters	28	82	51	+82	-38
Painters	30	79	58	+93	-27
Tailors	26	69	54	+108	-22
Shoemakers	21	67	47	+124	-30
Bakers	27	81	65	+141	-20
Longshoremen	31	69	56	+81	-19
Cab and taxi drivers, etc.	20	56	43	+115	-23
Laundresses and cleaners	13	30	28	+115	-7
Hotel and restaurant employees:					
Hotel servants, etc.	1 28	1 74	1 62	+121	-16
Hotel cooks and dishwashers	1 18	1 44	1 40	+122	-9
Housekeepers	1 23	1 53	1 47	+104	-11
Chambermaids	1 16	1 37	1 34	+113	-8
Maids	1 16	1 41	1 36	+125	-12
Cooks	1 18	1 39	1 36	+100	-8
Domestic laundry and cleaning	2 1.62	2 4.02	2 3.65	+125	-9

¹ Monthly wages; board and room not included.² Daily wages; board not included.

From 1914 to 1922 the increases in weekly wages for craftsmen and transport workers ranged from 78 to 141 per cent, the average being about 107, while the average increases for hotel and restaurant employees and servants was about 114 per cent. The average increase for the above groups and for laundry workers and charwomen was about 110 per cent.

Seamen

Sociala Meddelanden No. 1, 1924, issued by the Swedish Labor Board states (p. 11) that new collective agreements between the Swedish Ship Owners' Association and the seamen's organizations, effective for one year, have been concluded for all workers except stokers and deck hands. In these agreements wage rates similar to those in effect the last half of 1923 are fixed. The previous agreement covering stokers and deck hands was renewed for one year or until the end of 1924. In Table 10 cash monthly wages are given.⁷

TABLE 10.—MONTHLY WAGES OF SWEDISH SEAMEN, 1924, BY OCCUPATION

[Kronor at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies]

Occupation	Monthly wages ^a on vessels of—						
	500 to 899 tons	900 to 1,349 tons	1,350 to 1,799 tons	1,800 to 2,999 tons	3,000 to 4,499 tons	4,500 to 6,749 tons	Over 6,750 tons
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
First engineer	275	310	355	391	439	487	535
Second engineer	180	200	230	244	268	296	325
Chief mate	235	260	285	305	320	340	355
Second mate	175	195	215	225	240	258	286
Radio telegrapher			144	144	157	171	189
Steward	165	180	200	215	232	250	260
Cook		145	150	155	159	163	167
Carpenter, donkeyman	144	155	155	155	170	170	170
Able-bodied sailor or stoker	126	135	135	135	156	156	156

^a In addition to board and special allowances.

⁷ For wages of Swedish seamen under previous agreements, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, September, 1923 (pp. 98-100).

WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR

Report of English Factory Inspectors on Women's Work

THE report of the chief inspector of factories and workshops of Great Britain for the year 1923, recently issued, contains sections on the hours of labor and general working conditions of woman employees during the year. In general, it is stated, the hours of work are kept well within the legal limits, the day of 8 hours and the week of 44 to 48 hours seldom being exceeded. In part, this is attributed to the industrial depression, which reduces the demand for long hours, but this is not the sole cause. In London, especially, the advantages of the shorter day seem to be generally recognized.

From statements made by both occupiers and workers it seems clear that even if trade were good the old 12-hour day, with the possibility of still further overtime, would be resorted to with great reluctance on both sides. The employer has long been convinced that overtime does not pay from any point of view and the workers often show reluctance to work even occasionally overtime. * * * The one-break day and five-day week continue to extend in practice and popularity.

Nevertheless, in some parts both of London and of the outlying districts, the inspectors feel that as soon as trade revives there will be trouble about enforcing the law as to hours of work and night employment of women and minors.

The two-shift system for women, which extended the period during which women may, under special orders, be employed in factories from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m., at the same time reducing the number of hours they may be employed from 10 to 8, receives some attention, but apparently neither employers nor employed are yet ready to say whether or not it will be permanently useful.

All that, at present, can be said is that it has undoubtedly enabled firms in various branches of industry to accept important contracts for immediate or early delivery which they must otherwise have declined owing to their inability to execute them with their existing plant, on a normal system of employment within the limit of time required, and that in this way a certain number of unemployed women and girls have found work for the time being. As a means of employing more labor under the present difficult circumstances it has also had its value. In a few instances where new industries have been opened out in areas where men's trades preponderate and female labor is plentiful, as in South Yorkshire and Derbyshire, two-shift orders are playing a part in fostering these industries by reducing the cost of production.

At the close of 1923 the total number of orders in force was 323, as against 145 in 1921, the first year during which the act was in force. These orders, permitting the use of the two-shift system, although in force, are not all in use. Frequently such an order is obtained to meet an emergency, and is not used after that emergency is over; in other cases, it is used to meet the needs of a recurring time of special pressure.

In one case the order is used one week in four to meet the last week's rush on a monthly periodical; in the other, use is made of the order on one day of the week only in order to cope with extra work in connection with the printing of a weekly price list.

The possibility of making use of the system seems to give a greater flexibility to the operation of a factory, even though it may be used but little, and thereby encourages the employment of women. One agent thus sums up its advantages:

Mr. Plumbe (Rotherham) states that "there has been further evidence of the usefulness of the system in three directions: As a substitute for overtime, as a means for enabling women to take part in work which is ordinarily carried on on the shift system, and as a temporary expedient to meet a temporary emergency in one department of a works." The second of these considerations may perhaps weigh most heavily in determining whether or not there is good ground for permanent retention of the system. At the present time the incapacity of certain departments in a mixed factory, where women are employed on day work, to keep pace with the linked processes in men's departments where the shift system prevails, often creates a serious difficulty and constitutes a handicap on women's employment.

Some inquiry was made as to the field of women's employment in factories, but this was undertaken too late to secure any detailed studies before the close of the year. Some of the impressions secured, however, are of interest.

There is a general consensus of opinion that the reversal of the process of substitution which was so striking a feature of war-time industry is now practically complete. Women have returned to women's industries and very few of them are to be found even in those sections of men's trades for which war-time observation and experience showed them to be peculiarly well fitted. Those who do remain have been retained as survivors of a vanishing period and although they will not be dismissed, will be succeeded, as they marry or retire, by men.

There are some exceptions to this general statement. There is a slight increase in the employment of women in metal and leather trades, in some processes of boot and shoe making, and in the making of floorcloth and linoleum. The opening up of new industries seems likely to make a more permanent extension of their field of employment than did the throwing open of men's trades during the war. Thus the increasing use of the radio has provided employment for large and increasing numbers of women and girls in processes for which the greater flexibility and delicacy of their hands renders them peculiarly fit.

Women in the Leading Industries of Bengal

THE position of women in Indian life made it natural that industry should be organized primarily with reference to the needs and customs of men. The presence of women and children has been recognized to the extent of passing some protective legislation, but this has been based for the most part on general principles, and few detailed studies have been made of the conditions under which they are actually working, and the effect of these conditions on their well-being. Special interest attaches, therefore, to a study made by Dr. Dagmar Curjel¹ concerning women in the principal industries of Bengal, which was begun in November, 1921, and ended in October, 1922. "The investigation was undertaken primarily with a view to determining the influence which industrial work might exert on the health of the Indian woman worker, especially during the child-bearing ages, and on the well-being of her child."

¹ India. Department of Industries. Bulletin of Indian industries and labor No. 31: Women's labor in Bengal industries, by Dagmar F. Curjel. Calcutta, 1923. 40 pp.

The leading industries in which women were employed were the manufacture of jute and cotton, coal mining, and the cultivation of tea. The average number of women employed daily in the jute mills was 44,705, in the cotton mills 1,550, and in coal mining 15,930; in the tea gardens workers came and went so irregularly that classification by age and sex was not attempted. In the jute mills women formed about one-fourth and in the cotton mills about one-fifth of the working force. The economic reasons for their employment were much the same as in this country.

The reasons given for the employment of women's labor were that women were cheap labor and steadier than the young boys who would be otherwise employed in their stead, also that a certain number of women were necessary about the mills to keep the men content. In certain districts farther up the river from Calcutta, where there was difficulty in obtaining workers, women's labor was very necessary, and women are employed in many different parts of the mill * * *. The ordinary respectable Bengali women around Calcutta are reluctant to undertake factory work.

A considerable part of the factory labor is imported from agricultural districts. It seems rather customary for men to bring women with them, but the relation between them is not necessarily permanent, and the man incurs no responsibility for either the woman or any children she may have. His special function is to protect her from the advances of other men, and in return she hands her earnings over to him. This arrangement prevents her laying anything by for a time of illness, should her earnings permit it, and is a handicap to efforts to improve her condition. Not all of the imported workers had this custom, however. "The contractors' laborers from the Central Provinces lived in family groups, and the physique of the women contrasted very favorably with that of the ordinary mill worker, while their children were noticeably healthy."

Women are employed mostly on the less skilled processes, and in the main their work does not involve heavy lifting or strain. Often, however, it necessitates continuous standing, and generally a certain rate of production must be maintained, in order that other processes may not be delayed. This prevents women from resting when it may be necessary. "It would not be possible for a pregnant woman who felt exhausted to rest for any length of time without the overseer checking her." Hours varied considerably.

During the greater part of the period covered by this inquiry, jute mills were working four days during the week. A multiple shift system was the rule, except in mills in the immediate neighborhood of Calcutta, where the difficulty of obtaining labor was very great. The actual number of hours worked daily by women under the shift system in the preparation department was said to vary from 9 to 11 hours, but there was evidence that sardars encouraged women to work in additional shifts, for which they received extra pay. In some mills where the hand-sewing department was partitioned off from the factory the writer met women who were working 12 hours a day on piecework to earn a daily average wage of from 5 to 6 annas.² All cotton mills work a one-shift day, the woman worker has an 11-hour day, with a midday interval during which she usually returns to her own home.

Earnings were low, and it was customary for the mill authorities to keep from one to three weeks' wages in arrears. It was difficult to get exact figures as to earnings, but an effort was made to correlate the general statements as to wages with the cost of living in the districts concerned.

² Anna at par = 2 cents.

It did not appear to be possible for single workers to live and maintain themselves on an adequate diet under 5 annas a day. Where several workers or a family messed together the cost might be slightly lower, but if a worker received higher wages a large sum was invariably set apart to provide a more adequate and varied diet. It is evident that the average woman worker can not, on her own earnings, afford to give up work for any length of time. The condition of woman workers if deserted by their men and left alone with children may be very difficult.

Up to July 1, 1922, children might be employed as half-timers as soon as they were 9 years old. Since that date the legal age for employment in factories has been 12 years, but this did not apply to those already in the mills. As the Bengal industries employ over half of the total child labor registered under the Indian factories act, the enforcement of protective legislation there is of special importance, but there was a good deal of evidence that the laws, particularly as to hours of work, were evaded. Under the multiple-shift system it was entirely possible for a half-timer to work in more than one mill in the same day, and this was found to be especially common where two or more jute mills are adjacent. As the cotton mills work only one shift, this form of evasion was not so easy there. The majority of the child workers, it is stated, show evidence of malnutrition and of physical strain.

Since, under the new regulations, children may not enter the mills until they are 12, there is need, the author points out, for schools and training for those below this age. In a few of the jute mills attempts had been made to provide some schooling for half timers and younger children, "and in one case it appeared that the attempt had been successful."

The provision for educational facilities for the children of industrial workers would appear to be the province of some authority outside the mill. But the municipalities, in the areas in which most of the jute mills are situated, have on their committees large numbers of jute-mill managers and several of these managers told the writer that it was not in their interest to advocate increased expenditure for such objects as education, since the result would be increased taxes in the districts in which the jute mills are situated.

Children too young to be employed are sometimes found in the mills helping their relatives, while those younger still are there also, because the mothers have no place to leave them and carry even young babies in with them. The writer strongly urges the establishment of nurseries in connection with the mills, where the babies and young children may be left with trained attendants.

Summing up this part of the investigation, the writer finds that in the jute and cotton mills where women are largely employed, their earnings are so small that they can not leave work for more than a few days at childbirth, that while their work does not usually involve strains or heavy lifting, the continuous standing and long hours may make it disadvantageous for a woman during pregnancy, and that this difficulty is increased by the early age at which Indian women become mothers.

The mills themselves are often poorly ventilated, and in the older structures there is considerable dust and fluff in the air. Many of the mills outside of Calcutta provide housing for a part of their imported workers because there is not sufficient accommodation otherwise. These quarters are often unsatisfactory, lacking privacy and ventilation, and sometimes being outrageously overcrowded.

"The average number supposed to occupy a one-roomed house was four, but managers said they had on occasion found as many as 14 to 16 persons occupying one room."

There was a good deal to indicate that the conditions under which they worked and lived affected the health of the women and children, especially of the young babies, but it was not possible to get definite mortality and sickness rates on a comparative basis. Most of the mills keep a doctor in attendance, and many of them have a dispensary where the workers may receive treatment at certain hours. A few women attend these, but most of them will not come when men are received nor be treated by a male doctor. "Advice was practically never sought for gynecological complaints or in a midwifery case, and but rarely for their babies in the diseases of infancy." There were no records to show the number of children born to mill workers during a year, but inquiries made on a limited scale seemed to show that they would be fairly numerous.

Individual inquiries among 132 woman workers showed that 102 had had among them 338 children born alive, 139 of whom had been born while the mother was actually engaged in industrial work, and of these children born in industry, 91 were alive to date. * * * It is evident that the death rate among infants born while the mother is engaged in millwork is high, even in comparison with the known high death rate among young children in and around Calcutta.

The length of time during which a woman absented herself from work at childbirth seemed to be determined wholly by economic considerations, and varied from two to four days. The advisability of giving a maternity benefit is discussed. This would not, even if required by law, militate against the employment of women, "because of the shortage of male workers, and because women are relatively cheap labor." It is pointed out that in order for such a benefit to accomplish the desired end, it should not be paid in money, which would probably go to the man of the establishment, but should be given partly in food and partly in medical care and relief.

As an immediate step for improving conditions, the writer urges that the number of factory inspectors should be increased, and that women should be employed in this capacity. "In other countries it has been shown that the appointment of women factory inspectors has led to a great amelioration in the conditions of employment of women's labor." Social welfare work might do much, and the writer stresses the need of trained nurses or health visitors to work among the women.

There appears to be a place in a Bengal mill compound for an Indian nurse or health visitor to work among the women workers, gain their confidence, administer simple remedies under the direction of the mill doctor, visit women who are ill, and encourage such cases as necessary to come for treatment to the mill doctor. The aim of such a woman would be chiefly preventive, to help the women workers and their families to keep healthy. * * * Such a trained worker should be able also to superintend a crèche.

In both the tea gardens and the coal fields the workers live in the main under agricultural conditions, and come to work much more according to their own will and pleasure. Labor is scarce, and conditions are made better for them in the hope of attracting and holding them. In both cases the writer notes that the women and children looked more healthy than in the mill areas, but thinks that some part

of this may be accounted for by the fact that the women had real homes, and would not come out if they were ill. Among many of these workers moral standards are very high. The work done by women in the coal mines, carrying the coal which the men cut, seems heavy according to American ideas, but the irregular fashion in which workers came and went, working sometimes only for a few days, made it impossible to learn whether the work really harmed them.

Persian Measures for Protection of Working Children

THE Labor Gazette, published monthly by the Government of Bombay, gives in its issue for June, 1924 (p. 6), some particulars concerning a decree promulgated by the Governor of the Province of Kerman, Persia, confirming and extending provisions previously applied for the protection of women and children employed in carpet weaving.

Under this decree, a maximum working-day of eight hours is established. Boys may not be employed under 8 years old nor girls under 10. Separate work places must be provided for boys and girls, and those for girls must be under the supervision of a forewoman. Other sections prohibit the employment of workers suffering from contagious disease, and the use of damp or underground workshops. It is provided that the work place must contain windows facing south, and that the weaving frame and the workers' seats must be so arranged as to secure the best and most healthful position for the children. A monthly sanitary inspection of the workshops is enjoined. The enforcement of the requirements is given to the police authorities, and infringements are punishable by a fine or by imprisonment for a period not to exceed 20 days.

LABOR AGREEMENTS AND AWARDS AND DECISIONS

AGREEMENTS

Clothing Workers—Philadelphia

THE Amalgated Clothing Workers have no general collective agreement in Philadelphia. They have, however, a standard agreement which is used with the various individual manufacturers with whom they have contractual relations. The following is a slightly condensed copy of this agreement:

1. The firm agrees to employ none but members of the union, and such workers must secure working cards from the union office before beginning to work. If the union can not furnish additional workers when needed, the firm shall be privileged to secure such workers, who, if not members of the union, shall become members and secure working cards from the union office.
2. Two weeks shall be considered as a probationary period, after which time new workers shall be considered as part of the permanent force of the firm.
3. No worker shall be discharged without cause. Consent to discharge shall be given by the union representative if he should be convinced that the cause for discharge is justified.
4. For twenty-four hours shall constitute a week's work.
5. No overtime shall be performed without the consent of the union representative.
6. An increase of — shall be paid to all members of the union. The new wage rates to become effective on the date of the signing of this agreement.
7. No subcontracting system shall prevail in the shops of the firm and no individual agreements or contracts be made.
8. No work shall be made in any of its shops for any firm or manufacturer against whom a strike may be on.
9. A union representative shall have access to and visit the shops of the firm at all times for the purpose of making investigation with reference to the sanitary conditions and also as to whether the provisions herein contained are complied with.
10. Matters in dispute either between the workers in the shops and the firm or its representatives, or between the union and the firm, shall be adjusted amicably. In no case shall a stoppage of work be effected before all efforts for a peaceful settlement are exhausted.
11. No work shall be sent by the firm to any outside contractor, unless said contractor maintains a union shop in accordance with the terms of this agreement. The firm shall furnish the union a list of all contractors now making work for the firm. No additional contractor shall be given work by the firm without the consent of the union.
12. In the event any of the contractors fail to pay wages due to members of the union, the firm shall pay all such wages due for work performed on garments of the firm.
13. The union agrees to maintain an unemployment department in its office and make all possible efforts to secure for the firm such additional workers as may be required.
14. The union further agrees to cooperate with the firm in developing a fair stand of efficiency and good workmanship in the shops of the firm.
To effect changes in working conditions, wages or hours of work, if such changes become effective generally in the clothing industry, the matter shall be taken up and adjusted by the representative of the union and the firm prior to the beginning of a season.
This agreement shall become effective when signed by the authorized representative of the union and the firm and shall remain in force until —, 1924, and from year to year thereafter, unless written notice of amendment or abrogation shall be given by any party to the other 30 days before its expiration.

Electrical Workers, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

THE working agreement and rules recently adopted by Local No. 501 of electrical workers, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., which, in the hope of preventing occasions of dispute, go into the rights and obligations of both sides in much detail, contain three features of general interest: The arrangement for avoiding any interval between agreements, with the consequent danger of trouble; the provision for cooperative action between the employers and employees for the benefit of the industry, and the regulation of apprenticeship. The first of these is covered by the following section:

SECTION 25. This agreement shall continue in full force and operation from July 1, 1924, including July 1, 1926, and if any changes are contemplated by either party at its termination, notice in writing shall be given by the party contemplating such change, stating fully what the proposed changes are, at least 90 days prior to the termination of this agreement, and to be served to the opposite party by registered mail. If no such notice is served upon opposite party, this agreement shall continue in full force for a period of one year, subject to a similar 90 day notice.

The provision for cooperative action runs as follows:

SECTION 24. It is agreed that a committee of five members each shall be appointed by both parties to this agreement (Electrical Contractors' Association of Westchester County, N. Y., and Local Union 501, I.B.E.W.) to develop a mutual and sympathetic interest, to conserve public interest, eliminate hazard to life and property, improve standards of workmanship and such other matters of interest to both parties herein.

The matter of apprenticeship is gone into in much detail. It is first provided (sec. 9) that journeymen are to be held responsible for work installed by apprentices working with them, and that an employer may not direct an apprentice in the installation of work. Regulations concerning apprentices are then laid down as follows:

SECTION 15. The membership of Local Union 501 shall be divided and classified as follows:

Foreman: A journeyman in charge of two or more journeymen.

J Journeyman: One who has served four or more years at electrical wiring and holds membership as such in Local Union 501.

Apprentice, Class A: One who has served three or more years at the electrical trade in Local Union 501.

Apprentice, Class B: One who has served two or more years at the electrical trade in Local Union 501.

Apprentice, Class C: One who has registered as such the first day of starting at the electrical trade. Such apprentice shall serve for a period of two years.

SEC. 17. Allotment of apprentices: Shops employing three or more journeymen shall be entitled to three apprentices, to wit; one 3-year apprentice, one 2-year apprentice, one 1-year apprentice. If more than three journeymen are employed in a shop the same ratio shall be followed, starting with the three-year apprentice. All shops must in case of a lay-off, lay off the lowest grade of apprentice first, with the exception of the Class C apprentice. Any apprentice laid off shall be given preference in reemployment in that shop.

SEC. 18. On no job shall there be more apprentices than there are journeymen employed, unless, in case of sickness or failure of journeyman to report to work, the apprentice of that journeyman may remain on the job for the period of one day. In case that the journeyman should notify the employer of his failure to report for work, then the apprentice shall not be sent to the job, but shall lose that time.

SEC. 19. No person shall be registered as an apprentice who is less than 17, and not more than 21 years of age at the time of such registration with Local Union 501.

SEC. 20. All apprentices are required by Local Union 501 to follow a course of studies as may be directed by the trade apprentice committee of Local Union 501, and shall attend schools of learning of the standard of the Saunders Trade

School of Yonkers, N. Y., who will be given credit for some of the time served in schools. In localities where there are no trade schools, the trade apprentice committee shall direct the apprentice in his course of studies.

SEC. 21. Classification of the work of apprentices.—

Class A: Shall be permitted to assist a journeyman on any and all jobs, and do the work of a journeyman under his direction, on job with the journeyman.

Class B: Shall be permitted to assist a journeyman on all jobs, but shall not be permitted to work before or after regular hours with journeyman.

Class C: Shall work in the shop of his employer as stock boy for the first 15 months, the next 9 months he shall be permitted to assist a journeyman on all classes of work. A boy with the diploma of the Saunders Trade School or its equal shall be given one year's credit. Such boy, however, shall be employed in the shop for the first three months.

SEC. 22. Wages shall be as follows:

Foremen, not less than \$11.50 for 8 hours.

Journeymen, not less than \$10.50 for 8 hours.

Apprentices, Class A, not less than \$7 for 8 hours.

Apprentices, Class B, not less than \$5.50 for 8 hours.

Apprentices, Class C, for the first 15 months the pay shall be optional with the employer. For the next 9 months he shall receive not less than \$4 per day of 8 hours.

Fishermen, Alaska

THE Alaska fishermen's agreement for 1924, like its predecessors, is an individual agreement attached to and made a part of the shipping articles signed by each employee hired by the companies engaged in the fishing industry. It is rather lengthy and only the more important sections are here given:

SECTION 1. The parties of the second part hereby engage in the services of said —— and agree and promise for the consideration hereinafter mentioned to give their whole time and energy to the business and interests of said —— and to work day or night (Sundays and holidays not excepted), according to the lawful orders of the captain, superintendent, or whoever may be in charge; that they will during the time that they shall remain in the employ of said —— work and labor in the capacity of seamen, fishermen, trapmen. Also to work on boats, lighters, vessels, and in canneries, salteries, and/or in any other capacity, up and down, and at and about the cannery or salting station to which they may be assigned, according to the terms of this agreement and for the compensation herein provided.

SEC. 2. (a) Before and after the fishing season 48 hours shall constitute a week's work; provided, however, that at no time shall men be compelled to work more than 11 hours within each 24 hours. If less than 48 hours have been worked by any man he shall not have to make up this time. Any man working over 48 hours during a week or over 11 hours during 24 hours or on Sundays or holidays shall receive extra compensation at the rate of 75 cents per hour for each excess hour so worked.

(b) In Alaska the 48-hour week's work shall not apply to men selected as ship's watchmen.

(c) On Sundays or holidays men sent aboard or taken ashore shall receive extra compensation for time of transfer. Actual working time and time in transfer to and from vessel to be credited for men not working ashore.

(d) Extra compensation at the rate of 75 cents per hour shall be paid for handling cargo or material from or to other parties and for new construction.

Except in emergencies caused by sickness or accident, men signing this agreement shall not work in fireroom or engine room of steamers other than filling coal bunkers, or as cooks or waiters, or work in canneries as mechanics, or pile cans, unless extra compensation is paid therefor at the rate of 75 cents per hour.

Money so earned to be divided equally among the fishermen and trapmen at the cannery.

SEC. 3. (a) The time of service shall be from the date of sailing from until return to San Francisco on vessels to be designated by the ——. In case of shipwreck or necessitated abandonment of the ship through stress of weather or lawful discharge, all wages shall cease at the date of such casualty or discharge.

(b) Shipwrecked men transferred to another vessel shall continue to work in accordance with these articles on the vessel to which they may be assigned.

SEC. 4. Compensation.

Gill-net fishermen.—(a) Each gill-net fisherman shall receive in addition to the wages of \$150 for the run and all other moneys earned under this agreement 17½ cents for each king salmon weighing over 15 pounds (king salmon under 15 pounds to be accepted two for one); 4 cents for each red or coho salmon; 1½ cents for each chum salmon; and five-eighths of 1 cent for each pink salmon caught and delivered to the —. All salmon must be in perfect condition, not discolored or mutilated when delivered, and must be discharged from boats at least once in 24 hours.

(c) The — reserves the right to limit each boat to not less than 1,200 salmon per day.

(d) When boats are on the limit they must be discharged clean at the receiving station in the presence of the tallymen. All salmon discharged above limit shall be credited pro rata to all boats short of the limit, but in no event shall any boat be credited in excess of the limit except when detained. Any boat short of the limit is permitted to receive from any other boats sufficient salmon to fill the limit.

Any boat detained from delivering salmon at receiving station for more than five hours after having there reported arrival shall be credited with 100 red salmon for each hour's detention.

(e) Fishing boats and crews ordered transferred to fish at another station than the one originally attached to shall be selected by lot.

(g) Fishermen and trapmen hired in Alaska shall commence work with the arrival of the first sailing vessel and cease work with the departure of the last sailing vessel of their stations and shall each receive in place of run money the sum of \$75 together with any other compensation provided for fishermen and trapmen in this agreement.

(k) The basis of compensation of wages if paid by the case shall be a case of salmon containing 48 one-pound tall cans or a case containing 96 half-pound cans. For wage purposes, if any salmon in half-pound cans are packed 48 to the case, three cases of 48 half-pound cans each to be computed as two cases of 48 one-pound tall cans. If salmon are salted, each barrel of salmon is to be computed as 4 cases and each half-barrel as 2 cases of 48 one-pound tall cans. Regular red-salmon prices to be paid for all other kinds of fish that may be put up by the company in cans or barrels, dried, smoked, or salted.

(l) Men with families dependent upon them shall be allowed \$70 per month. Payments to commence on the first of the month following departure from San Francisco, and monthly thereafter.

(m) All moneys earned to be payable in San Francisco after the return of the expedition, except the sum of \$10, which is to be paid on the homeward voyage to each man signing this agreement.

SEC. 5. (a) If vessel calls for cargo on the up trip at any port not in Alaska or on home voyage calls at any intermediate port for cargo, men not on monthly or seasonal wages shall receive, in addition to full run money and other earnings, coasting rates and conditions until and including date of departure from such intermediate port.

(b) Men arriving from Alaska on — vessels at a port of destination other than San Francisco, shall receive at that destination, in addition to their agreed pay, transportation to San Francisco, and \$2 per day for maintenance while waiting for transportation.

SEC. 6. (a) In case of permanent stoppage of salmon canning at the cannery, by reason of inevitable accident or casualty during the fishing season, and before three-quarters of the pack has been made, according to the Chinese contract guaranty, such men as are not transferred to another cannery shall receive in addition to percentages earned, full run money and monthly wages then earned, \$90 per month from time of such stoppage or destruction of cannery until return to home port.

(b) If three-quarters of the pack has been made according to the Chinese contract guaranty, the men who are not transferred to another cannery shall continue to do such work as the superintendent may direct, for not over 21 days from the date that cannery operations cease without extra compensation; but if retained longer than 21 days they shall receive, in addition to percentages earned and full-run money, or monthly wages then earned, wages at the rate of \$90 per month from time of expiration of the 21 days until return to home port.

SEC. 7. (a) On sailing vessels there shall be deducted from the run money of each fisherman or trapman not able to both steer and go aloft, the sum of \$20 on the outward voyage to Alaska and \$10 on the homeward voyage from Alaska. Men not able to both steer and go aloft shall not be placed on the lookout, but shall stand their respective watches and do such other work as they may be able to do. From every 10 gill-net fishermen aboard such vessel, one man may be detailed to work on nets. All money deducted on a voyage of a sailing vessel shall be equally divided among the following men aboard: The netmen, the mates of the vessel and all fishermen and trapmen who have agreed at the time of signing the shipping articles to perform all duties connected with the navigation of the vessel. In all sailing vessels carrying cannery crews, the master of the vessel shall assure himself that a sufficient number of sailors be assigned to his vessel for three watches. Each cannery crew to handle their vessel.

SEC. 8. (a) Men who stay on vessels while discharging and loading agree to work all cargo to or from any lighters, steamers, vessels, or canneries belonging to the —; also to moor and clean ship, bend and unbend sails and prepare hold for cargo, but all lightering shall be done by the crew of the station to which cargo is consigned.

SEC. 11. (e) If any gill-net fishermen loses his partner through sickness or accident, or by partner leaving the boat, and is unable to find another partner, the superintendent may select a new partner for him. If such partner be unobtainable, the fishermen so left alone shall be placed at work until a fishing partner is secured. While not fishing such man shall receive credit for the average catch of boats fishing for his respective cannery or limit when boats are on the limit.

(g) During the fishing season all gill-net fishermen must lay out nets at least once in 24 hours, weather permitting.

(h) If any gill-net man is put to any other work than fishing during the fishing time, he shall, during such time as he does other work, receive the average (or the limit when boats are on the limit), of the men fishing for the cannery to which he is assigned. During the fishing time gill-net men working ashore shall receive 75 cents per hour for all hours worked over 12 hours in each 24 hours.

SEC. 13. (c) Any seaman, fisherman, or trapman laid up through sickness or natural ailment before half of red or pink salmon fishing season is over shall be paid in addition to full-run money or monthly wages and all his other earnings, the sum of \$50 per month from date so laid up until able to work, or until placed in a hospital in San Francisco, Astoria, or Seattle.

(d) All parties of the second part while engaged under this contract shall receive medical and surgical attendance and medical and surgical necessities.

SEC. 15. (a) The — through its superintendent or agent in charge, may at any time discharge any party of the second part for refusal to perform tide work, or for any other just cause, and his wages shall cease at the date of such discharge.

(b) Any man who is discharged or who quits shall be paid only half-run money and his other earnings.

SEC. 20. A copy of this agreement shall be placed in a conspicuous place on board ship and in the bunkhouse.

SEC. 22. This contract is entered into subject to all present and future laws, rules, and regulations which may be prescribed by the Government of the United States, the Secretary of Commerce, or other governmental authority; and if at any time any of the aforesaid provisions of this contract shall be contrary to any such rules and regulations, then the said provisions are, so far as they conflict with such rules or regulations, to be considered abrogated, and not binding upon either of the parties hereto.

Furriers—New York City

THE agreement between the Associated Fur Manufacturers (Inc.) and the Joint Board of the Furriers' Unions of New York City, comprising Locals Nos. 1, 5, 10, and 15, first made in 1919, was again continued for a period of two years from February 1, 1924,¹ after negotiations between the two bodies lasting for two months. Five matters were thoroughly discussed. As a result, the wage scale was

¹ A short summary of the agreement of 1922 is given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, March, 1922, p. 104.

raised \$4 a week in each of the various crafts, except second-class finishers, who were raised \$3 a week. The number of apprentices was limited to 10 per cent of the membership, and a firm employing less than eight workers was not to be entitled to any apprentices. Unemployment has attracted a great deal of attention during the past two years, and the committee is directed by the terms of the agreement to study the question of the creation of an unemployment fund and to find some plan to alleviate the condition of unemployment. To control the contractor evil, clauses were inserted to prevent the giving of work to contractors who employ less than five persons or fail to sign the agreement. The former provisions concerning the 44-hour week, union recognition, curbing of overtime work, and pay for holidays were retained. Sections from the agreement follow:

The terms of this agreement shall not be so construed as to restrict the employer in the free exercise of his right to employ or discharge any worker or workers in accordance with the necessities of his business, and in accordance with the specific terms hereinafter provided. There shall be no discrimination against union workers, nor against any worker because of his peaceful and orderly conduct of union propaganda outside of working hours, nor against any employee because of his orderly insistence upon strict observance of the terms of this agreement.

All workers shall be members in good standing in the union. No worker shall be engaged except upon presentation of a union card certifying to his good standing in the union. The union shall have the right to designate or elect, from among the workers in each shop, a shop chairman to collect the dues, provided that the same is not done during working hours.

Hours of work

Firms whose factories are closed on Saturdays may change the Saturday hours to Sundays. Such changes must be registered with the conference committee.

No firm shall be permitted to work overtime more than 13 weeks.

Overtime shall be not more than two and one-half hours a day, five days in the week, excepting during the periods from the second week in September to the second week of December, inclusive, when additional overtime will be permitted upon Saturday afternoon not to exceed four hours. No worker shall be permitted to work regular time in one place and overtime in another place. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of one and one-half. Employers shall file with the conference committee a record of overtime immediately upon the cessation of such overtime period.

Wages

In fixing the following minimum wage scale, the respective minima are amounts based on the present conditions of the cost of living.

Therefore, in negotiating the minimum scale on the expiration of this agreement, the conditions of the cost of living then prevailing shall be taken into consideration.

The minimum wage scale shall be as follows: Cutters, first class, \$46; second class, \$40; operators, first class, \$38; second class, \$32; female, \$32; nailers, first class, \$36; second class, \$30; finishers, first class, \$35; second class, \$28.

No worker shall be employed below the minimum scale herein established, except that in the case of wages to be paid to the feeble, the old, and learner; any dispute is to be adjusted through the conference committee.

No piecework shall be permitted.

Apprenticeship

A firm engaging an apprentice shall at once register with the committee on immediate action through the association the name of the apprentice and the craft for which he is engaged.

A firm employing less than eight workers shall not be entitled to add an apprentice to its force.

A firm may engage 1 additional apprentice for each additional 10 workers. Under no circumstances shall the number of apprentices in any one shop exceed five during any one calendar year.

The ratio of apprentices to regular workers shall not exceed 10 per cent in any one shop in any one calendar year.

The period of apprenticeship shall be six months.

Apprentices drawn from trades other than the fur trade shall be paid not less than \$15 per week during the first two months of apprenticeship. After that, gradual increases in wages shall be granted.

Apprentices drawn from any one of the four crafts into any one craft other than the one in which they are considered regular workers, shall be paid not less than \$25 per week during the first month of apprenticeship, and proportionate increases during the period of apprenticeship.

The committee on immediate action shall have supervision over employment of apprentices, and shall in each case act so as to carry out the spirit of these regulations.

Adjustment of disputes

The parties to this agreement agree that there shall be no strike or lockout during the continuance of this agreement, but that all matters in controversy shall be immediately referred to the managers of the respective organizations for investigation and adjustment. In the event that the representatives of the parties hereto shall be unable to adjust the controversy or dispute, the same shall be immediately referred to the conference committee.

Conference committee

The parties to the agreement hereby establish a conference committee consisting of 11 members, 5 representing the association and 5 representing the union, and Dr. J. L. Magnes to act as the chairman with power to vote in case of a tie. Dr. Paul Abelson is hereby designated as the secretary of the conference committee, with authority to act with the full power and duties of the chairman of the conference committee in the absence of Dr. J. L. Magnes. Two representatives of the union and the manager and labor manager of the association shall be ex-officio members of the conference committee.

The conference committee shall secure such clerical and other assistance as it may deem necessary, the expenses to be defrayed by each party to the agreement in equal amounts.

The conference committee shall devote its attention chiefly to the solution of problems and disputes affecting the entire industry. For the investigation of problems and disputes affecting the individual workers and employers, the manager and the labor manager of the association, two representatives of the union, and the secretary of the conference committee, shall constitute a committee on immediate action, and shall be known as the industrial court in the fur industry. The committee on immediate action shall have the power to work out, subject to the approval of the conference committee, methods of procedure to facilitate their work. The conference committee may arrange for periodic inspection by a representative of the association and a representative of the union of such shops of the association as are subject of complaint to determine whether all workers are in good standing with the union.

Any employer or the workers shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the committee on immediate action to the conference committee; but pending such an appeal the decision of the committee on immediate action shall be binding upon the employer and the workers.

The conference committee shall have the power to recommend the disciplining of any member of the union or a member of the association for violations of the terms of this agreement after due trial; and both parties to this agreement agree to enforce such recommendation.

Miscellaneous

No inside contracting shall be permitted.

No time contract shall be permitted.

No employee shall be permitted to work for two firms at the same time.

No work shall be given to or taken by employees to be performed at their homes.

The same conditions as prevail in the shops of the members of the association shall be maintained in the shops of contractors working for the members of the association.

Members of the association may give work to an outside firm or contractor, provided that such firm or contractor employs at least five workers and maintains contractual relations with the union, and shall at all times comply with all the provisions of the union agreement.

Firms giving any part of a garment or whole garments to be made by an outside shop or contractor, or doing any business with them, shall immediately file the names of the outside shop or contractor with the conference committee.

In the case of contractors working for members of the association doing only finishing work after the cutting, operating, and nailing has been done in the inside shop, a special form of a conference committee certificate shall be introduced. All firms who at the time of the signing of this agreement have been employing such contractors, shall file within 30 days of the ratification of this agreement the names and addresses of such contractors.

The conference committee shall arrange through the committee on immediate action, for the inspection of such contracting places doing only finishing work, and shall issue certificates to such contractors.

Periodic inspection of these shops shall be made under the auspices of the conference committee, and the association agrees that no work will be given to contractors on finishing work who have either failed to secure conference committee certificates or whose certificates have been revoked by the conference committee.

Equitable division of work shall be carried out wherever possible during the months of June, November, and December for those who have worked with the firm not less than seven consecutive weeks.

In the event of the union claiming that an emergency affecting unemployment prevails in the industry, the matter shall be referred to the conference committee to establish whether or not such alleged emergency exists, and upon its finding the existence of such an emergency ways and means for mitigating this condition shall be devised. In the consideration and action of such matter the chairman of the conference committee shall act only in the capacity of mediator.

The establishment of an unemployment fund is agreed to in principle.

A committee shall be created to prepare a tentative plan to carry out this principle, such plan to be ready within one year.

Experts shall be engaged to work out the plan.

The union agrees that in any other agreement with employers it will make in Greater New York, the stipulated conditions of work and wages shall in no way be less than the terms of this agreement. It further pledges, to the limit of its ability and financial resources, with due regard to local conditions, to endeavor to obtain these conditions in the entire industry in the country. A certified copy of each agreement made with the employers who are not members of the association shall be filed with the conference committee.

Gas and Oil Fillers—West Frankfort, Ill.

GAS and Oil Fillers' Union No. 17743, of West Frankfort, Ill., made an agreement with the owners of service stations, curb pumps and garages operating gasoline pumps, February 1, 1924, whereby 8 hours was to constitute a day's work and 56 hours a week's work, with overtime at the rate of time and a half.

The minimum scale of wages at stations where no commissions are paid shall be as follows: First man, \$130 per month; second man, \$120 per month; third man, \$110 per month.

The minimum scale of wages at stations where commissions are paid shall be as follows: First man, \$120 per month; second man, \$110 per month; third man, \$100 per month. Commissions shall continue.

All employees over 16 years of age shall procure a permit card within two days after beginning work, provided the employer has procured and considered a list of idle members from the secretary of Local Union No. 17743; otherwise no employee will be considered eligible for membership. All employees eligible for membership shall become members of Local Union No. 17743, within 30 days, and remain in good standing as long as employed.

Marine Officers and Engineers

IN two agreements recently drawn up by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, one with the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association and the other with the National Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America and the Neptune Association representing the licensed deck officers, the wage scales, rules, and regulations governing employment of engineers, masters, and mates in the trans-Atlantic, trans-Pacific, Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coast service in existence since July 1, 1923, were continued for a year from July 1, 1924, with the exception of rule 3 relative to shore leave. Hitherto home-port mates standing the night watch were given the next day off, while port engineers were given shore leave for three nights. The rule reads the same now in both agreements:

RULE 3. On arrival of ship at the home port engineers [mates] shall be given shore leave for seven nights commencing with the night of the day of arrival, and the night watch shall be taken by a relief engineer [mate] of a rating not less than first assistant [first mate], hours to be from 5 p. m. to 8 a. m., wages \$8 per night.

For the remainder of the lay in home port of ship the engineer [mate] standing the night watch shall have the next day off.

NOTE.—For the purpose of these rules a "home port" shall be considered the port at which shipping articles are opened or the port at which crew is paid off upon completion of the voyage.

Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers—Springfield, Mass.

THE Master Painters of Springfield, Mass., and Local Union No. 257 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper-hangers of America have signed an agreement, effective from April 1, 1924, to April 1, 1926, which contains certain stipulations as to the conditions under which employers will be entitled to the use of the union's shop card. It is not stated that members of the union will not work for an employer who has no such card, but this seems to be pretty clearly implied. The section dealing with the subject is as follows:

ARTICLE II.—*Shop cards*

SECTION 1. Before a shop card shall be granted to any employer the following conditions must be complied with; and upon such compliance such shop card in the usual form shall be issued.

SEC. 2. Application for shop cards shall be in writing, signed by the applicant, and shall be in such form and contain such information as the committee herein-after mentioned may require. Such applications shall be heard and determined by a committee, three of whom shall be appointed by said local union and three by said employers, and before such shop card is issued, such applicant therefor shall sign and become a party to this agreement and satisfy said committee in the following respects:

- (a) That he has the ability to properly estimate work.
- (b) That he appears to be able to pay on a weekly pay day to be established by him, such sums as he will probably become indebted for as wages to members of said local union or persons under its control. Should said committee doubt his ability so to do, it may require that he furnish security to meet such payments.
- (c) That he is sufficiently covered by liability insurance under the law of Massachusetts relating to workingmen's compensation, for the protection of

all persons to be employed by him, and that he shall agree to satisfy the authorized agent of said local union that he will carry sufficient liability insurance for such purposes while he continues to hold such card.

(d) That he can give reasonable assurance that he can give employment to the members of said local union or persons under its control, not including himself, for at least 450 days in each year.

Paper Makers—Maine

THE Pejepscot Paper Co. of Maine made an agreement with its employees for one year from May 15, 1924, which after providing for the 8-hour day, 48-hour week, with overtime including Sundays and holidays at the rate of time and a half, contains in addition several clauses of interest:

The agreement is between the Pejepscot Paper Co. and its employees through the following unions: International Brotherhood of Paper Makers; International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers; International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers; and the International Association of Machinists.

All work such as washing screens, cleaning molds on cylinder machines, cleaning and oiling dryer boxes and other repair work shall be done by repairmen, helpers, and laborers. No Sunday work on paper machines may be required of any member of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.

The ground-wood and sulphite pulp mills will be operated six days per week, but they may be operated six and one-half days per week, when necessary to provide sufficient pulp to operate the paper mills of the company at full capacity.

The regular hours of employment will be 8 hours per day.

In case a day worker is required to work through his noon hour, he may either take 1 hour for lunch later in the day or continue to work the balance of the day, taking not more than 15 minutes for lunch. If the latter is done, the worker is entitled to $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours' pay.

The company, when hiring new men, shall give preference to members of the unions. When laying off help, union men shall be retained in preference to those not members; among equally efficient employees, the older in point of service being given preference of employment.

The foreman employing a new employee shall instruct him that union conditions are in operation at all mills, and that he must join the union within 15 days.

Any wage changes made by the majority of our competing companies with their labor unions will automatically become applicable to the company.

Either party desiring any change in this agreement at the expiration of the same shall give to the other party 30 days' notice in writing that a change is desired; otherwise, this agreement remains in force and effect for another year.

AWARDS AND DECISIONS

Marble Workers' Helpers—New York City

AN award by Judge James T. O'Neill of New York settling a controversy over the rate of wages between the Marble Industry Employers' Association and the Compact Labor Club of Marble Workers' Helpers, Riggers, Crane and Derrick Men, Local No. 10, was made April 3, 1924. The award was made following a strike to enforce a demand for an increase in wages of \$1 a day. Through the influence of the marble setters the strikers returned and submitted their dispute to arbitration. The umpire, in granting the men one-half their demands, said in part:

As there is no authority to guide, the question is one which must be determined by broad and liberal consideration of justice and fair play.

The organizations affected by this controversy embrace an area including the city of New York and 25 miles beyond the boundary line, and all of Long Island. In that area there are approximately 800 helpers and cranemen, and 10 riggers and derrick men connected with the marble industry.

The work of the riggers and derrick men is extremely hazardous and both helpers and derrick men are required to possess a thorough knowledge of their work and considerable skill, so much so that frequently, in cases of emergency these men are put to do the work of the trained and skilled marble worker. They are therefore to be justly considered as semiskilled laborers.

The tendency of the times is toward the increased use of marble, particularly in the large office buildings in the metropolitan district, and it is fair to assume that the employers in the marble industry are prospering.

The labor question must be looked at in its broadest aspect as one concerning the fair division of the profits of industry—what share should go to capital and what share to labor.

It seems to be customary to give the marble helpers an increase of wages when the two other branches of the industry, to wit, the marble cutters, carvers, and setters, and the Whitestone Association of marble polishers, get an increase. These two branches have received an increase of wages, while the wages of the helpers and derrick men have not been increased. These men have been very fair and faithful to the employers, and they have not taken advantage of the shortage of labor to exact a bonus from employers who were unable to procure sufficient men in their particular line. This has been conceded by the employers' association. Conditions have changed in the last 10 years. Rents are very high and the luxuries of 10 years ago are the necessities of to-day. It costs more to educate and bring up children properly and for the worker to live in the way he ought to live. As the worker rises to a higher standard of living so will our civilization rise, and the more he shares in the wealth which he has created and the beautiful things which his hands have fashioned for the glory and splendor of the race, the greater and nobler will our civilization become.

After careful consideration and much thought I have come to the conclusion that the wages of the helpers and cranemen should be increased to \$8.50 per day, and the wages of the riggers and derrick men to \$9.50 per day.

Regarding the time when these increases should go into effect, the helpers argue for March 15, 1924, and the employers' association for the 24th of March, 1924; I find that in fairness to all concerned they should go into effect on March 24, 1924.

Decisions of the Railroad Labor Board

Railroad Telegraphers

THE Railroad Labor Board rendered a decision (No. 2374) April 14, 1924, relative to what should constitute just and reasonable rules governing working conditions of railroad telegraphers. In accordance with the provisions of the transportation act, 1920, undecided controversies between the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and the railroads were referred to the Labor Board for decision. The board disposed of the major portion of such matters in dispute in decisions Nos. 757 and 2025, effective March 16, 1922, and November 16, 1923,¹ and has attempted in the decision under review to settle all undecided matters outstanding. Twenty-two dockets affecting 20 railroads in various parts of the country were combined in this decision, which is given without opinion, other than "that the following rules are just and reasonable and shall be incorporated in" all schedules where applicable.

¹ See *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW*, April, 1922, pp. 121-124, and April, 1924, p. 105.

Scope

[The rule relative to scope as expressed in Decision No. 757 (MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, April, 1922, p. 122), is affirmed.]

The question as to what supervisory agents shall be included in the agreement under this rule is remanded to the parties at interest for conference and further negotiation, in consideration of the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Ex Parte No. 72, dated February 5, 1924.

Disputes as to the inclusion in the schedules of certain other positions will be disposed of by an interpretation to Decision No. 757.

Suspension of work

Prior to the assertion of grievances as herein provided, and while questions of grievances are pending, there will be neither a shutdown by the employer nor a suspension of work by the employees.

Automatic printers

In any telegraph office where automatic printers are used, telegraphers will be used in the operation of same and the position shall be included in the schedule.

Emergency service

Regularly assigned employees taken from their assigned positions to be used at derailments, washouts, or similar emergencies, will receive the salary of their position. Extra employees when used in similar services shall receive not less than the minimum rate of telegraphers. While away from home station in such service, telegraphers will be allowed legitimate and necessary expenses.

Regularly assigned employees called for such service will be paid from the time ordered to leave home station until return for all time worked in accordance with the practice at the home station, and straight-time rate for all time waiting or traveling.

Extra employees will be paid from the time ordered to leave home station until return and will receive overtime rates for all time worked in excess of eight hours, and straight time for all time waiting or traveling.

Deadheading—Extra employees

Extra employees will be paid for the time consumed for deadheading and relief service, but shall not receive compensation for this service to exceed one day's pay of the employee relieved for each 24 hours or fraction thereof en route to and from the assignments. This will not apply to extra employees deadheading to assert seniority rights over other extra employees.

Transferring

Time lost in transferring from one station or position to another shall be paid for at the rate of the position from which transferred, excepting such time as may be lost of the employee's own accord. The word "transferring" includes transfer in the exercise of seniority and also time lost checking in and out of positions.

Employees transferred by order of the carrier or to accept a bulletined position shall be furnished free transportation for themselves, dependent members of their family, and household goods.

Filling certain positions referred to as "star" positions

This question is remanded to the parties at interest for conference and further negotiation in consideration of the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Ex parte No. 72, dated February 5, 1924.

Classifications of employees, new positions, etc.

The rule as promulgated in Decision No. 757 is reaffirmed. [See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW April, 1922, p. 124, rule 14.]

Express commissions

The rule promulgated in Decision No. 757 is reaffirmed. [See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, April, 1922, p. 124, rule 20.]

Filling positions

Positions covered by this agreement will be filled by employees taken from the seniority list, and incumbents will be considered as regular employees.

Promotion basis

Employees covered by these rules are in line for promotion and where qualifications are sufficient, seniority will prevail.

Retention of seniority by promoted telegraphers

Employees covered by this agreement accepting promotion shall retain and accumulate seniority, and if they return to the service covered by these rules may displace the junior regularly assigned man and thereafter exercise their full seniority rights to any subsequent vacancy or new position in accordance with the rules of the agreement.

Incidental duties

Assignment of duties other than those usually performed by telegraphers may be handled by the employees through their committee under the grievance rules of the schedule.

Teaching telegraphy

Telegraphers will not be required to teach telegraphy, but they may do so with the consent of the carrier.

Additional compensation

Where telegraphers are required to handle crossing gates they will be paid \$5 a set of gates in addition to their regular salary.

Vacation

In the opinion of the Railroad Labor Board the question of vacations with pay is one which should be left at this time to the carriers and their respective employees for the adoption of such rules as may be severally and mutually agreed upon.

Sunday and holiday assignments

Elimination of rule governing Sunday and holiday assignments at specified stations is sustained.

The request of the carrier for elimination of rule providing for maintaining hourly rate, etc., when agent is relieved of telegraphing and furnished an operator, is sustained.

Reduction in force

When reducing forces seniority rights shall govern. When forces are increased employees shall be returned to service in the order of their seniority rights. Employees desiring to avail themselves of this rule must file their addresses with the proper official at time of reduction, advise promptly of any change in address, and renew address each 90 days. Employees failing to renew their address each 90 days or to return to the service within 7 days after being notified (by mail or telegram sent to the address last given) or give satisfactory reason for not doing so will be considered out of the service.

Checking in and out account of leave of absence

When granted leave of absence an employee will not receive pay for time consumed in checking out when laying off or checking in when returning to service.

Cleaning batteries

The following rule proposed by the carrier shall be incorporated in the schedule: Employees will not be required to clean main-line or local batteries at stations where more than ten cells are used. This rule will not apply to batteries used in the operation of interlocking plants or signals.

General instructions

SECTION 1. Date effective.—These rules shall be effective as of April 16, 1924, and shall be incorporated in the schedules governing working conditions of employees in telegraph service, provided the submissions to the board show each or any of the rules to be in dispute.

Sec. 2. Interpretation of this decision.—The rules herein promulgated are to be considered and construed as new rules adopted by the Railroad Labor Board in accordance with the transportation act, 1920, and the principles announced in Decision No. 119.

Should a dispute arise between the management and the employees of any of the carriers as to the meaning or intent of this decision or the rules contained herein, which can not be decided in conference between the parties directly interested, such dispute shall be handled in the manner provided by the transportation act, 1920.

Switchmen and the Chicago Memorandum

THE question of the right of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen to force the managements of 14 lines—parties to the Chicago memorandum of agreement—to consider and adjust certain grievances in accordance with the terms of the agreement was decided in the negative by the Labor Board in Decision No. 2531, July 3, 1924, on the ground that subsequent acts of the parties had revoked the agreement.

The agreement provided for certain rules and regulations applicable to yardmen and switchtenders in the Chicago switching district, to be incorporated in the various schedules made between the railroads and their employees. According to Article XXIV of the agreement, controversies in regard to the same were to be settled by the local committee and local officials of the road involved, with appeal to the general manager and then to the committee that drew up the agreement. In its opinion and decision the board said in part:

The representatives of the employees and the carriers concerned functioned only for the purpose of arriving at uniform working conditions and wages and the results of their efforts were accepted by the carriers and incorporated into individual schedules as rules and rates of pay governing classes of employees represented by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Article XXIV simply provided a method for handling disputes that might arise in the application of the rules and there, by its own terms, ended the so-called Chicago memorandum of agreement.

Article XXIV did provide further that the carriers party thereto, in event of failure of any individual carrier and its employees to agree upon the application of rules to the individual schedule, would provide a committee of managers from those that had been conducting the original negotiations.

Other carriers originally parties to the so-called Chicago memorandum of agreement have working agreements with the classes of employees that are here involved; and the agreements now in effect on those lines have been separately made, without notice to all the carriers who were jointly responsible for the conference committee, and indicates that the agreement, if it existed in the form as contended by the representatives of the employees, was, by agreement with the employees' representatives deviated from by the representatives of the organization.

The representatives of the organization recognized that the so-called agreement was abrogated by the agreements constituting the train service boards of adjustment, which is contrary to Article XXIV.

The agreement by which certain carriers were made parties to the train service board of adjustment does not contain a saving clause preserving preexisting agreements with respect to handling disputes.

With the knowledge that some of the carriers here involved have not at this time entered into the agreement last quoted, and further, that some of the carriers have no system line of road, but are so-called switching companies, it is the opinion of the board that the agreement under which those employees are now working should continue in effect as an agreement between the individual carriers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen until changed or modified upon request made in the usual manner by either party to the other.

The transportation act, 1920, makes the individual carrier the unit for the negotiation of agreements with employees. It does not contemplate the negotiation of agreements by the employees of a mere locality, division, terminal, or district. If this were permissible it might result in great confusion. It is, however, lawful for a carrier and an organization representing a class of employees on said carrier to enter into an agreement affecting only the employees of a certain locality, terminal, or district as has heretofore been held by the Board.

Decision.—The yard agreement covering rates of pay and working conditions on all lines parties of the so-called Chicago memorandum of agreement lies with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, save and except where subsequently these agreements have been changed by mutual agreement or through avenues provided by the transportation act, 1920.

The request of the employees that, under the alleged agreement, disputes of individual lines on which agreement can not be reached at home be referred to a committee of managers, is denied.

The board has heretofore held that employees have the right to representatives of their own choice. It is therefore held that nothing in this decision shall be construed to deny the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen the right to have the association of local grievance committeemen act as the representatives of the yardmen and switchtenders in the Chicago switching district in the handling of their grievances either with the adjustment boards created in accordance with the provisions of the transportation act or with the Railroad Labor Board.

Collective Agreements in Italian Agriculture, 1923-24¹

THE Bollettino del Lavoro of January, 1924, publishes a summary of various collective labor agreements concluded in Italian agriculture for the agricultural year 1923-24, in the administrative regions of Piedmont (Alessandria, Novara, Tortona, Vercelli), Lombardy (Bergamo, Crema, Cremona, Mantua, Milan, Mortara, and Pavia), Venetia (Vicenza, Verona, and Rovigo), Emilia (Cesena, Ferrara, Modena, Piacenza, Parma, Ravenna, and Reggio), Tuscany (Grosseto), and Apulia (Foggia and Cerignola). Collective bargaining in agriculture is most frequently resorted to in Northern Italy. In central, southern, and insular Italy collective agreements are seldom used owing to the peculiar local economic conditions. Most of the land there is the property of large landowners who do not cultivate the land themselves but divide it into very small parcels and lease it to tenants or share-tenants (*mezzadri*) who generally require no other labor but their own and that of their family. Larger agricultural establishments in these regions make verbal agreements with each individual laborer hired by them.

¹ Italy. Ministero dell'Economia Nazionale. Direzione Generale del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale. Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale, Rome, January, 1924, pp. I-38 to I-55; and International Labor Office, Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, June 16, 1924, pp. 16, 17.

All the collective agreements in force in Italian agriculture provide separate working and wage conditions for "permanent" employees (*salariati*) and for casual day laborers (*avventizi*). "Permanent" employees are hired for a year at an annual wage in money and in kind and live on the farm. They are found in various occupations, performing the duties of dairymen, herders, plowmen, stable hands, water carriers, irrigators, etc. The casual day laborers as a rule do not live on the farm. They are engaged for each piece of work as it becomes necessary and are paid on an hourly basis. The wage and working conditions fixed for these two classes of workers in the collective agreements concluded for the agricultural year 1923-24 may be briefly summarized as follows:

Minimum age limit.—In most cases there is a minimum age limit below which employment is not allowed. This is nearly everywhere 14 years. At Cremona, however, the limit is 15 years and at Bergamo 16 years.

Method of engaging workers.—In most of the Provinces the agreements provide that workers shall be secured through an employment exchange, preference being given to local labor, to heads of families, and to the younger men. Under certain agreements (e. g., in Novara and Mortara) precedence is also given to ex-service men and to members of the Fascist corporations; the latter is true in Tortona also. The employers of Vercelli, Ferrara, and Rovigo, while making use of the exchange in hiring labor, reserve the right to a certain degree of choice among the applicants for work. At Crema, Cremona, Milan, Vicenza, and Parma the engagement of workers is left to the free choice of the employers.

Annual guaranty of work for casual laborers.—The Mantua and Parma agreements guarantee an annual minimum number of days of work in the case of those of their casual day laborers who are residents in the locality. At Mantua this minimum is 230 days and at Parma 210.

Daily hours of labor.—Hours of labor average 8 per day, varying between 6 hours per day in the winter and 10 per day in the summer. In case of necessity, however, overtime (generally two hours) must be worked, for which, in addition to the normal wage, an extra allowance is to be paid varying, according to locality, between 15 and 50 per cent of the regular rate.

Wage rates of permanent employees.—The annual wage rates of permanent workers vary between a minimum of 700 lire² at Vicenza and a maximum of 4,320 lire at Milan. They are also paid to some extent in kind, and are entitled to quarters on the farm and to the necessary space for keeping chickens and pigs and to a small kitchen garden. The range of wages paid in each Province (including the value of wages in kind calculated at current prices) is as follows: (1) Rovigo and Ravenna, less than 2,000 lire (it should be noted that in these Provinces permanent workers receive a larger amount of land to cultivate under a profit-sharing agreement; see p. 110); (2) Modena, Panua, Vicenza, and Verona, 2,000 but under 3,000 lire; (3) Alessandria, Tortona, Vercelli, Bergamo, Crema, Cremona, Mortara, Pavia, and Piacenza, 3,000 but under 4,000 lire; and (4) Milan and Novara, 4,000 lire and over.

² Lira at par 19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

Wage rates of casual employees.—The wages of casual workers vary considerably from district to district and according to the season and the work done. The hourly wage of adult casual laborers varies in the winter between a minimum of 1 lira (Vicenza) and a maximum of 2.10 lire (Parma). In summer, wages are usually determined by the class of work done, being in every case higher than 2 lire, and sometimes (e. g. Ravenna) as high as 3.90 lire. The wages of women and young persons are generally half those of adult males.

Profit-sharing work (partecipazione).—In several districts the cultivation of corn, beets, and hemp is given over to both classes of workers and their families under a profit-sharing contract (*partecipazione, compartecipazione, or terzeria*). The employer turns over to each family a piece of land, generally not larger than half a hectare (1.235 acre), already plowed, and the family must do all the other work on it up to the harvest. The produce, or the income from it, is divided almost everywhere in the proportion of two-thirds to the employer and one-third to the worker's family. The cost of cultivation, sowing, and manure is divided in the same proportion.

Similarly, the rearing of silk worms is often done by the workers' families on a profit-sharing basis. The employer supplies mulberry leaves and half the cost of the purchase of eggs. The income derived is divided equally.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment in Selected Industries in July, 1924

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries in July decreased 4 per cent, while pay-roll totals decreased 7.8 per cent and per capita earnings decreased 4 per cent. These unweighted figures, presented by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are based on reports from 8,789 establishments in 52 industries, covering 2,489,347 employees whose total earnings in one week in July were \$60,520,288. The same establishments in June reported 2,592,712 employees and total pay rolls of \$65,641,420.

This decrease in employment in July was not entirely due to unusually disturbed industrial conditions. In addition to the regular seasonal decline in some industries, this month is marked also by the beginning of the inventory and vacation period. Therefore, it is probable that the actual decline in employment in July was not quite so precipitate as in the two months immediately preceding.

The New England States dropped 6.1 per cent of their employees in July, followed by the South Atlantic States with a decrease of 5.2 per cent and the East North Central, Middle Atlantic, Pacific, and East South Central States with decreases of approximately 4 per cent each. The West South Central geographical division was the only one of the nine divisions showing an increase in employment.

The East North Central division shows a decrease of 9 per cent in pay-roll totals, followed by the Pacific division with a decrease of 8.8 per cent. The remaining seven divisions also show rather large decreases in pay-roll totals.

Comparison of Employment in July, 1924, and June, 1924

COMPARING July and June reports from identical establishments increases in employment are shown in July in 7 of the 52 industries, and increases in pay-roll totals in 5 industries. Four of these industries show increases in both items, namely, ice-cream, slaughtering and meat packing, flour, and boots and shoes; while smoking tobacco, cigars, and cement show increases in employment only. The ice-cream industry, as would be expected in July, leads all other industries in increased employment and earnings, the percentages being 6.9 and 7.2, respectively.

Among the 45 industries showing decreased employment, there are 5 industries whose decreases were from 9.5 per cent to 17.5 per cent. These five industries are cotton manufacturing, rubber boots and shoes, hosiery and knit goods, pottery, and stoves. The last three also led in decreased pay-roll totals, with percentages of 21.5, 26, and 24.1, respectively. The agricultural implement, machine tool, glass, iron and steel, hardware, cotton manufacturing, foundry

and machine-shop product, and women's clothing industries also show decreases in pay-roll totals of over 9.5 per cent each.

Considering the industries by groups, only one material increase is to be found and that is a 1.5 per cent increase in employment in the tobacco group. The greatest losses in employment and in earnings were: 7.1 per cent and 9.1 per cent, respectively, in the textile group; 6.4 per cent and 9.3 per cent, respectively, in stamped ware; 5.6 per cent and 11.7 per cent, respectively, in the iron and steel group; and 5.4 per cent and 10.6 per cent, respectively, in the stone, clay, and glass products' group. The lumber and vehicles groups also show large losses in total pay rolls, but their losses in employment were much smaller than those mentioned above.

For convenient reference the latest figures available relating to all employees, excluding executives and officials, on Class I railroads, drawn from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, are given at the foot of the first and second tables.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN JUNE AND JULY, 1924

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		June, 1924	July, 1924		June, 1924	July, 1924	
Food and kindred products	983	182,742	183,386	+0.4	\$4,612,758	\$4,623,940	+0.2
Slaughtering and meat packing	83	82,306	83,274	+1.2	2,073,541	2,109,566	+1.7
Confectionery	233	24,227	23,525	-2.9	465,611	442,326	-2.9
Ice cream	89	6,374	6,816	+6.9	206,190	221,022	+7.2
Flour	288	13,757	14,053	+2.2	362,218	366,419	+1.2
Baking	276	44,567	44,336	-0.5	1,152,209	1,150,539	-0.1
Sugar refining, cane	14	11,511	11,382	-1.1	362,989	334,128	-8.0
Textiles and their products	1,689	516,350	470,582	-7.1	9,579,871	8,712,789	-9.1
Cotton goods	336	178,402	161,428	-9.5	2,667,011	2,344,951	-12.1
Hosiery and knit goods	259	72,720	62,217	-14.4	1,202,988	944,701	-21.5
Bilk goods	196	48,787	47,165	-3.3	969,746	908,044	-8.3
Woolen and worsted goods	176	62,730	59,848	-4.6	1,349,734	1,272,904	-5.7
Carpets	30	19,725	18,751	-4.9	447,567	416,566	-6.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles	86	26,326	25,858	-1.8	578,757	553,884	-4.3
Clothing, men's	275	61,487	60,841	-1.1	1,404,043	1,482,676	-0.8
Shirts and collars	94	22,588	20,809	-7.9	327,722	296,480	-9.5
Clothing, women's	154	12,022	11,164	-7.1	282,216	254,721	-9.7
Millinery and lace goods	83	11,563	11,451	-1.0	240,067	237,862	-0.9
Iron and steel and their products	1,529	563,837	532,498	-5.6	15,471,857	13,659,911	-11.7
Iron and steel	224	254,726	239,907	-5.8	6,832,528	5,950,777	-12.9
Structural ironwork	154	19,711	19,603	-0.5	550,133	523,408	-6.4
Foundry and machine-shop products	694	172,818	165,127	-4.5	4,866,710	4,309,465	-10.2
Hardware	53	33,216	30,840	-7.2	784,415	687,464	-12.4
Machine tools	179	24,630	22,756	-7.6	713,614	616,709	-13.6
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	134	41,791	40,295	-3.6	1,236,336	1,148,629	-7.1
Stoves	.91	16,936	13,970	-17.5	479,121	363,459	-24.1
Lumber and its products	1,080	198,357	194,586	-1.7	4,382,981	4,067,668	-7.2
Lumber, sawmills	433	113,344	111,660	-1.5	2,403,319	2,231,696	-7.1
Lumber, millwork	204	33,302	32,389	-2.7	819,827	766,472	-6.5
Furniture	383	51,711	50,837	-1.7	1,159,835	1,069,500	-7.8
Leather and its products	327	103,521	103,546	(*)	2,276,998	2,241,433	-1.6
Leather	126	23,842	23,163	-2.8	599,681	552,460	-7.9
Boots and shoes	201	79,679	80,383	+0.9	1,677,257	1,588,973	+0.7
Paper and printing	804	149,527	146,454	-2.1	4,556,415	4,563,957	-4.2
Paper and pulp	207	63,938	61,862	-3.9	1,389,909	1,284,992	-7.2
Paper boxes	150	15,702	15,356	-2.2	328,576	309,213	-5.9
Printing, book and job	249	37,600	37,299	-0.8	1,233,171	1,188,911	-3.6
Printing, newspapers	198	42,287	41,947	-0.8	1,610,699	1,580,841	-1.9
Chemicals and allied products	244	73,665	73,306	-0.5	2,218,089	2,183,694	-3.8
Chemicals	91	20,584	20,422	-0.8	523,498	507,834	-3.0
Fertilizers	100	4,971	4,817	-3.1	101,586	98,088	-3.4
Petroleum refining	53	48,110	48,067	-0.1	1,503,045	1,527,772	-4.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN JUNE AND JULY, 1924—Concluded

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		June, 1924	July, 1924		June, 1924	July, 1924	
Stone, clay, and glass products	602	102,801	97,250	-5.4	\$2,758,065	\$2,464,536	-10.6
Cement	77	21,557	21,632	+0.3	658,288	624,016	-5.2
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	340	33,031	32,174	-2.6	865,886	813,945	-6.0
Pottery	51	12,408	10,493	-15.4	331,348	245,165	-26.0
Glass	134	35,805	32,951	-8.0	902,543	781,410	-13.4
Metal products, other than iron and steel	47	13,212	12,378	-6.4	295,410	267,887	-9.3
Stamped and enameled ware	47	13,212	12,378	-6.4	295,410	267,887	-9.3
Tobacco products	210	42,665	43,316	+1.5	770,674	749,965	-2.7
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	37	9,295	9,597	+3.2	149,174	144,088	-3.4
Cigars and cigarettes	173	33,370	33,719	+1.0	621,500	605,877	-2.5
Vehicles for land transportation	898	438,268	424,756	-3.1	12,911,471	11,812,041	-8.5
Automobiles	219	262,039	249,626	-4.7	7,700,283	7,037,578	-8.6
Carriages and wagons	41	2,443	2,399	-1.8	59,060	54,298	-8.1
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	180	17,639	17,526	-0.6	527,336	498,706	-5.4
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	458	156,147	155,205	-0.6	4,624,792	4,221,459	-8.7
Miscellaneous industries	376	207,767	198,044	-4.7	5,806,891	5,422,467	-6.6
Agricultural implements	100	19,268	17,688	-8.2	519,061	444,962	-14.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	129	96,351	91,957	-4.6	2,720,374	2,480,450	-9.0
Pianos and organs	34	6,707	6,375	-5.0	182,900	180,921	-1.1
Rubber boots and shoes	10	14,874	13,095	-12.0	353,805	334,886	-5.3
Automobile tires	65	45,281	44,192	-2.4	1,334,512	1,277,508	-4.3
Shipbuilding, steel	38	25,286	24,737	-2.2	690,230	703,740	+2.0
Total	8,789	2,592,712	2,489,347	-4.0	65,641,420	60,520,288	-7.8

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

New England	1,155	367,582	345,252	-6.1	8,350,766	7,749,941	-7.2
Middle Atlantic	2,224	774,539	744,585	-3.9	20,752,432	19,144,512	-7.7
East North Central	2,352	806,477	774,534	-4.0	22,397,324	20,385,134	-9.0
West North Central	757	137,052	136,503	-0.4	3,373,913	3,248,610	-3.7
South Atlantic	941	221,838	210,214	-5.2	4,014,420	3,714,141	-7.5
East South Central	373	86,490	83,309	-3.6	1,591,455	1,482,163	-6.9
West South Central	304	67,662	68,323	+1.0	1,456,017	1,393,581	-4.3
Mountain	133	24,194	23,785	-1.7	666,851	632,414	-5.2
Pacific	550	106,878	102,752	-3.9	3,038,242	2,769,792	-8.8
Total	8,789	2,592,712	2,489,347	-4.0	65,641,420	60,520,288	-7.8

Employment on Class I Railroads

May 15, 1924		1,776,216			\$232,953,920	
June 15, 1924		1,754,328	-1.2		222,406,374	-4.5

¹ Amount of pay roll for 1 month.

Comparison of Employment in July, 1924, and July, 1923

REPORTS are available from 6,057 establishments for a comparison of employment and pay-roll totals between July, 1924, and July, 1923. These reports, from identical establishments in the two years, show a decrease in 1924 of 14.3 per cent in employment, a decrease of 19.3 per cent in pay-roll totals, and a decrease of 5.9 per

cent in per capita earnings. The total number of employees covered by this comparison in July, 1924, was 1,843,295, whose earnings in one week amounted to \$45,050,836, while the number of employees in July, 1923, was 2,150,941, and their earnings in one week amounted to \$55,834,943.

Each of the nine geographical divisions shows a considerable decrease both in number of employees and in their earnings in this yearly comparison. For the third month in succession the New England Division led in decreased employment and in decreased pay-roll totals, the decreases in July, 1924, being 17 and 24.4 per cent, respectively. The Middle Atlantic and East North Central divisions show approximately identical declines in both items, as do the East South Central, Pacific, and South Atlantic divisions.

There were decreases, both in employment and in pay-roll totals, in July, 1924, as compared with July, 1923, in 48 of the 52 separate industries, although in one instance the industries are not identical, book and job printing showing an increase in employment, but also showing a decrease in pay-roll totals, while in the baking industry the situation is reversed. Cane-sugar refining, newspaper printing, and the cigar industry all show increases in both items, the first-named industry leading with increases of 4.9 per cent in employment and 10.5 per cent in pay-roll totals.

The decreases in employment in the 12-month period were over 10 per cent in 34 industries, the greatest decreases being 31 per cent in agricultural implements, 28.3 per cent in the women's clothing industry, and 27 per cent in foundries and machine shops. The decreases in employment in the 10 industries of the textile group ranged from 10.1 per cent to 28.3 per cent, and the decreases in employment in the 7 industries of the iron and steel group ranged from 9.7 per cent to 27 per cent. In all but 10 of the 34 industries showing decreased employment of over 10 per cent the decreases in employees' earnings were even larger than the decreases in number of employees. Women's clothing shows a decrease of 35.8 per cent in employees' earnings, cotton goods a decrease of 35.1 per cent, foundry and machine-shop products a decrease of 34.6 per cent, agricultural implements a decrease of 31 per cent, and the shirt and collar industry shows a decrease of 30.2 per cent in employees' earnings.

Considering the industries by groups, only one increase is found either in employment or in employees' earnings, and that is only one-half of 1 per cent in pay-roll totals in the tobacco group. The iron and steel group shows the greatest loss in employment and the greatest decrease in pay-roll totals, the percentages being 19.1 and 26.4, respectively, while the textile and vehicle groups decreases are only slightly lower for each item. Seven of the 12 groups show decreases of over 11.8 per cent both in employment and in pay-roll totals.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN JULY, 1923, AND JULY, 1924

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		July, 1923	July, 1924		July, 1923	July, 1924	
Food and kindred products	641	156,114	147,876	-5.3	\$3,917,910	\$3,807,231	-2.8
Slaughtering and meat packing	79	89,327	81,930	-8.3	2,220,412	2,073,905	-6.6
Confectionery	85	9,553	9,340	-2.3	179,217	177,080	-1.2
Ice cream	20	2,625	2,333	-11.1	73,798	68,397	-6.0
Flour	233	12,426	11,983	-3.6	316,234	314,491	-0.6
Baking	213	32,125	31,737	-1.2	844,332	858,502	+1.7
Sugar refining, cane	11	10,058	10,553	+4.9	283,917	313,856	+10.5
Textiles and their products	1,215	448,613	369,945	-17.5	9,259,975	6,874,390	-25.8
Cotton goods	243	145,014	115,370	-20.4	2,597,122	1,684,302	-35.1
Hosiery and knit goods	192	59,209	47,066	-20.5	972,259	701,440	-27.9
Silk goods	182	48,684	42,470	-12.8	1,003,459	821,071	-18.2
Woolen goods	126	52,335	43,443	-17.0	1,248,633	952,790	-23.7
Carpets	21	20,233	17,735	-12.3	537,261	388,441	-27.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	59	25,213	22,662	-10.1	562,203	479,309	-14.7
Clothing, men's	150	53,229	47,363	-11.0	1,476,300	1,241,162	-15.9
Shirts and collars	79	24,076	18,104	-24.8	364,280	254,102	-30.2
Clothing, women's	119	13,075	9,375	-28.3	342,808	220,037	-35.8
Millinery and lace goods	44	7,545	6,327	-16.1	155,650	131,736	-15.4
Iron and steel and their products	993	446,927	361,449	-19.1	2,510,490	9,209,651	-26.4
Iron and steel	160	218,387	185,540	-15.0	5,925,618	4,574,250	-22.8
Structural ironwork	119	13,984	12,502	-10.6	394,974	338,828	-14.2
Foundry and machine-shop products	436	150,021	109,545	-27.0	4,450,984	2,916,913	-34.6
Hardware	23	14,815	13,378	-9.7	330,500	278,277	-15.8
Machine tools	80	12,180	9,240	-24.1	336,839	256,107	-24.0
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	91	21,628	18,995	-12.2	660,840	533,648	-19.2
Stoves	84	15,912	12,249	-23.0	401,735	311,628	-22.4
Lumber and its products	638	130,796	120,685	-7.7	2,826,696	2,556,155	-9.6
Lumber, sawmills	217	66,891	62,443	-6.7	1,351,691	1,233,553	-8.7
Lumber, millwork	173	25,966	24,238	-6.7	628,893	607,328	-3.4
Furniture	248	37,939	34,004	-10.4	846,112	715,274	-15.5
Leather and its products	259	102,254	89,128	-12.8	2,317,574	1,917,000	-17.3
Leather	118	27,581	22,491	-18.5	685,308	536,965	-21.6
Boots and shoes	141	74,673	66,637	-10.8	1,632,266	1,380,125	-15.4
Paper and printing	655	115,009	114,273	-0.6	8,445,426	3,400,649	-1.8
Paper and pulp	160	44,291	42,779	-3.4	1,165,848	1,068,496	-8.4
Paper boxes	133	13,797	12,939	-6.2	279,785	254,189	-9.1
Printing, book and job	200	24,048	24,407	+1.5	800,473	796,698	-0.5
Printing, newspaper	162	32,873	34,148	+3.9	1,199,320	1,281,266	+6.8
Chemicals and allied products	158	46,856	39,582	-15.5	1,351,246	1,145,939	-15.2
Chemicals	54	12,154	10,410	-14.3	322,071	279,550	-13.2
Fertilizers	72	5,226	3,993	-23.6	113,098	83,907	-25.8
Petroleum refining	32	20,476	25,179	-14.6	916,077	782,482	-14.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	450	71,305	64,945	-9.0	1,817,449	1,678,363	-7.9
Cement	57	13,990	13,216	-5.5	395,635	334,300	-2.9
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	269	23,075	21,990	-4.7	589,218	564,365	-4.2
Pottery	45	9,579	8,873	-7.4	244,631	218,151	-10.8
Glass	79	24,751	20,866	-15.7	587,965	506,547	-13.8
Metal products, other than iron and steel	36	11,536	10,162	-11.9	258,698	222,853	-13.9
Stamped and enameled ware	36	11,536	10,162	-11.9	258,608	222,853	-13.9
Tobacco products	179	81,472	81,238	-0.7	554,058	556,836	+0.5
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	28	3,775	3,498	-7.3	57,474	52,666	-8.4
Cigars and cigarettes	151	27,697	27,740	+0.2	496,584	504,170	+1.5
Vehicles for land transportation	537	897,637	829,690	-17.1	12,303,867	9,151,798	-25.6
Automobiles	155	246,733	207,798	-15.8	8,018,170	5,850,037	-27.0
Carriages and wagons	35	2,601	1,971	-24.2	59,104	41,886	-29.1
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	114	10,578	9,135	-13.6	295,195	242,935	-17.7
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	233	137,775	110,786	-19.6	3,031,398	3,016,940	-23.3

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN JULY, 1923, AND JULY, 1924—Concluded

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		July, 1923	July, 1924		July, 1923	July, 1924	
Miscellaneous industries	296	192,282	164,322	-14.5	\$5,271,554	\$4,534,881	-14.9
Agricultural implements	66	21,407	14,773	-31.0	547,441	377,665	-31.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	112	94,244	82,851	-12.1	2,605,048	2,204,099	-13.1
Pianos and organs	25	6,320	5,662	-18.2	183,898	161,073	-12.4
Rubber boots and shoes	7	10,615	8,855	-16.6	276,799	212,375	-23.3
Automobile tires	56	37,103	35,520	-4.3	1,058,027	1,030,270	-2.6
Shipbuilding, steel	30	21,903	16,661	-24.2	600,341	489,390	-18.5
Total	6,057	2,150,941	1,843,295	-14.3	55,834,948	45,050,886	-19.3

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

New England	758	282,973	234,818	-17.0	6,781,016	5,125,612	-24.4
Middle Atlantic	1,673	694,915	584,781	-15.8	18,763,653	14,978,282	-20.2
East North Central	1,634	709,504	606,738	-14.5	20,260,285	16,077,673	-20.6
West North Central	542	107,841	99,778	-7.5	2,547,303	2,425,200	-4.8
South Atlantic	664	164,819	146,953	-10.8	3,015,645	2,549,328	-15.5
East South Central	219	58,547	51,278	-12.4	1,068,401	888,183	-16.9
West South Central	163	42,352	38,679	-8.7	940,852	824,821	-12.3
Mountain	89	15,915	15,305	-3.8	441,267	413,907	-6.2
Pacific	315	74,075	64,965	-12.3	2,017,121	1,767,880	-12.4
Total	6,057	2,150,941	1,843,295	-14.3	55,834,948	45,050,886	-19.3

Employment on Class I Railroads

June 15, 1923	1,895,977	*	-	1 \$249,044,288	
June 15, 1924	1,754,328		-7.5	1 222,406,374	-10.7

¹ Amount of pay roll for 1 month.

Per Capita Earnings

PER CAPITA earnings increased in July, 1924, as compared with June, in only 8 of the 52 industries here considered. These increases were 7.5 per cent in the rubber boot and shoe industry, 4.2 per cent in the shipbuilding industry, 4.1 per cent in the piano and organ industry, and less than 1 per cent in the following industries: Slaughtering and meat packing, baking, men's clothing, ice cream, and millinery and lace goods.

The decreases were over 4 per cent in 22 of the 44 industries in which per capita earnings decreased, the largest being 12.5 per cent in the pottery industry, 8.2 per cent each in the hosiery and knit goods and steam car building industries, 8 per cent in the stove industry, and 7.5 per cent in the iron and steel industry.

Comparing per capita earnings in July, 1924, and in July, 1923, 19 industries show increases in 1924, the largest being 7.6 per cent in the shipbuilding industry, 7.1 per cent in the piano and organ industry, and 5.8 per cent in the ice cream industry.

Among the 32 industries showing decreased per capita earnings the following show the largest declines: Cotton goods, 18.5 per cent; carpets, 17.5 per cent; automobiles, 13.4; women's clothing, 10.5 per cent; foundry and machine-shop products, 10.4 per cent; hosiery and knit goods, 9.3 per cent; and iron and steel, 9.1 per cent.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS JULY, 1924, WITH JUNE, 1924, AND JULY, 1923

Industry	Per cent of change July, 1924, compared with—		Industry	Per cent of change July, 1924, compared with—	
	June, 1924	July, 1923		June, 1924	July, 1923
Boots and shoes, rubber	+7.5	-8.1	Lumber, millwork	-3.9	+3.5
Shipbuilding, steel	+4.2	+7.6	Petroleum refining	-4.0	(0)
Pianos and organs	+4.1	+7.1	Automobiles	-4.1	-13.4
Slaughtering and meat packing	+0.6	+1.8	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	-4.7	-1.1
Baking	+0.4	+2.9	Car building and repairing, electric railroad	-4.8	-4.7
Clothing, men's	+0.3	-5.5	Silk goods	-5.1	-6.2
Ice cream	+0.2	+5.8	Leather	-5.2	-3.9
Millinery and lace goods	(0)	+0.9	Cement	-5.5	+2.8
Confectionery	-0.1	+1.1	Hardware	-5.6	-6.8
Boots and shoes	-0.2	-5.3	Lumber, sawmills	-5.7	-2.3
Fertilizer	-0.4	-2.9	Structural ironwork	-5.9	-4.0
Flour	-1.0	+3.1	Foundry and machine shop products	-6.0	-10.4
Printing, newspapers	-1.1	+2.9	Glass	-6.0	+2.2
Woolen goods	-1.2	-8.1	Furniture	-6.2	-5.7
Shirts and collars	-1.8	-7.2	Carriages and wagons	-6.4	-6.5
Automobile tires	-1.9	+1.7	Machine tools	-6.4	+0.2
Carpets	-2.1	-17.5	Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	-6.5	-1.1
Chemicals	-2.2	+1.3	Agricultural implements	-6.6	(0)
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-2.5	-5.2	Sugar refining, cane	-6.9	+5.3
Clothing, women's	-2.8	-10.5	Iron and steel	-7.5	-9.1
Cotton goods	-2.8	-18.5	Stoves	-8.0	+0.8
Printing, book and job	-2.8	-2.0	Car building and repairing, steam railroad	-8.2	-4.6
Stamped and enameled ware	-3.2	-2.2	Hosiery and knit goods	-8.2	-9.3
Paper and pulp	-3.4	-5.1	Pottery	-12.5	-3.7
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	-3.5	+0.5			
Cigars and cigarettes	-3.5	+1.3			
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	-3.6	-8.1			
Paper boxes	-3.8	-3.1			

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.² No change.

Time and Capacity Operation

REPORTS in percentage terms from 5,847 establishments show a continuing increase in part-time operation and a continuing decrease in number of employees. Five per cent of the reporting establishments were idle, 50 per cent were operating on a full-time schedule, and 45 per cent on a part-time schedule, while 33 per cent had a full normal number of employees and 62 per cent were operating with a reduced force.

The establishments in operation were employing just three quarters of their normal full force of employees, and these employees were working 87 per cent of full time.

FULL AND PART TIME AND FULL AND PART CAPACITY OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN JULY, 1924

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishment operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishment operating—		Average per cent of full capacity operated in establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full capacity	Part capacity	
Food and kindred products	620	4	50	46	82	28	68	73
Slaughtering and meat packing	38	66	34	94	37	63	83	
Confectionery	155	5	31	64	74	12	83	63
Ice cream	39	3	74	23	96	31	67	82
Flour	221	7	32	61	73	29	63	72
Baking	157	80	20	95	35	65	80	
Sugar refining, cane	10	90	10	92	80	20	93	

FULL AND PART TIME AND FULL AND PART CAPACITY OPERATION IN
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN JULY, 1924—Concluded

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full capacity operated in establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full capacity	Part capacity	
Textiles and their products	1,117	8	87	54	81	26	66	72
Cotton goods	265	14	28	58	74	34	52	76
Hosiery and knit goods	126	13	22	64	76	13	73	67
Silk goods	140	2	41	57	88	20	78	69
Woolen and worsted goods	160	4	47	49	82	29	67	73
Carpets	18	—	50	50	81	33	67	69
Dyeing and finishing textiles	78	1	18	81	75	13	86	60
Clothing, men's	181	9	52	38	87	33	58	79
Shirts and collars	40	5	30	65	87	25	70	78
Clothing, women's	62	16	45	39	85	19	65	69
Millinery and lace goods	47	2	51	47	81	19	79	67
Iron and steel and their products	1,049	3	46	51	86	18	79	65
Iron and steel	113	16	35	49	76	15	69	60
Structural ironwork	109	—	72	28	94	28	72	74
Foundry and machine-shop products	495	1	43	56	85	17	82	64
Hardware	35	—	49	51	89	6	94	76
Machine tools	143	4	48	48	87	6	90	49
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	100	2	53	45	90	38	60	82
Stoves	54	7	24	69	77	19	74	68
Lumber and its products	780	6	55	39	90	46	49	84
Lumber, sawmills	337	8	59	33	93	58	34	91
Lumber, millwork	174	1	70	29	94	53	45	87
Furniture	269	6	39	54	84	25	68	74
Leather and its products	203	6	56	38	89	42	52	68
Leather	80	15	66	19	95	73	13	62
Boots and shoes	123	—	50	50	85	22	78	71
Paper and printing	510	4	64	32	92	47	50	86
Paper and pulp	139	13	42	45	88	36	51	88
Paper boxes	87	—	45	55	86	24	76	75
Printing, book and job	163	1	69	30	94	37	62	81
Printing, newspapers	121	—	96	4	99	88	12	97
Chemicals and allied products	147	16	58	27	89	36	48	73
Chemicals	50	10	56	34	91	32	58	72
Fertilizers	55	33	31	36	76	9	58	49
Petroleum refining	42	—	95	5	100	76	24	94
Stone, clay, and glass products	428	6	66	28	91	51	43	83
Cement	62	—	89	11	98	77	23	95
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	241	2	70	29	91	54	44	85
Pottery	33	9	48	42	78	45	45	76
Glass	92	20	49	32	88	26	54	72
Metal products, other than iron and steel	83	—	52	48	85	21	79	66
Stamped and enameled ware	33	—	52	48	85	21	79	66
Tobacco products	110	8	55	36	91	24	68	77
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	23	9	30	61	88	26	65	77
Cigars and cigarettes	87	8	62	30	92	23	69	77
Vehicles for land transportation	627	⁽¹⁾	49	51	90	36	63	78
Automobiles	134	1	29	69	76	9	90	58
Carriages and wagons	28	4	68	29	92	25	71	66
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	123	—	82	18	98	65	35	92
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	342	—	43	57	92	38	62	83
Miscellaneous industries	223	4	52	44	89	24	72	69
Agricultural implements	51	10	45	45	89	8	82	60
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	81	4	43	53	88	28	68	73
Pianos and organs	19	—	63	37	91	47	53	83
Rubber boots and shoes	5	—	40	60	90	20	80	79
Automobile tires	50	2	56	42	88	34	64	78
Shipbuilding, steel	17	—	94	6	99	100	—	34
Total	5,847	5	50	45	87	33	62	75

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Wage Changes

WAGE-RATE increases were reported by 12 establishments in 8 industries during the month ending July 15, and wage-rate decreases were reported by 124 establishments in 24 industries.

The increases, averaging 7.1 per cent, affected 1,223 employees, or 27 per cent of the total employees in the establishments concerned, while the decreases, which averaged 10 per cent, affected 25,488 employees, or 72 per cent of the total employees in the establishments concerned.

These changes indicate no general trend in any industry, with the exception that 30 sawmill establishments reported decreases in wage rates to 9,000 employees and 14 establishments in the iron and steel industry decreased the wage rates of 6,000 employees.

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS OCCURRING BETWEEN JUNE 15 AND JULY 15, 1924

Industry	Establishments		Amount of increase or decrease in wage rates		Employees affected	
	Total number reporting	Number reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	Range	Average	Total number	Per cent—
						In establishments reporting increase or decrease in wage rates In all establishments reporting
Increases						
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	83	1	6	6.0	151	8 (1)
Flour.....	288	1	5	5.0	50	40 (1)
Carpets.....	30	1	10	10.0	112	95 (1)
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	86	1	5	5.0	12	25 (1)
Clothing, women's.....	154	1	4.5	4.5	12	31 (1)
Printing, newspapers.....	198	3	4-7	5.6	309	20 (1)
Car building and repairing, electric—railroad.....	180	3	7.3-20	16.7	217	68 (1)
Car building and repairing, steam—railroad.....	458	1	3.1	3.1	360	83 (1)
Decreases						
Cotton goods.....	336	2	8-10	8.5	750	90 (1)
Hosiery and knit goods.....	259	8	5-10	8.1	535	87 (1)
Silk goods.....	196	2	8.3-10	9.4	1,581	100 (3)
Woolen and worsted goods.....	176	4	7.5-20	11.3	338	92 (1)
Carpets.....	30	1	10	10.0	30	100 (1)
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	86	1	8	8.0	20	83 (1)
Clothing, men's.....	275	1	10	10.0	669	100 (1)
Shirts and collars.....	94	1	10	10.0	25	50 (1)
Millinery and lace goods.....	83	1	7.5	7.5	128	50 (1)
Iron and steel.....	224	14	2-20	11.0	6,035	62 (3)
Structural ironwork.....	154	1	7.5	7.5	95	11 (1)
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	694	7	6.5-30	9.0	600	64 (1)
Hardware.....	53	1	10	10.0	153	100 (1)
Lumber, sawmills.....	433	30	5-20	9.7	9,009	68 (8)
Lumber, millwork.....	264	6	7-10	9.1	817	97 (3)
Furniture.....	383	1	13	13.0	59	100 (1)
Leather.....	126	3	10-20	18.8	181	48 (1)
Boots and shoes.....	201	4	5-10	9.9	909	82 (1)
Paper and pulp.....	207	1	10	10.0	40	100 (1)
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	340	9	5-10	8.5	509	96 (2)
Glass.....	134	1	20	20.0	130	100 (1)
Automobiles.....	219	2	3-12.5	12.0	1,596	98 (1)
Agricultural implements.....	100	2	7-10	9.8	479	91 (3)
Automobile tires.....	65	1	10	10.0	800	86 (2)

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent

Index of Employment in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers for July, 1924, for each of the 52 industries studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with a general index for the combined 12 groups of industries, appear in the following table in comparison with index numbers for June, 1924, and July, 1923.

The bureau's index of employment for July, 1924, is 84.8, a drop of 16.8 per cent from the June, 1923, index, 101.9, which was the high point of employment in the last three and one-half years.

INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JULY, 1924, AS COMPARED WITH JUNE, 1924, AND JULY, 1923

[Monthly average 1923=100.0]

Industry	1923			1924			Industry	1923			1924		
	July	June	July	July	June	July		July	June	July	July	June	July
General Index.....	100.4	87.9	84.8				Paper and printing.....	99.7	99.4	97.5			
Food and kindred products.....	100.8	91.2	91.4				Paper and pulp.....	101.1	94.9	91.2			
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	101.4	91.0	92.1				Paper boxes.....	99.6	95.2	93.1			
Confectionery.....	86.0	80.2	77.9				Printing, book and job.....	99.7	100.8	100.0			
Ice cream.....	117.7	106.5	113.8				Printing, newspaper.....	98.3	103.6	102.8			
Flour.....	95.5	89.9	91.9				Chemicals and allied products.....	98.1	84.6	83.7			
Baking.....	105.5	102.8	102.3				Chemicals.....	98.4	85.6	84.9			
Sugar refining, cane.....	103.9	109.7	108.5				Fertilizers.....	83.0	59.3	57.4			
Textiles and their products.....	98.1	84.4	78.5				Petroleum refining.....	104.8	93.8	93.7			
Cotton goods.....	96.1	80.6	73.0				Stone, clay, and glass products.....	102.8	99.4	93.7			
Hosiery and knit goods.....	97.8	90.0	77.0				Cement.....	102.1	101.8	102.1			
Silk goods.....	99.1	90.7	87.7				Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	109.3	105.0	102.3			
Woolen and worsted goods.....	100.4	86.2	81.2				Pottery.....	96.9	108.0	91.4			
Carpets.....	100.6	83.3	79.3				Glass.....	98.6	90.5	83.2			
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	101.1	82.3	80.8				Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	100.7	86.8	81.3			
Clothing, men's.....	101.2	91.3	90.3				Stamped and enameled ware.....	100.7	86.8	81.3			
Shirts and collars.....	99.1	83.0	76.4				Tobacco products.....	97.8	92.2	93.1			
Clothing, women's.....	96.7	76.7	71.3				Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	103.6	94.2	97.2			
Millinery and lace goods.....	97.0	82.1	81.2				Cigars and cigarettes.....	96.7	91.7	92.6			
Iron and steel and their products.....	102.4	85.1	80.4				Vehicles for land transportation.....	100.9	85.3	83.6			
Iron and steel.....	100.7	89.6	84.4				Automobiles.....	100.6	86.5	82.4			
Structural ironwork.....	97.8	92.0	91.5				Carriages and wagons.....	101.9	77.8	76.4			
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	104.6	80.4	76.7				Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	98.5	88.4	87.8			
Hardware.....	102.1	91.6	85.0				Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	101.2	84.9	84.4			
Machine tools.....	106.2	85.3	78.8				Miscellaneous industries.....	100.5	84.8	81.7			
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	101.9	96.9	93.5				Agricultural implements.....	98.5	70.5	64.7			
Stoves.....	94.8	86.6	71.5				Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	100.9	91.4	87.2			
Lumber and its products.....	102.9	94.6	92.7				Pianos and organs.....	99.8	85.1	80.9			
Lumber, sawmills.....	104.8	94.7	93.2				Rubber boots and shoes.....	104.8	71.1	62.6			
Lumber, millwork.....	103.8	100.5	97.8				Automobile tires.....	97.5	92.3	90.0			
Furniture.....	99.0	89.4	87.9				Shipbuilding, steel.....	101.0	81.8	80.0			
Leather and its products.....	96.0	88.0	88.2										
Leather.....	98.7	83.5	81.1										
Boots and shoes.....	95.1	83.1	83.9										

Trend of Employment and Earnings in Cotton Mills, by Districts

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics each month publishes data showing the trend of employment and earnings in 52 manufacturing industries as a whole by geographic divisions, in addition to showing the trend of employment and earnings in the individual

industries for the country as a whole. Considerations of space and time make it inadvisable to publish figures each month showing the trend of employment and earnings in each industry by geographic divisions.

However, owing to the present keen interest in the cotton-mill situation the following tables have been prepared for the purpose of comparing conditions in the three principal cotton manufacturing districts—the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Southern. The information is presented for each of the three groups of States separately and shows the trend of employment and of earnings from month to month from January, 1923, to July, 1924, inclusive.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN COTTON MILLS

New England mills

[Includes mills in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont]

July	Monthly comparison	Es-tab-lish-ments	Employees				Earnings			
			First month	Second month	Per cent of change	Index ¹	First month	Second month	Per cent of change	Index ¹
1923										
97.5	January-February	57	70,658	70,536	-0.2	99.8	\$1,431,345	\$1,426,683	-0.3	99.7
91.2	February-March	75	82,505	84,466	+2.3	102.1	1,671,450	1,716,004	+2.7	102.4
93.1	March-April	76	84,494	83,818	-0.8	101.3	1,716,733	1,737,933	+1.2	103.6
100.0	April-May	80	86,400	86,661	+0.3	101.6	1,790,769	1,994,704	+11.4	115.4
93.7	May-June	80	86,661	85,324	-1.5	100.1	1,994,704	1,908,971	-4.3	110.5
93.7	June-July	78	82,928	71,459	-13.8	86.3	1,853,532	1,547,961	-16.5	92.2
93.7	July-August	80	71,667	78,447	+9.5	94.4	1,553,617	1,615,605	+4.0	95.9
93.7	August-September	81	80,123	79,007	-1.4	93.1	1,651,246	1,694,449	+2.6	98.4
102.1	September-October	81	79,007	73,938	-6.4	87.2	1,694,449	1,504,767	-11.2	87.4
102.3	October-November	88	78,442	79,872	+1.8	88.7	1,612,980	1,603,492	-0.6	88.9
91.4	November-December	89	79,001	83,719	+6.0	94.1	1,584,338	1,802,467	+13.8	98.9
83.2	December, 1923-January, 1924	89	83,719	80,717	-3.6	90.7	1,802,467	1,733,217	-3.8	95.1
1924										
81.3	January-February	110	94,057	93,486	-0.6	90.1	2,019,915	1,981,720	-1.9	93.3
81.3	February-March	105	92,373	89,441	-3.2	87.2	1,961,000	1,819,565	-7.2	86.6
107	March-April	107	90,304	85,009	-5.8	82.2	1,830,604	1,709,868	-8.6	80.9
93.1	April-May	111	86,090	82,512	-4.2	78.7	1,733,938	1,621,969	-6.5	75.6
97.2	May-June	117	81,437	79,938	-1.8	77.3	1,605,446	1,453,096	-9.5	68.4
92.6	June-July	114	82,263	71,427	-13.2	67.1	1,496,671	1,300,436	-13.1	59.5

Middle Atlantic mills

[Includes mills in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania]

July	Monthly comparison	Employees	Earnings			
			First month	Second month	Per cent of change	Index ¹
1923						
84.4	January-February	8	3,756	3,837	+2.2	102.2
81.7	February-March	12	4,758	4,747	-0.2	102.0
64.7	March-April	13	5,547	5,398	-2.7	99.2
87.2	April-May	15	6,272	6,039	-3.7	95.6
80.9	May-June	15	6,039	5,630	-6.6	89.3
62.6	June-July	15	5,639	4,165	-26.1	66.0
90.0	July-August	15	4,165	3,750	-9.7	59.6
80.0	August-September	15	3,759	4,998	+33.0	79.2
15	September-October	15	4,998	5,028	+0.5	79.6
15	October-November	15	5,023	5,198	+3.5	82.4
15	November-December	15	5,198	5,050	-2.8	80.1
15	December, 1923-January, 1924	15	5,050	5,122	+1.4	81.2
1924						
84.4	January-February	15	5,122	4,883	-4.7	77.4
81.7	February-March	15	4,883	3,633	-25.6	57.6
15	March-April	15	3,633	3,863	+6.3	61.2
15	April-May	15	3,863	3,788	-1.9	60.1
15	May-June	19	9,363	9,035	-3.5	58.0
15	June-July	20	9,513	8,932	-6.1	54.4

¹January, 1923=100.0.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN COTTON MILLS—Concluded

Southern mills

[Includes mills in Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas]

Monthly comparison	Es-tab-lish-ments	Employees				Earnings			
		First month	Second month	Per cent of change	Index ¹	First month	Second month	Per cent of change	Index ¹
1923									
January-February	74	45,166	45,775	+1.3	101.3	\$572,152	\$582,349	+1.8	101.8
February-March	125	63,625	63,290	-0.5	101.8	810,487	818,391	+1.0	102.8
March-April	144	71,789	71,413	-0.5	100.3	925,019	990,749	+7.1	110.1
April-May	152	75,549	75,337	-0.3	100.0	1,045,224	1,045,141	(2)	110.1
May-June	154	76,189	75,746	-1.6	99.4	1,053,136	1,041,730	-1.1	108.9
June-July	156	76,775	76,613	-0.2	99.2	1,054,478	1,040,018	-1.4	107.4
July-August	149	72,860	72,568	-0.4	98.8	995,534	978,530	-1.7	105.6
August-September	142	70,814	72,146	+1.9	100.7	950,264	969,456	+2.0	107.7
September-October	153	75,290	75,552	+0.3	101.0	1,013,752	999,594	-1.4	106.2
October-November	170	80,079	81,570	+1.9	102.9	1,051,328	1,073,358	+2.1	108.4
November-December	166	84,047	82,903	-1.3	101.6	1,107,623	1,130,607	+2.1	110.7
December, 1923-January, 1924	165	82,773	81,664	-1.3	100.2	1,128,923	1,101,940	-2.4	108.0
1924									
January-February	171	84,223	84,411	+0.2	100.4	1,132,291	1,116,381	-1.4	106.5
February-March	171	84,411	82,333	-2.5	97.9	1,116,381	1,021,271	-8.5	97.5
March-April	182	90,268	87,411	-3.2	94.8	1,098,703	1,048,500	-4.6	93.0
April-May	188	90,015	86,972	-3.4	91.6	1,073,356	994,137	-7.4	86.1
May-June	193	88,132	85,170	-3.4	88.5	1,009,027	945,930	-6.3	80.7
June-July	192	83,698	78,138	-6.6	82.6	941,815	853,187	-9.4	73.1

¹ January, 1923 = 100.0.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Employment and Earnings of Railroad Employees, June, 1923, and May and June, 1924

THE following table shows the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in June, 1924, in comparison with employment and earnings in May, 1924, and June, 1923.

The figures are for Class I roads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of \$1,000,000 a year and over.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN JUNE, 1924, WITH THOSE OF MAY, 1924, AND JUNE, 1923

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups.]

Month and year	Professional, clerical, and general			Maintenance of way and structures		
	Clerks	Stenographers and typists	Total for group	Laborers (extra gang and work train)	Track and roadway section laborers	Total for group
<i>Number of employees at middle of month</i>						
June, 1923	173,248	25,237	287,280	69,637	238,184	445,765
May, 1924	168,748	25,188	283,012	65,297	220,922	417,826
June, 1924	167,594	25,106	281,755	66,680	217,977	416,041
<i>Total earnings</i>						
June, 1923	\$21,594,130	\$2,972,799	\$37,758,586	\$5,981,136	\$18,395,460	\$42,220,124
May, 1924	21,695,226	3,064,557	38,294,444	5,003,331	16,312,972	38,084,535
June, 1924	20,998,306	3,006,539	37,400,570	4,968,597	15,730,099	37,231,227

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN JUNE, 1924, WITH THOSE OF MAY, 1924, AND JUNE, 1923—Concluded

Month and year	Maintenance of equipment and stores					Total for group
	Carmen	Machinists	Skilled trade helpers	Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	
<i>Number of employees at middle of month</i>						
June, 1923.....	141,396	68,707	139,167	50,205	66,059	600,652
May, 1924.....	115,911	62,561	115,595	45,596	58,952	528,261
June, 1924.....	114,293	60,908	112,836	44,668	57,677	517,450
<i>Total earnings</i>						
June, 1923.....	\$20,430,557	\$11,250,000	\$15,268,401	\$4,825,609	\$5,508,569	\$78,420,918
May, 1924.....	16,640,905	9,587,781	12,365,168	4,378,012	4,834,214	67,495,687
June, 1924.....	15,303,340	8,740,645	11,394,555	4,148,276	4,490,199	62,746,120
<i>Transportation other than train and yard</i>						
Station agents	Telegraphers, telephoners, and tower-men	Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	Crossing and bridge flagmen and gate-men	Total for group	Transporta-tion (yard masters, switch tenders, and hostlers)	
<i>Number of employees at middle of month</i>						
June, 1923.....	31,593	27,640	42,090	22,652	217,208	26,134
May, 1924.....	31,399	26,688	38,688	23,028	208,813	24,597
June, 1924.....	31,322	26,532	37,444	23,105	207,890	24,157
<i>Total earnings</i>						
June, 1923.....	\$4,661,685	\$3,903,510	\$3,921,618	\$1,688,114	\$25,584,656	\$4,586,579
May, 1924.....	4,827,363	3,951,482	3,605,816	1,731,917	25,296,520	4,458,923
June, 1924.....	4,659,122	3,798,046	3,356,365	1,733,012	24,520,659	4,328,065
<i>Transportation, train and engine</i>						
Road conductors	Road brakemen and flagmen	Yard brakemen and yard helpers	Road engineers and motor-men	Road fire-men and helpers	Total for group	
<i>Number of employees at middle of month</i>						
June, 1923.....	38,368	79,511	55,016	46,869	48,800	340,548
May, 1924.....	35,766	73,641	49,991	43,069	45,226	313,707
June, 1924.....	35,379	72,109	48,373	42,848	44,742	307,026
<i>Total earnings</i>						
June, 1923.....	\$8,605,918	\$12,989,655	\$8,836,435	\$11,769,124	\$8,672,087	\$63,585,957
May, 1924.....	8,232,083	12,217,681	8,219,175	10,731,261	7,960,015	59,323,811
June, 1924.....	7,872,646	11,587,219	7,651,006	10,267,639	7,622,537	56,170,733

Extent of Operation of Bituminous Coal Mines, June 28 to July 26, 1924

CONTINUING a series of tables which have appeared in previous numbers of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, the accompanying table shows for a large number of coal mines in the bituminous fields the number of mines closed the entire week and the number working certain classified hours per week from June 28 to July 26, 1924. The number of mines reporting varied each week, and the figures are not given as being a complete presentation of all mines, but are believed fairly to represent the conditions as to regularity of work in the bituminous mines of the country. The mines included in this report ordinarily represent 55 to 60 per cent of the total output of bituminous coal. The figures are based on data furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the United States Geological Survey.

WORKING TIME IN THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY WEEKS, JUNE 28, 1924, TO JULY 26, 1924

[The mines included ordinarily represent from 55 to 60 per cent of the total output. Prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from data furnished by the United States Geological Survey]

Week ending—	Number of mines reporting	Mines—															
		Closed entire week		Working less than 8 hours		Working 8 and less than 16 hours		Working 16 and less than 24 hours		Working 24 and less than 32 hours		Working 32 and less than 40 hours		Working 40 and less than 48 hours			
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
1924																	
June 28	2,422	1,108	45.7	31	1.3	148	6.1	253	10.4	277	11.4	250	10.3	197	8.1	158	6.5
July 5	2,416	1,123	46.5	44	1.8	200	8.3	342	14.2	342	14.2	281	11.7	77	3.2	7	.3
July 12	2,369	1,113	47.0	20	.8	136	5.7	219	9.2	257	10.8	207	8.7	226	9.5	191	8.1
July 19	2,391	1,103	46.1	29	1.2	136	5.7	238	10.0	288	12.0	216	9.0	205	8.6	176	7.4
July 26	2,530	1,118	44.2	32	1.3	158	6.2	250	9.9	283	11.2	234	9.2	244	9.6	211	8.3

Recent Employment Statistics

Public Employment Offices

Illinois¹

A SUMMARY report of the free employment offices of Illinois for June, 1923, and June, 1924, is given below.

COMPARISON OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR WORKERS AT ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, JUNE, 1923, AND JUNE, 1924

Item	June, 1923			June, 1924		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Registrations	19,901	6,921	26,822	13,141	7,156	20,297
Help wanted	19,428	7,403	26,831	6,824	5,001	11,825
Persons referred to positions	17,067	6,455	23,522	7,122	4,940	12,062
Persons reported placed in employment	14,728	5,650	20,378	5,963	4,273	10,236

The number of persons registered per 100 jobs for June, 1923, was 99.9, and for June, 1924, 171.6.

¹ Illinois. Department of Labor. The Labor Bulletin, July, 1924.

Iowa

Iowa's labor surplus was larger in June than in the month immediately preceding. The number of jobs offered per 100 applicants was 45.5 for farm labor and 21.8 for common labor. For all those applying for work at the three State-Federal employment offices of Iowa the proportion of jobs per 100 men was 37, and per 100 women, 65.6.

The report on the operations of the employment service for June, 1924, as published in the Iowa Employment Survey for that month is as follows:

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICE ACTIVITIES IN IOWA FOR JUNE, 1924

	Sex	Registration for jobs	Jobs offered	Number referred to positions	Number placed in employ- ment
Men		5,897	2,167	2,169	2,111
Women		1,512	902	942	897
Total		7,409	3,159	3,111	3,008

Kentucky²

According to an agreement of June 1, 1920, between the commissioner of agriculture, labor, and statistics of Kentucky and the United States Employment Service, the Federal and State employment services were combined in one office, the activities of which from July, 1920, to June, 1923, are shown in the following table:

OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL-STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE IN KENTUCKY, JULY,
1920-JUNE, 1923

	Sex and occupation	Registration	Help wanted	Help referred	Reported placed
Males:					
Unskilled		19,378	14,317	11,792	11,666
Skilled		4,789	1,591	1,670	1,670
Clerical and professional		1,840	374	364	314
Total		26,007	16,282	13,826	13,650
Females:					
Domestic		1,586	1,039	921	624
Industrial		1,811	1,076	1,123	1,082
Clerical and professional		908	316	293	276
Total		4,305	2,421	2,337	1,982
Grand total		30,312	18,713	16,163	15,632

² Kentucky. Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics. Tenth biennial report, 1920-1921, and eleventh biennial report, 1922-1923. Frankfort, 1924, 190 pp.

Report of Operation of Bituminous Ohio

The State-City Employment Service of Ohio, which cooperates with the Federal Employment Service, reports as follows for the first six months of 1924:

STATE-CITY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE ACTIVITIES IN OHIO, JANUARY 1 TO JULY 1, 1924

Kind of labor	Number of applicants	Help wanted	Persons referred to positions	Persons reported placed
Male	218,216	64,281	64,556	57,134
Farm and dairy	2,920	1,980	2,005	1,423
Total	221,136	66,261	66,561	58,557
Female	96,340	50,325	47,555	41,839
Grand total	317,476	116,586	114,116	100,396

Wisconsin

The operations of Wisconsin public employment offices in June, 1924, as compared to June, 1923, are shown in brief in the following table:³

ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL-STATE-MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF WISCONSIN, JUNE, 1923, AND JUNE, 1924

Item	June, 1923			June, 1924		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Applications for work	11,107	3,279	14,386	7,509	4,015	11,524
Help wanted	12,985	3,465	16,450	6,282	2,994	9,276
Persons referred to positions	10,888	2,972	13,860	6,376	3,105	9,481
Persons reported placed	8,649	2,200	10,858	5,153	2,303	7,456

Departments of Labor

Illinois

THE figures given below showing course of employment in Illinois from May to June, 1924, and from June, 1923, to June, 1924, were published by the Department of Labor of that State in the July, 1924, issue of the Labor Bulletin.

³ Wisconsin Industrial Commission. Mimeographed report.

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER ON PAY ROLLS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ILLINOIS FROM JUNE, 1923, AND MAY, 1924, TO JUNE, 1924

Industry	Number of employees on pay roll June, 1924	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)	
		May, 1924, to June, 1924	June, 1923, to June, 1924
Stone, clay, and glass products:			
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	1,603	-6.6	-9.2
Lime, cement, and plaster	375	-.5	-14.3
Brick, tile, and pottery	4,889	-4.5	-7.9
Glass	4,753	0	+1.9
Total	11,620	-2.9	-4.1
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:			
Iron and steel	33,273	-11.6	-15.8
Sheet metal work and hardware	8,350	-4.1	-7.4
Tools and cutlery	1,563	-0.7	-30.6
Cooking, heating, ventilating apparatus	5,015	-4.6	-4.9
Brass, copper, zinc, babbitt metal	2,533	-2.6	-5.0
Cars and locomotives	13,618	-6.1	-21.7
Automobiles and accessories	7,640	-9.5	-37.9
Machinery	16,461	-4.5	-9.8
Electrical apparatus	48,524	-2.1	+25.1
Agricultural implements	5,645	-20.1	-38.1
Instruments and appliances	2,682	+3.4	+10.4
Watches, watch cases, clocks, jewelry	7,318	-.2	+7.7
Total	152,622	-6.2	-6.7
Wood products:			
Sawmill and planing mill products	2,520	+.7	-6.9
Furniture and cabinet work	6,693	-3.5	-9.3
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments	2,667	-5.9	-21.4
Miscellaneous wood products	2,764	-3.7	-16.7
Household furnishings	598	-.5	-27.2
Total	15,242	-3.2	-12.7
Furs and leather goods:			
Leather	1,775	-7.0	-25.4
Furs and fur goods	65	-1.5	-21.8
Boots and shoes	9,925	+3.2	-.8
Miscellaneous leather goods	1,679	+1.6	+2.4
Total	13,444	+1.5	-3.6
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:			
Drugs and chemicals	2,062	-9.0	-12.7
Paints, dyes, and colors	2,270	-3.4	-13.2
Mineral and vegetable oils	3,433	-4.0	-20.8
Miscellaneous chemical products	3,490	-11.3	-18.3
Total	11,255	-7.2	-17.4
Printing and paper goods:			
Paper boxes, bags, and tubes	3,688	-3.4	-4.0
Miscellaneous paper goods	886	-3.8	-11.4
Job printing	8,707	-.3	+2.6
Newspapers and periodicals	3,597	-1.2	+7.5
Total	16,878	-1.4	+1.1
Textiles:			
Cotton goods	1,140	-3.2	+23.7
Knit goods, cotton and woolen hosiery	1,883	-8.6	-13.6
Thread and twine	625	-13.4	-16.7
Total	3,648	-7.0	-9.6
Clothing, millinery, and laundering:			
Men's clothing	12,786	+25.7	-13.8
Men's shirts and furnishings	802	-10.0	-10.7
Overalls and work clothing	863	+.6	-16.4
Men's hats and caps	58	-4.9	-43.3
Women's clothing	958	-24.1	-4.0
Women's underwear and furnishings	448	-18.5	-36.8
Women's hats	834	-3.5	+63.0
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	2,274	-.8	-3.1
Total	19,023	+12.3	-11.2

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER ON PAY ROLLS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN
ILLINOIS FROM JUNE, 1923, AND MAY, 1924, TO JUNE, 1924—Concluded

Industry	Number of employees on payroll June, 1924	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)	
		May, 1924, to June, 1924	June, 1923, to June, 1924
Food, beverages, and tobacco:			
Flour, feed, and other cereal products	840	-7.1	-3.6
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	557	+3.9	-40.0
Groceries not elsewhere classified	4,390	-8.4	-1.4
Slaughtering and meat packing	22,880	+1.3	-13.3
Dairy products	3,660	+3.0	+5.0
Bread and other bakery products	2,582	-.5	+2.5
Confectionery	2,363	-1.9	-4.3
Beverages	1,241	-4.5	-14.2
Cigars and other tobacco products	1,352	+5.1	-9.8
Manufactured ice	306	+2.7	-26.5
Ice cream	603	+7.1	(1)
Total	40,774	-.1	-10.1
Total, all manufacturing industries	284,506	-3.4	-11.5
Trade—wholesale and retail:			
Department stores	3,252	0	+5.3
Wholesale dry goods	367	+2.9	-36.3
Wholesale groceries	732	-1.3	-1.2
Mail-order houses	15,639	-3.8	-17.9
Total	20,190	-2.9	-15.1
Public utilities:			
Water, light, and power	15,280	+1.5	+12.2
Telephone	25,088	-2.2	+2.8
Street railways	27,467	0	+5.0
Railway car repair shops	11,943	-2.5	-18.3
Total	79,788	-.8	+3.2
Coal mining	11,028	-9.2	-38.4
Building and contracting:			
Building construction	6,696	+4.5	-16.2
Road construction	1,131	+6.7	+52.4
Miscellaneous contracting	1,195	+6.7	-26.7
Total	9,022	+5.2	-10.7
Total, all industries	404,534	-2.9	-6.6

¹ Not comparable reports.

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270.1—	270.1—	800

Iowa

The statistics given below showing percentage changes in the number of employees in specified industries in Iowa in June, 1924, in comparison with the previous month, were furnished by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of that State:

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, MAY TO JUNE, 1924

Industry	Number of empl. for May	Employees on pay roll June, 1924	Per cent of in- crease (+) or de- crease (-) com- pared with May, 1924	Employees on pay roll June, 1924	
				Industry	Number of empl. for May
Food and kindred products:				Leather products:	
Meat packing	5,647	+4.4		Saddlery and harness	185
Cereals	875	+2.8		Fur goods and tanning, also leather gloves	170
Flour and mill products	117	-3.3		Total	355
Bakery products	833	+2.3		Paper products, printing and pub- lishing:	
Confectionery	505	+2.6		Paper and paper products	254
Poultry, produce, butter, etc.	818	+10.7		Printing and publishing	1,778
Sugar, syrup, starch, glucose	1,319	+8.6		Total	2,032
Other food products, coffee, etc.	290	-4.3		Patent medicines	427
Total	10,404	+4.6		Stone and clay products:	
Textiles:				Cement, plaster, gypsum	2,236
Clothing, men's	804	-5.9		Brick and tile (clay)	776
Millinery	190	-2.5		Marble and granite, crushed rock and stone	146
Clothing, women's, and woolen goods	121	-9.0		Total	3,158
Gloves, hosiery, awnings, etc.	767	+9.9		Tobacco, cigars	433
Buttons, pearl	635	-12.2		Railway car shops	8,476
Total	2,523	-3.3		Various industries:	
Iron and steel work:				Brooms and brushes	185
Foundry and machine shops (general classification)	2,290	-8		Laundries	351
Brass and bronze products, plumbers' supplies	394	-2.5		Mercantile	2,552
Automobiles, tractors, engines, etc	2,031	-7.5		Public service	320
Furnaces	224	-3.9		Wholesale houses	1,063
Pumps	317	-1.1		Other industries	1,144
Agricultural implements	894	-9.8		Total	5,615
Washing machines	490	-14.0		Grand total	44,157
Total	6,640	-5.6			
Lumber products:					
Millwork, interiors, etc	2,870	-2.9			
Furniture, desks, etc	734	-3.8			
Refrigerators	168	+1.8			
Coffins, undertakers' goods	160	-			
Carriages, wagons, truck bodies	162	-8.5			
Total	4,094	-3.0			

New York

The following figures from the New York State Department of Labor show the fluctuations in numbers of employees and in amounts of pay rolls in certain manufacturing industries in New York State in June, 1924, compared with May, 1924, and June, 1923:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN VARIOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK FROM MAY TO JUNE, 1924, AND FROM JUNE, 1923, TO JUNE, 1924.

Industry	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)			
	May, 1924, to June, 1924		June, 1923, to June, 1924	
	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
Cement	+4.4	+6.7	+2.1	+8.9
Brick	-2.0	+13.6	+32.6	+29.4
Pottery	+7.7	+7	+13.7	+14.0
Glass	-2.9	-2.1	-18.9	-15.6
Pig iron and rolling-mill products	-23.3	-27.4	-41.1	-49.3
Structural and architectural iron work	-1.7	-3.9	-3.6	-6.1
Hardware	-5.7	-3.1	-19.9	-22.9
Stamped ware	-12.9	-14.0	-40.7	-38.5
Cutlery and tools	-2.0	-5.8	-20.2	-25.9
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus	+1.1	-1.0	-12.8	-11.8
Stoves	-4.7	-13.5	-7.7	-8.2
Agricultural implements	-16.5	-17.1	-28.6	-26.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	-3.4	-5.2	-1.1	-2.0
Foundry and machine shops	-2.3	-4.4	-14.6	-15.8
Automobiles and parts	-8.7	-18.9	-25.8	-32.5
Car, locomotive, and equipment factories	+7.0	+9.7	-29.2	-31.8
Railway repair shops	-2.4	-8.3	-9.4	-16.8
Lumber:				
Millwork	+1.8	+4.9	+2.2	+6.0
Sawmills	+15.1	+7.8	-12.3	-18.2
Furniture and cabinet work	-2.7	-3.6	-6.7	-6.7
Furniture	-2.2	-3.4	-6.3	-6.9
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments	-6.7	-6.4	-12.0	-13.1
Leather	+5.8	+8.1	-12.9	-15.1
Boots and shoes	-3.2	-5.8	-14.1	-22.6
Drugs and chemicals	-4.5	-3.4	-1.9	-9
Petroleum refining	+7.7	+1.1	-7.7	-7.8
Paper boxes and tubes	-2.1	-3.0	-5.7	-5.8
Printing:				
Newspapers	-2.0	-2.5	-19.4	-17.3
Book and job	-2.4	-4.2	-3.9	-6
Silk and silk goods	-3.9	-5.8	-20.8	-26.8
Carpets and rugs	+2.1	-6.2	-7.9	-19.8
Woolens and worsteds	-13.0	-13.7	-18.9	-19.1
Cotton goods	-1.1	-4.3	-32.1	-37.7
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods	-13.1	-14.5	-21.8	-30.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles	+4.4	-2.4	-9.6	-13.7
Men's clothing	+15.8	+24.7	-9.3	-16.7
Shirts and collars	-4.4	-6.2	-24.8	-26.7
Women's clothing	-14.7	-15.8	-20.2	-19.9
Women's headwear	-14.4	-13.6	-6.6	-6.3
Fleur	-1.3	+1.1	+2.2	+3.4
Sugar refining	+1.1	+4.1	-11.1	-1.6
Slaughtering and meat products	-1.8	+2	+1.7	.2
Bread and other bakery products	+6.3	+6.4	+4.4	+5.1
Confectionery and ice cream	+1.9	+2.1	-6.6	+1.0
Cigars and other tobacco products	+.9	+4.3	-3.6	+.6

Wisconsin

The increases and decreases in volume of employment and amounts of pay rolls in various industries in Wisconsin from January, 1922, to June, 1924, and from May to June, 1924, are shown in the following report from the Industrial Commission of that State:

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAY ROLL IN VARIOUS KINDS OF EMPLOYMENT IN WISCONSIN

Kind of employment	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in—			
	May, 1924, to June, 1924	Jan., 1922, to June, 1924	Number of em- ployees	
			May, 1924, to June, 1924	Jan., 1922, to June, 1924
<i>Manual</i>				
Logging	+4.2	-28.3		
Mining	+3.8	+105.4	-8.7	+161.0
Lead and zinc	+4.1	+98.4	-.8	+156.9
Iron	+3.5	+114.3	-17.0	+166.3
Stone crushing and quarrying	+1.3	+21.5	+13.4	+156.6
Manufacturing	-4.0	+18.4	-8.6	+44.7
Stone and allied industries	-.8	+94.0	+3.0	+241.1
Brick, tile, and cement blocks	+10.3	+323.7	+23.2	+472.4
Stone finishing	-8.3	+34.6	-6.4	+174.0
Metal	-9.4	+30.7	-16.1	+74.2
Pig iron and rolling-mill products	-41.4	+29.4	-40.0	+82.5
Structural-iron work	-4.3	+3.6	+.7	+44.5
Foundries and machine shops	-12.9	+32.0	-26.6	+67.3
Railroad repair shops	-.3	+5.1	-6.4	+33.1
Stoves	-.8	+47.5	-4.1	+98.0
Aluminum and enamel ware	-10.0	+20.4	-22.2	+30.5
Machinery	-3.7	+47.8	-10.1	+100.7
Automobiles	-10.7	+35.3	-20.8	+129.7
Other metal products	-10.5	+45.6	-6.5	+97.8
Wood	-2.3	+22.8	-9.0	+55.7
Sawmills and planing mills	+.9	+44.9	-16.1	+85.8
Box factories	-10.8	+17.0	-7.4	+28.8
Panel and veneer mills	-4.7	+47.3	-15.5	+63.8
Sash, door, and interior finish	-1.4	+24.1	+2.1	+50.8
Furniture	-4.7	-.4	-3.8	+32.9
Other wood products	-5.5	-4.9	-11.4	+29.7
Rubber	+1.9	+36.2	+1.5	+70.1
Leather	-1.6	-12.3	+1.4	-2.3
Tanning	-7.8	-24.4	-6.2	-1.2
Boots and shoes	+8.8	-26.3	+21.9	-24.8
Other leather products	-5.4	+84.2	-10.5	+118.4
Paper	-.8	+15.7	-3.8	+25.9
Paper and pulp mills	+.4	+19.0	-1.5	+30.0
Paper boxes	-1.6	+2.1	-10.8	+6.5
Other paper products	-5.3	+13.8	-8.7	+20.2
Textiles	-.2	-7.7	-.3	-7.1
Hosiery and other knit goods	-7.1	-3.3	+12.1	-5.1
Clothing	+22.9	-3.2	+28.2	-4.2
Other textile products	-12.6	-28.9	-12.7	-21.5
Foods	-.0	+21.7	-1.0	+43.4
Meat packing	+2.8	+2.9	-1.7	+22.1
Baking and confectionery	-1.7	+21.9	-.1	+44.0
Milk products	+5.3	+12.2	+.5	+23.5
Canning and preserving	-.0	+111.1	+11.3	+168.9
Flour mills	-18.9	-34.4	-18.5	-16.9
Tobacco manufacturing	-1.6	-46.9	+4.1	-38.5
Other food products	-.6	+96.3	-3.8	+178.9
Light and power	-3.1	+36.9	-9.8	+51.9
Printing and publishing	+1.5	+21.7	+.5	+31.4
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	-2.4	+20.0	-1.5	+48.0
Chemicals (including soap, glue, and explosive)	-2.2	-8.7	+3.2	+.7
Construction:				
Building	+24.4	+100.2	+24.9	+137.9
Highway	+22.2	+97.8		
Railroad	+13.0	+80.7	-2.3	+40.1
Marine, dredging, sewer digging	+17.3	+149.3	+25.3	+316.0

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAY ROLL IN VARIOUS KINDS OF EMPLOYMENT IN WISCONSIN—Concluded

Kind of employment	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in—				
	Number of em- ployees	Amount of pay roll	May, 1924, to June, 1924	Jan., 1922, to June, 1924	May, 1924, to June, 1924
<i>Manual—Concluded</i>					
Communication:					
Steam railways	+3.8	+25.4	-.5		+31.0
Electric railways	+3.2	+13.9	-1.5		+19.6
Express, telephone, and telegraph	+5.8	+45.6	-4.4		+54.7
Wholesale trade	-5.9	+18.5	-1.5		+38.3
Hotels and restaurants	+2.2	+14.2			
<i>Nonmanual</i>					
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries	+1.4	+10.1	+.8		+15.0
Construction	-1.8	-9.2	-5.3		+2.3
Communication	+1.8	+9.9	+.1		+17.0
Wholesale trade	-.3	+12.7	+.8		+19.6
Retail trade—sales force only	-1.3	+2.2	+6.0		+13.5
Miscellaneous professional services	14.4	+1.1	-3.9		+20.6
Hotels and restaurants	-.2	+13.0			

Unemployment in Foreign Countries¹

SINCE the last publication in the *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW* (May, 1924, pp. 160-170) of data on unemployment in foreign countries, considerable improvement has taken place in the general employment situation. The chief feature of the latest available figures of unemployment is the sharp decline of unemployment in Germany, where 28.2 per cent of the trade-union members were wholly unemployed in December, 1923, and 42 per cent were working short time, as compared with 8.6 and 8.2 per cent, respectively, at the end of May, 1924. Further decreases in unemployment took place in Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Palestine. The only countries that experienced an increase in unemployment were Poland, Belgium, Canada, and Australia. In Poland, unemployment increased steadily during the first quarter of the present year. This was probably due, to a certain extent, to the stabilization of the Polish currency.

Briefly summarized, the situation in the individual countries at the latest date for which data are available is as follows:

Great Britain.—In describing the employment situation in June, the Ministry of Labor Gazette states that—

During the first half of June there was a decline in employment, the Whitsun holidays being extended in many cases. In the latter half of the month, however, there was a recovery, and at the end of June the numbers of workpeople unemployed were about the same as at the end of May. As compared with the previous month a decline was reported in coal mining and in the wool textile industry, but there was some improvement in the engineering and shipbuilding

¹ Except where otherwise noted, the sources from which this article is compiled are shown in the table on pp. 142 and 143.

industries. Employment was good in the tin-plate and steel-sheet, carpet, jute, and brick trades, and with mill sawyers, coach builders, and skilled workmen in the building trades; it was fairly good in the coal-mining industry and in certain branches of the metal and clothing trades; and fair in the printing and furnishing trades. In some other large industries, however, including iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding, and the cotton trade, it continued slack.

Among members of trade-unions from which returns were received the percentage of unemployed was 7.2 at the end of June, 1924, compared with 7 at the end of May and with 11.1 at the end of June, 1923. Among workpeople covered by the unemployment insurance acts, numbering approximately 11,500,000 and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed on June 23, 1924, was 9.4, compared with 9.5 on May 26, 1924, and 11.3 at the end of June, 1923. * * * The number of workpeople registered on June 30, 1924, at employment exchanges as applicants for employment was approximately 1,015,000, of whom men numbered 773,000 and women 187,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for May 26, 1924, was 1,022,000, of whom 767,000 were men and 191,000 were women. On June 16, after the decline of employment, which began at Whitsun, the total was 1,052,000.

Germany.—The improvement in the German employment situation which had set in beginning with February, 1924, continued up to the end of June. In July, however, there were signs of another turn for the worse. The *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, the official bulletin of the Federal Ministry of Labor, in its issue of July 1, 1924, summarizes the situation in May as follows:

During May the labor market showed increased symptoms of a slowing down of the improvement that had begun in preceding months and at times there were indications of a decided worsening. Compared with the preceding month, the situation varied greatly from industry group to industry group and from district to district. In spite of a decidedly downward trend, the state of employment as a whole could not as yet be described as unfavorable.

In a subsequent issue (July 16, 1924) the *Reichsarbeitsblatt* makes the following statement:

The economic difficulties of German industry increased during June. There was a lack of new orders, and the raising of funds for the maintenance of operation became more and more difficult. The number of bankruptcies increased. The lack of orders and of credit forced establishments in various industry groups to resort more frequently than in the preceding month to short time or to discharge workers. The number of wholly unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment donations increased from 208,258 on June 1, 1924, to 240,766 on July 1, the increase taking place during the second half of the month. According to returns from 2,040 typical industrial establishments, employing over one million workers, the proportion of establishments reporting business as bad had increased from 32 to 43 per cent.

Quoting from the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the *Economic Review* (London, July 18, 1924) sums up the general economic situation in June as follows:

In June there was a marked tendency to clear stocks and a noticeable fall in prices, accompanied by greater easiness in the money market. In Upper Silesia demand for hard coals and coke was limited to immediate requirements owing to the restrictive effect of the credit shortage upon industry. In the potash industry the home market was slight and the foreign market failed to realize expectations. Foreign prices are so low that they hardly cover the costs of production. Up to the end of June 12,000 employees had been dismissed, and 40 factories ceased work. At the present moment three-quarters of the factories which were working this time last year are closed down. Prices, which are already 40 per cent below prewar, are expected to fall still further, and only the factories with the most modern equipment can continue under these conditions. The Upper Silesian iron industry suffers from West German competition and is practically without a market. There was a relatively good foreign demand for Rhineland rolling-mill products, but it was stifled by the high prices quoted.

Orders in the machine industry were practically nil owing to the money and credit shortage. The foreign market, especially in Belgium, France, Italy, and Spain, was practically closed owing to high costs of production and customs barriers. In the locomotive industry there were no new orders from the State railways on account of the Dawes report proposals. There was a falling off of work in the electrotechnical industry. In the dye industry the production of intermediate products and dyestuffs declined. Export to Japan and China was fairly satisfactory, but that to British India less so. The production of manures further increased and reached the average. In the chemical preparation industry the expectation of an improvement due to the clearing of stocks at exceptional prices was not realized owing to an insufficient market. There was a further slight decline in the paper industry, and the situation with regard to the type foundries and zincographical works becomes worse from day to day. The rubber industry suffers especially from the credit shortage, as it is compelled to maintain considerable stores of manufactured goods in addition to large stores of raw materials. The textile industry is occupied with the production of seasonal goods, and as even in normal times payments are not due till the autumn the effects of the credit shortage are exceptionally severe. The retail trade is endeavoring to cancel orders already given. Carded yarn and cloth factories are still occupied with orders on hand. In the shoe industry retail prices have not fallen sufficiently to enlarge the market.

The following employment statistics published in the July 1, 1924, issue of the Reichsarbeitsblatt and covering the month of May are the most recent statistics available:

Returns relating to unemployment among trade-union members showed a further improvement, but in spite of this it was clear that the situation was less satisfactory than formerly. Out of 3,704,695 members covered by the 38 federations making returns, 317,425, or 8.6 per cent were unemployed on May 31, 1924, as compared with 10.4 per cent at the end of the previous month and with 6.2 per cent at the end of May, 1923. These figures relate to members wholly unemployed. In addition, returns from trade-unions show that of 3,209,530 members covered, 263,252, or 8.2 per cent, were working short time at the end of May, as compared with 5.8 per cent at the end of the preceding month.

The most recent figures concerning totally unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment benefits showed a slight increase. On May 1, the total was 310,547, on May 15, 242,199, on June 1, 209,101, and on June 15, 214,486. These totals relate to the unoccupied area only. A noteworthy fact is that nearly one-half (93,328) of all the subsidized unemployed have been in receipt of doles for more than three months, and that 37,275 have been in receipt of pecuniary aid for more than six months.

Statistics supplied by employment exchanges gave 1,364,300 as the total number of applicants for employment during May, or 23.9 per cent less than in April. The number of positions open on the other hand, was 579,594, or 15.8 per cent less than in April. For every 100 positions for men there were on an average 289 applications, and for every 100 for women 143. In April the corresponding figures were 321 and 144, respectively.

According to the monthly reports of the sick funds, the number of members paying contributions on June 1 (and therefore assumed to be working) showed a 3 per cent increase over the preceding month. The increase on May 1 over April 1 was 5.9 per cent. The figure for June 1 therefore indicates a slowing down in the improvement of the labor market.

France.—Unemployment in France continues to be negligible. The latest returns as to the state of employment show that on July 17, 1924, only 531 persons were in receipt of unemployment benefits from departmental and municipal unemployment funds. It should be noted that in March, 1921, when France was in the midst of an economic crisis, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit was 91,225. By January, 1922, this number had fallen to 10,071, and by January, 1923, to 2,764, and according to the most recent statistics it has dropped to 531.

The reports of public employment exchanges also indicate a decrease in the number of applicants for work. On July 12, 7,837 applicants for work were on the live register, as against 8,758 at the end of the preceding week.

Belgium.—The latest figures available on unemployment relate to May but are provisional only. Returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labor from 1,462 approved unemployment funds with a total membership of 661,384, show that 21,148 persons were either totally or partially unemployed at the end of the month. The total days lost through unemployment in May numbered 246,962 or 1.56 per cent of the aggregate possible working-days; in the preceding month the percentage was 1.36, and in May, 1923, 1.52. During May, 13,259 applications for employment were received at employment exchanges, as compared with 13,203 in the preceding month. Jobs reported by employers in May numbered 11,603, as against 12,125 in April. There were thus on an average 114 applicants for each 100 positions reported as open, as compared with 109 in April.

A cable from the American commercial attaché at Brussels, dated July 21, 1924 (Commerce Reports, July 28, 1924, p. 211), reports general summer depression in Belgian industries. The steel market is characterized by general dullness and slowly falling prices with foreign buyers restricting their purchases and offering less than the current Belgian quotations. The general hesitancy is attributed to the political situation and the waiting for final results of the London conference. The position of the producers is thus weakening and is complicated by business stagnation, high manufacturing costs, and credit stringency. There is little prospect of any revival until the present feeling of uncertainty is dispelled.

The flax branch of Flemish textiles maintains its previous activity under the stimulation of the comparative stability of the franc. The employment situation in the cotton industry continues to be unfavorable, with business slow and contracts difficult to obtain except by serious price reductions.

A slight improvement became apparent in the window-glass industry toward the end of June, but the demand still totals only about three-fourths of the current production. Plate-glass production continues prosperous.

The Netherlands.—A cable from the American commercial attaché at The Hague, dated July 21, 1924 (Commerce Reports, July 28, 1924, p. 214), states that "some further improvement has occurred in the unemployment situation, maintaining the indication of better business activity. It appears, however, that the seasonal improvement has now reached its maximum. The total number of idle declined

from 52,180 on May 31 to 50,850 on June 21, the modification being almost exclusively in the building trades and in mechanical construction."

As was expected, the long-continued textile strike was finally adjusted on the basis of a 7½ per cent reduction in wages and the establishment of 130 hours' overtime per year. The textile industry reports favorable demand from British India. Purchases from Java are regular but limited. Domestic business is handicapped by the holding off of customers for lower prices.

Switzerland.—Since February, 1922, unemployment in Switzerland has been steadily decreasing, except for temporary seasonal setbacks. One industry after another has begun to show gradual improvement, so that the employment situation, while not yet entirely satisfactory in all industries, gives cause for encouragement and has relieved the Government of the necessity of providing unemployment and industrial subsidies.

During June, 1924, there was a further decrease in unemployment, the number of totally unemployed being 10,938 at the end of the month, or 2,680 less than at the end of May. All industry and occupational groups shared in this improvement of the labor market. The groups showing a decrease in unemployment of more than 100 persons were: Unskilled workers (834); building trades, manufacture of building material, and painting (431); employees of hotels and restaurants (319); textile industry (298); commerce and administration (223); metal, machinery, and electrotechnical industries (163); and food industries (105).

The number of short-time workers decreased from 4,988 in May to 2,943 in June. The greatest decreases in the number of short-time workers took place in the textile industry (1,536); the metal and machinery industries (237); and among unskilled workers (130).

A total of 4,147 unemployed persons were given temporary employment on emergency relief works in June. Since these were counted as totally unemployed, the number of actually unemployed was only 6,791. Of this number, 563 received unemployment donations.

Italy.—The latest unemployment statistics published by the National Social Insurance Fund (Unemployment Insurance Branch) cover the month of May, 1924. They show that on May 31, 1924, the number of totally unemployed was 155,935 (111,654 men and 44,281 women), as against 176,859 on April 30, 1924, a decrease of 20,924, or 11.83 per cent. Of the totally unemployed, 29,957 received unemployment benefits from the Government, as compared with 33,440 in April, 1924. As in preceding months the districts of Emilia, Lombardy, Liguria, Campania, Venice, Piedmont, and Toscana, all northern and central districts, account for the great majority of the unemployed.

The industry groups chiefly affected by unemployment were mining, building and construction (27,273), agriculture (26,203), metal industries (24,602), textile industries (24,460), clerical workers (16,507), public utilities (12,754), and the food industries (12,631).

A cable from the American commercial attaché at Rome, dated July 5, 1924 (Commerce Reports, July 1, 1924, p. 72), states that the industrial situation is generally satisfactory. Although demand for iron and steel is somewhat restricted and new orders are limited,

moderate activity continues. Activity has revived in the cotton industry; the mills are working normally with the domestic market good and foreign demand sustained. The situation in the woolen industry is satisfactory, with spinning and carded wool working particularly active. Orders for the winter season are heavier than expected and the outlook is favorable. The rapid increase in production has caused a temporary depression in the knit-goods industry. The natural silk industry has been hurt by strong competition on the part of artificial silk, and orders are small.

Denmark.—According to a report from the American consulate at Copenhagen dated July 7, 1924, the number of unemployed continued to decrease during the month of June, the figures at the close of the month being 13,962 as against 17,507 on the last day of May and 22,000 at the close of June, 1923. Increased employment has been reported especially in the case of the following: Laborers, earth and cement workers, blacksmiths, textile workers, book printers and binders, harbor workers, and bakers.

A cable from the American commercial attaché at Copenhagen, dated July 17, 1924 (Commerce Reports, July 28, 1924, p. 213), states that no particular change has occurred in the industrial situation since June. Conditions generally are favorable and the various industries are fairly active. Labor remains quiet and minor disputes are being settled amicably.

While, in general, business has been lively, trade and industry are now commencing to feel the effects of dear money and the policy of credit restriction pursued by the banks on the recommendation of the Government. Nevertheless, Danish foreign trade continues on an unprecedented scale. As agricultural products form the bulk of Danish exports and as prices thereof have advanced sharply, Danish farming is now passing through a period of great prosperity.

Norway.—The American commercial attaché at Copenhagen cabled under date of July 17, 1924 (Commerce Reports, July 28, 1924, p. 215), that in Norway the political and economic situation has not changed materially from that of a month ago. Conditions are still somewhat disturbed and uncertainty continues in the immediate outlook since the wage negotiations now in course have not led to agreement in many instances. Unemployment has been relieved still further, and the number of registered unemployed now stands at 10,000, with 6,000 engaged in State emergency work. Although still above the normal level, this denotes a great improvement in the labor situation. Reports from the various industries indicate a rather low degree of activity.

Sweden.—According to a cable from the American consulate at Stockholm dated July 17, 1924 (Commerce Reports, July 28, 1924, p. 215), the Swedish economic situation, as was expected, has been favorably influenced by the vigorous stabilization efforts of the bank of issue and the dollar credits obtained, and the developments during the past month have given proof of a decided stability. Proof of the activity of Swedish industries is furnished by the unemployment figures, which for June stood at 7,000, as compared with 10,300 for May.

Sales of lumber are progressing at a very high rate. The business situation in the iron and steel industry shows no improvement but

continues dull. The wood-pulp industry is operating at full capacity, and advance sales of sulphite pulp now total 230,000 tons.

Finland.—The Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin gives the number of registered unemployed as 780 on May 31, 1924, as compared with 1,303 at the end of April, and 699 at the end of May, 1923. As usual in the spring, small strikes have occurred locally, but these interruptions have been so insignificant that labor conditions may still be considered satisfactory.

Poland.—Recent cable advices from the American trade commissioner and the American consulate at Warsaw (Commerce Reports, July 21, 1924, p. 143) indicate that as a result of the acute credit stringency—interest rates have soared as high as 18 per cent per month—business depression continues to become more acute. The iron smelting industry is at a standstill, with many furnaces idle. There is also a crisis in other metal industries with the exception of zinc, which has been able to operate at normal on account of the export demand, principally from England. Activity in the Lodz wool and cotton industry averages from 32 to 48 hours a week, as against 96 hours which is the normal (two shifts) and 144 hours the capacity week. Cancellation of Government contracts has seriously embarrassed textile manufacturers and made it difficult for them to meet payments on foreign raw materials. Petroleum refineries are choked with stock and are reported to have ceased operations, unable either to export or to liquidate in the domestic market. Paper production has been cut from 4,000 to 2,500 tons monthly, with heavy stocks reported on hand. Chemical industries have cut production in half and are experiencing difficulty in financing purchases of foreign raw materials.

An exception to this decline in industrial activity is the Silesian coal industry, which has been sustained through orders from Germany that were brought about by the strike in the German-Silesian coal fields.

No recent statistics as to the number of unemployed are available. The latest figures published relate to March 31, 1924, when the unemployed numbered 112,583, as compared with 110,737 at the end of February, and 114,570 at the end of March, 1923.

Estonia.—According to the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations the number of unemployed in Estonia was 2,076 on May 31, 1924, as against 4,157 at the end of April. The American consulate at Reval reports under date of June 14, 1924, that the Government has taken serious measures to segregate the real unemployed from persons unwilling to work but who at the same time claim unemployment benefit. In consequence of this policy, the number of unemployed in Reval was cut down from about 1,000 to 442 in the month of May.

Austria.—The official Austrian unemployment statistics show that at the end of May, 1924, the number of totally unemployed persons receiving Government support had decreased to 68,475, the lowest level since November, 1922. Compared with April, 1924, the decrease during May amounted to 17 per cent. The decrease in unemployment was general throughout all Austria. Unemployment is especially low now in the building trades. Unskilled workers,

metal workers, and clerical workers account for the largest number of unemployed.

A cable from the American trade commissioner at Vienna, dated July 9, 1924 (Commerce Reports, July 21, 1924, p. 147), describes Austrian industrial conditions as varied. The iron and steel works will be occupied for some months, but the volume of orders is decreasing and prices are unsatisfactory. The metal industries are complaining of the money shortage, slack sales, and the import barriers maintained by the Succession States. The machinery industry is now working at 60 per cent capacity and is earning small profits. This industry, with the exception of the specialty manufacturers, is busy with foreign orders. Paper manufacture is reported as satisfactory. The coal market is stagnant, in anticipation of a further price reduction and the failure to purchase winter reserves on account of the credit stringency. The recent heavy decrease in hide prices has caused a serious situation within the leather industry, and export business is dull. Orders are falling off in the textile industry, and the spinning and weaving mills are operating on a part-time basis. The lumber trade is reported to be dull.

Czechoslovakia.—A cable from the American commercial attaché at Prague, dated July 5, 1924 (Commerce Reports, July 14, 1924, p. 71), states that despite the continuing shortage of credit, Czechoslovak business conditions remained steady throughout June, and that the immediate outlook is considered favorable. At the same time business expansion is still restricted by the lack of ready funds—a condition which now characterizes all of the European countries. Satisfactory activity is reported by the iron and steel and engineering industries, the shoe, glassware, and porcelain branches, and some sections of the textile industry. Business is reported slack for the sawmills and the flour mills.

A further decrease in the number of unemployed was reported for May and June. During this period the labor situation remained quiet. The relatively low number of unemployed in Czechoslovakia may be taken as an indication of satisfactory industrial activity within the country.

Canada.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reviews the July employment situation as follows:

A continuation of the moderately upward movement that employment has shown in recent months was recorded at the beginning of July, although the improvement was less pronounced than in the preceding month and also than in the corresponding month of last year. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,752 firms who employed 785,507 workers on July 1, as compared with 781,988 on June 1. This fractional percentage increase caused the index number to rise from 95.2 on the latter date to 95.9 for month under review, as compared with 99.5; 91.1 and 87.5 on July 1, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively. The gains indicated at the beginning of July were very largely confined to seasonal expansion in construction, railway operation, sawmills, fish, fruit and vegetable canneries. Manufacturing, on the whole, showed dullness mainly due to between-season slackness in textiles, supplementing declines in iron and steel industries.

An analysis of the returns by Provinces shows that rather small additions to staffs were recorded in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia; in the Prairie Provinces there was a substantial increase in activity, while in Ontario the tendency was downward. In the Maritime Provinces improvement in lumber and paper mills, in logging, railway transportations, construction and summer hotels was largely offset by curtailment in textiles, iron and steel, coal mines and shipping and stevedoring. Returns were received from 525 firms, with

an aggregate working force of 66,890 persons, or 150 more than on June 1. Varying conditions were indicated in Quebec, where the pay rolls of the 1,240 reporting firms were enlarged from 219,688 in their last report to 220,282 at the beginning of July. Manufacturing as a whole afforded more employment, in spite of seasonal dullness in some lines; this was largely due to summer activity in sawmills. Construction also recorded increased activity and services and railway transportation showed improvement. On the other hand, logging registered further seasonal contractions; asbestos mines afforded reduced employment and shipping and stevedoring, in which employment usually fluctuates rather largely, reported less activity. In Ontario declines in employment in manufacturing, chiefly in iron and steel, offset expansion in transportation, construction, services and communication. Statements were compiled from 2,629 employers with an aggregate working force of 322,922 persons as compared with 325,561 at the beginning of June. In the Prairie Provinces the gain of approximately 5 per cent was confined very largely to construction, while coal mining showed the slackness usual at this time of year. The working force of the 736 reporting employers aggregated 104,482 persons, or nearly 4,500 more than in their last report. In British Columbia there were substantial gains in construction and also in fish preserving plants; the lumber industry, however, afforded less employment. According to returns from 622 firms, they employed 70,931 persons as compared with 70,000 at the beginning of June.

A review of the returns by industries shows that manufacturing as a whole registered reduced activity, according to returns from 3,752 factories, in which 429,835 persons were employed. On June 1 the same works had employed 433,960 persons. Iron and steel reported a large part of the decline; textiles also showed decreases incidental to midsummer and leather and rubber registered declines. On the other hand, fish preserving plants, lumber mills, fruit and vegetable canneries, tobacco and clay, glass and stone works were decidedly more active. Part of the decrease in manufactures is probably due to the fact that, since Dominion Day fell on a Tuesday, a number of factories closed down over the week end and did not reopen until after the holiday. Logging reported further seasonal losses, while mining was not so fully employed. In the former industry, 215 employers reported 16,481 workers, as compared with 20,741 on June 1, and in the latter, 207 operators employed 46,284 persons, or 1,823 less than in the preceding month. Construction in all its branches showed substantial improvement, over 12,500 workers having been added to the pay rolls of the 418 reporting contractors, who employed 89,325 persons. Railway transportation employed a larger number than at the beginning of June, while shipping and stevedoring was slacker; 111,325 persons were engaged in the transportation group as a whole, as compared with 111,199 in the preceding month. Communication and services reported gains, but trade was rather less busy. The number employed in these industries was 22,851, 14,911 and 54,495, respectively.

Australia.—Quoting from the March, 1924, issue of the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics the Ministry of Labor Gazette states that returns for the first quarter of 1924 from 423 Australian trade-unions with an aggregate membership of 388,960 showed that 29,417, or 7.6 per cent, of these were unemployed for three days or more during a specified week in the quarter. The corresponding percentage for the preceding quarter was 6.2 and for the first quarter of 1923, 7.2.

Palestine.—The American trade commissioner at Alexandria, Egypt, reports under date of July 16, 1924, that during the last seven months there has been a marked reduction of unemployment among Jewish labor in spite of increased immigration. To a slight extent the improvement was due to the renewal of activity in the building trades. Chiefly, however, the problem of the unemployed was solved by the advent of the tobacco season, which has not only given opportunities for work to those in the country but has also permitted increased Jewish immigration.

The peak on unemployment was reached in November, 1923, when there were registered throughout Palestine 1,589 workers wholly unemployed, and 338 employed on part time. The number of unemployed was reduced to 1,525 in December, 1,458 in January, 1,237 in February, and 745 at the end of March. The end of May, 1924, saw the number of unemployed reduced to the normal minimum, not exceeding 300 to 400 for all Palestine, including about 200 in Jerusalem.

A summary of the latest statistical reports on unemployment abroad is given in the table following:

SUMMARY OF LATEST REPORTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	Date	Number or per cent unemployed	Source of data	Remarks
Great Britain and northern Ireland.	June 23, 1924	1,084,517 (number of unemployment books lodged), representing 9.4 per cent of all persons insured against unemployment.	Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, July, 1924.	Of the 1,084,517 persons who lodged their unemployment books, 851,946 were males, and 232,571 were females. The per cent of unemployed workers on May 26, 1924, was 9.5, and 11.3 in June, 1923.
Do.-----	June 30, 1924	7.2 per cent of trade-union members-----	do-----	The corresponding per cent at the end of May, 1924, was 7 and 11.1 at the end of June, 1923.
Germany	June 15, 1924	214,486 totally unemployed persons receiving unemployment donations. ¹	Reichsarbeitsblatt, Berlin, July 1, 1924.	The corresponding number on May 15, 1924, was 242,190.
Do.-----	May 31, 1924	8.6 per cent of trade-union members were totally unemployed and 8.2 per cent worked short time.	do-----	The corresponding per cent of totally unemployed was 10.4 per cent at the end of April, 1924, and 6.2 per cent at the end of May, 1923, and that of short-time workers was 5.8 per cent at the end of April, 1924, and 21.7 per cent at the end of May, 1923.
France.-----	July 17, 1924	531 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits from departmental and municipal unemployment funds.	Bulletin du Marché du Travail, Paris, July 18, 1924.	Of the 531 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits, 472 were males, and 59 were females. At the end of the preceding week the number of persons receiving unemployment benefits was 500.
Do.-----	July 12, 1924	7,837 persons on live register of public employment exchanges.	do-----	Of the 7,837 persons on the live register of employment exchanges, 5,191 were men, and 2,646 were women. At the end of the preceding week the corresponding total was 8,758.
Belgium.-----	May 31, 1924	21,148 out of 661,384 members of unemployment funds were either wholly unemployed or on short time. ¹	Revue du Travail, Brussels, June 30, 1924.	The corresponding number at the end of April, 1924, was 19,701. The aggregate days of unemployment in May, 1924, numbered 246,962, or 1.56 per cent of the aggregate possible working-days, as against 1.36 per cent in April, 1924, and 1.52 per cent in May, 1923.
Do.-----	May---, 1924	13,259 applicants for employment at public employment offices.	do-----	The corresponding number for April, 1924, was 13,203.
The Netherlands.-----	May 31, 1924	15,252 members of unemployment funds, or 5.9 per cent of the total membership, were totally unemployed, and 3,639, or 1.4 per cent, partially so.	Maandschrift, The Hague, June 30, 1924.	In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 6.9 and 1.7, respectively, and in the week ended June 2, 1923, 8.5 and 2.2.
Do.-----	Apr. 30, 1924	68,990 persons on live register of public employment exchanges.	do-----	The corresponding figure for March 31, 1924, was 82,443.
Switzerland.-----	June 30, 1924	10,388 totally unemployed (including 4,147 employed on relief works); 2,943 short-time workers.	Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, Bern, July 15, 1924.	The corresponding figures for May 31, 1924, were 13,618 totally unemployed (including 4,605 employed on relief works), and 4,988 short-time workers.
Do.-----	do-----	563 persons received unemployment donations.	do-----	The corresponding number on May 31, 1924, was 1,035, and 4,979 on June 30, 1923.
Italy-----	May 31, 1924	155,935 (111,654 men and 44,281 women) totally unemployed persons.	La Disoccupazione in Italia, Rome, May 31, 1924.	The corresponding figure for April 30, 1924, was 176,889 (133,476 men and 43,383 women).
Do.-----	do-----	20,957 persons received unemployment benefits.	do-----	The corresponding figure for April 30, 1924, was 33,440.
Denmark	June 30, 1924	13,902 unemployed persons-----	Report of American consul at Copenhagen, July 7, 1924.	The corresponding figure for May 31, 1924, was 17,507, and 22,000 for June 30, 1923.
Do.-----	May 30, 1924	6.1 per cent of a total of 258,673 workers covered by returns of the trade-unions and of the Central Employment Exchange were unemployed.	Statistiske Efterretninger, Copenhagen, June 28, 1924.	The corresponding per cent at the end of the last week of April, 1924, was 9.3, and 9.1 at the end of the last week of May, 1923.

1124.
May 25, 1924
0.1 per cent of a total of 285,673 workers
covered by returns of the trade-unions
and of the Central Employment Exchange were unemployed.

1124.
Statistiske Efterretninger,
Copenhagen, June 28, 1924.
The corresponding per cent at the end of the last week of April, 1924,
was 9.3, and 9.1 at the end of the last week of May, 1924.

Norway.....	May 25, 1924	13,200 totally unemployed persons.....	Report of American consul at Christiania, June 24, 1924.
Sweden.....	May 31, 1924	7,042 unemployed (report of State unemployment commission).	The corresponding figure for the end of April, 1924, was 10,300.
Do.....	do.....	7.5 per cent of trade-union members.....	
Finland.....	do.....	780 unemployed (355 men and 395 women) registered at communal employment offices.	The corresponding per cent on April 30, 1924, was 11.5, and 10.7 on May 31, 1923.
Poland.....	Mar. 31, 1924	112,583 unemployed persons.....	At the end of April, 1924, the number of unemployed was 1,303, and 699 at the end of May, 1923.
Estonia.....	May 31, 1924	2,076 unemployed persons.....	The corresponding number in February, 1924, was 110,737, and 114,570 in March, 1923.
Austria.....	do.....	68,475 totally unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment donations.	The corresponding number at the end of April, 1924, was 4,157.
Czechoslovakia.....	May —, 1924	29,000 totally unemployed persons received unemployment doles from the Government and 10,450 short-time workers received subsidies from their employers.	The corresponding figure for the end of April, 1924, was 82,551.
Do.....	Apr. 30, 1924	140,001 unemployed persons.....	In April, 1924, the number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of Government doles was 48,600.
Canada.....	May 31, 1924	7.3 per cent of trade-union members.....	The corresponding figure on March 31, 1924, was 180,002, and 369,420 on March 31, 1923.
Australia.....	First quarter	7.6 per cent of trade-union members were unemployed three days or more during a specified week in the quarter.	The corresponding per cent on April 30, 1924, was 5.1, and 4.5 on May 31, 1923.
Palestine.....	May 31, 1924	300 to 400 unemployed.....	The corresponding per cent for the last quarter of 1923 was 6.2, and for the first quarter of 1923, 7.2.

Report on Decasualization of Dock Labor in Great Britain

AS A result of the strike of the dock workers in Great Britain in February, 1924, a committee was appointed to consider and report on measures of decasualization. The committee, appointed in March, has issued two interim reports, which are summarized in the Ministry of Labor Gazette for July, 1924 (p. 236). According to the first report of the committee, issued on June 20th, the committee was set up "(1) For the purpose of developing and strengthening the system of registration of dock transport workers; and (2) To examine the proposal for a guaranteed week for such workers with a view to arriving at an agreement to give effect to the Shaw report."

The casual character of dock labor is much increased by the fact that since it demands little beyond physical strength, any man who is out of work is likely to try for a job at the docks, so that there is an unduly large element of floating labor. The existence of this class constitutes a hindrance to the workers who have chosen dock labor as their regular vocation and interferes with the efficient organization of the work of the port. The abolition of floating labor is a prerequisite to decasualization, and the committee recommends that as an immediate means to this end a system of registering dock labor be set up generally. Registration schemes, the committee finds, are already in effect at some important ports, including London and Liverpool. Since they have proved workable at these ports, it is evident that they might be established also at the smaller ports, where conditions are simpler, and the committee therefore recommends that joint bodies of employers and workers be formed at other ports for the purpose of introducing registration plans as rapidly as possible. The decision as to who shall be admitted to the registers is admittedly a difficult one, and its solution is put squarely up to the unions.

When registration schemes are being set up, the first object of the joint body charged with their administration should be to insure that as far as possible the registers shall contain none but men who look regularly to the dock transport industry for their living. The question whether any individual man comes within this category, and should accordingly be admitted to the register, is one which, so far as the bulk of the men are concerned, can be satisfactorily determined in the first instance by the trade-unions representing dockers at the port.

The successful working of any scheme depends largely upon periodic revision of the registers by the joint body, in order to be sure that all the men included still have the right to appear upon the list. To help in deciding this question, it is suggested that each worker should have a record of his employment during the period. At the port of Bristol, an employment record book is used for this purpose.

The book, which is current for a period of six months, is stamped so as to show the number of days' employment at the docks which its holder has had during that period, and so furnishes a guide by which to determine the man's claim to have his registration renewed. The committee consider that the adoption of this, or some other system yielding the same information, is essential to the efficiency of any registration scheme. Further, the registration scheme should be subject to regular review, with a view to such improvements being made as may seem desirable in the light of experience.

The second report, issued July 1st, deals with the subject of the guaranteed week, with regard to which the committee confess themselves at a standstill for the present. "It is clear that, in regard to the proposal for a guaranteed week, in whatever form it may be examined, the basic question is one of cost. The question can not be determined, however, without knowing the number of men who normally and regularly seek their livelihood at the docks." In other words, nothing can be done until a system of registration has been set up and worked long enough to give a fair idea of the number of men normally required at the docks. The committee therefore proposes to wait until such information is forthcoming, meanwhile holding themselves ready to assist should any difficulty arise out of the effort to apply the recommendations of the first interim report.

Study of English Claimants for Unemployment Benefit

IN THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1924 (p. 176), some account was given of an English study of claimants for unemployment benefit, based on applications made in the week ending November 10, 1923. The Ministry of Labor Gazette for July, 1924, reports a second study, made on a wider and less personal basis and covering a larger number of cases than the earlier inquiry.

At the end of last year a 10 per cent sample of all the claims to unemployment benefit which had been made between November 2, 1922, and October 17, 1923 (the "Fourth Special Period"), was examined and analyzed. The principal object of the examination was to ascertain the gross number of persons who during that period of approximately 11½ months had been claimants to unemployment benefit, and to analyze the totals for these claimants according to their sex, age, and industry and according to the amount of benefit they had received in the period.

The total number of separate individuals who claimed benefit during the period covered was approximately 3,707,000, and of these the study deals with the claims of 370,747, of whom 279,068 were males and 91,679 females.

The point of greatest interest brought out is the length of time during which the benefit was drawn. The average was 75 days per claimant, but in general men drew for longer periods than either women or juveniles. "The average for men was 85 days per claimant; for women, 52; for boys, 41; and for girls, 33." There has been much apprehension lest the receipt of unemployment benefit might foster a tendency on the part of the recipients to relax their efforts to find work, and to depend on public funds rather than on their own exertions. The facts do not seem to lend support to this apprehension. On the contrary, the great majority of those receiving unemployment insurance drew benefits for a much shorter time than was possible under the rulings.

One significant feature * * * is the comparatively small proportion of persons who drew benefit for long periods. The maximum benefit payable during the period was 264 days, and it was found that only 4.4 per cent of the claimants covered by the sample had received this maximum. The proportion of men drawing maximum benefit was much higher than of women or juveniles, for whom the proportions were insignificant. The highest percentage of persons in any days' benefit group is found in the case of those who drew from 1 to 12 days'

benefit (13.4 per cent), the proportions in this group being much higher among women and juveniles than among men.

The study gives some impressive figures as to the prevalence of unemployment in different industries. During the $11\frac{1}{2}$ months covered, 82 per cent of all the male employees in the shipbuilding industry claimed benefit at one time or another. Other industries showing heavy proportions were shipping, with claims from 66.1 per cent of the male employees; iron and steel, 59.7 per cent; engineering, 59.4 per cent; cotton, 53.2 per cent; and building, 48.6 per cent. Considering female employees, unemployment seemed greatest in brass and allied metals manufacture, 91.4 per cent of these employees having applied for benefit; 67.6 per cent of the female employees in the manufacture of bread, biscuits, etc., put in claims, as did 63.6 per cent of those in cotton, and 51.9 per cent of those in the manufacture of pottery.

Unemployment and Its Effects in Scotland in 1923

IN its report for 1923 the Scottish Board of Health gives a review of the situation as to unemployment during the year. Reliable data as to the unemployed deal only with those in the insured trades, where the average number out of employment during the year was 181,491, the range being from 214,727 in January to 169,720 in December. In addition an average number of 8,798 worked systematic short time during the year. Unemployment was most prevalent in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries, where the percentage of unemployed was 53.7 in June and 39.5 in December, and in industries allied to these or depending upon them, such as the canal, river, dock, and harbor services. In engineering and metal industries the percentage of unemployed in December was 22.5, in iron and steel rolling mills it was 18.3, in building 14.5, and in fishing 36.1. The numbers concerned in this last-named industry are relatively small, its total number of insured being slightly under 6,000, but among its workers distress is said to be acute.

The causes assigned for unemployment in Scotland are the familiar ones—the dislocation of the European markets by war, the reaction from the postwar boom, and the uncertainty as to the future, with special and sometimes local causes affecting separate industries. Apparently, at the time the report was issued, the situation was slowly improving, but no certainty is expressed as to whether this improvement is temporary or permanent.

A special effort was made to get the views of persons most in touch with the unemployed as to the effects of the depression upon the physical welfare, the technical skill and the general morale of the workers.

The persons consulted by our officers included representative employers, trade-union officials, officials of local authorities (including medical officers of health, school medical officers, etc.), chief constables, ministers of religion, and persons engaged in the administration of voluntary funds. Necessarily the views expressed by the persons consulted diverge at some points, but in essentials sufficient agreement was reached on most aspects to enable a reasonably true picture of the situation to be presented.

As to the physical effect upon the population, the inquiry disclosed the fact, shown by similar inquiries in England, that among the lowest paid and most irregularly employed classes there has been not only comparatively little physical distress but in many cases an actual improvement in physique.

Even in times of normal trading activity, the casual worker, with his uncertain income and his generally improvident habits, experiences periods during which he is hardly able to obtain for his family the minimum of nourishment necessary for the preservation of health. In the present depression the unemployed of this class have had available for them, in common with other classes of unemployed, a regular weekly income sufficient to enable an adequate supply of necessities to be procured. Nearly all the opinions obtained from medical sources refer, as an outstanding feature of the situation, to the improvement in physical condition resulting from this regularity of income.

Among the skilled and artisan classes the situation is different. Here there is always a greater reluctance to apply for the poor relief which has been necessary as a supplement to the unemployment pay, and the nervous strain and mental suffering involved in long unemployment have produced visible effects. As to school children, of whom a careful study was made, the evidence was rather contradictory; in height and weight there appeared to be a falling off from the standard of 1920, but there was also a decrease in the proportion showing acute malnutrition. The report suggests that the regularity of income secured through unemployment pay and poor relief, as contrasted with the irregular income of the poorer classes in normal times, may have diminished the prevalence of extreme under-nutrition, while permitting a degree of poverty which would tend to bring down the general standard of physical development.

As to loss of technical skill through unemployment, the general opinion was that a trained worker suffers only a temporary loss of facility. Through idleness his task becomes less automatic, so that for a time after returning to employment his work will require a greater effort, both physical and mental, with a resultant diminution of output. Apart from this, however, there is often a loss of physical fitness from the effect of unemployment, especially when the income has been barely sufficient for the necessities of life. "In one district employers estimate that, with regard to laborers, there is a 10 per cent loss of efficiency after one month's idleness where the worker has no income in addition to unemployment benefit."

The most serious aspect of loss of skill appears in the case of apprentices whose training was interrupted by the present depression. Many of these, it is believed, will be permanently lost to the ranks of skilled workers, as when times improve they will be too old to wish to go back to training at a boy's wages. Even where they are willing to do this, there will be a serious loss of time.

Where apprentices decide to resume their training, the general opinion appears to be that any skill they may have acquired will have been almost entirely lost if idleness has been prolonged, and that they will require virtually to start again at the beginning.

Turning to the question of the effect of unemployment upon morale, the report notes that there is little evidence of a desire to live on the unemployment benefit rather than to seek work. In any community at any time there will be found a certain number of the work-shy, and in the administration of unemployment pay and poor

relief it has not always been possible to separate these from the involuntarily unemployed, but "the evidence collected by our officers justifies the general statement that the great majority of the unemployed genuinely desire to return to work." One very serious exception is made to this statement.

This generalization can not be applied without qualification to young people who have not been properly established in industry since their discharge from the forces or since they ceased to be employed in munition works. It is feared that in the unemployed of these classes there is evidence in many cases of progressive demoralization, and of contentment with the system under which the bare necessities of life can be obtained without manual or mental effort. The years that would have been devoted to learning a trade were spent in an unnatural environment, and the habit of industry, which is so predominantly a characteristic of the normal skilled workman of mature years, has had no opportunity to take root. * * *

The position of boys and girls who leave school and are unable to obtain permanent employment also calls for comment. They drift aimlessly about the streets and in time become potential "unemployables." The juvenile unemployment centers set up under the aegis of the Ministry of Labor have been a partial palliative, but as only a small proportion of unemployed juveniles have attended these centers, they have not been very effective in providing an adequate substitute for the healthy discipline of regular work.

Among the older workers, it is noted, there is a progressive discouragement which leads in some cases to apathy and in others to dissatisfaction with an organization of society which permits the widespread suffering and strain involved in prolonged unemployment. Clerks and artisans, when unemployed, suffer relatively a greater reduction of their normal standard of living than do the unskilled classes, and are more likely to feel the nervous strain and to become restless and disaffected.

One curious feature shown by the inquiry is that while there has been a decrease in heavy drinking, there has been at the same time "a large increase in the number of persons who regularly indulge in betting." The decrease in drinking, it is suggested, may have some relation to the lack of money, but the increase of betting, which appears among both the employed and the unemployed, can not be so explained. Because of its widespread incidence it can not be regarded as a sign of demoralization due to unemployment. The explanation seems rather to be that the increase is one of the after-effects of the war, the nervous strain experienced by the whole population during the war years being now reflected in a craving for excitement and 'thrills.'" On the whole, the report concludes, there is little evidence of permanent injury to the morale of the nation, as yet, but the outlook for the future, should the depression continue indefinitely, is not promising.

To sum up on the question of morale it may be said that, in spite of their grievous burden of restricted means and defeated hopes, the unemployed as a whole have so far manifested little signs of any permanent deterioration in the moral qualities, and it may confidently be expected that if the resumption of normal industrial activity is not unduly prolonged the morale of the population will not be found to have noticeably suffered. Until normal conditions return, however, the cumulative effect of prolonged unemployment on morale will undoubtedly become progressively more serious, particularly in the youth of the nation, for whom some effort to counteract the effect of idleness at an impressionable age must be made in the interest of future generations.

Vocational Guidance Bureau and Employment Agency for Young Persons in Stockholm

A SPECIAL Vocational Guidance Bureau (*Yrkessalsbyrå*) has been established by the city school board (*stadens folkskoledirektion*) mainly for pupils leaving the public schools. The bureau serves not only young people desiring immediate employment but also those desirous of making a choice of occupation or especially of continuing their training in shops, or apprenticeship schools, etc.

The Vocational Guidance Bureau is open certain evenings of the week for consultation with children and their parents as to working conditions and wages in the various occupations. The object of the bureau is only to extend information, the choice of occupation being left entirely to the person seeking employment.

The Vocational Guidance Bureau cooperates with a special branch of the city employment agency which functions under the name of the Young People's Employment Agency (*Ungdomsförmedlingen*). Experience has shown that in vocational guidance not only the aptitudes of the applicant but also the condition of the labor market must be considered. These two bodies began operations in May, 1924. Although they are both still in the experimental stage, the results, especially for the employment agency, are stated to be good.

It is stated that in many instances the employers in the city have shown great interest in the new arrangement.

¹ Sweden. Socialdepartementet. Socialstyrelsen. *Sociala Meddelanden* No. 6, 1924, pp. 494, 495.

HOUSING

Rent Law of Costa Rica¹

A PRESIDENTIAL decree issued on March 22, 1924, prohibits the raising of rents for dwellings, shops, or offices above the rentals of March 1, except in the case of new houses. Disputes between landlords and tenants are to be decided immediately by the local administrative authority. This decree will be effective for six months.

Appointment of Committee to Investigate Housing Conditions in Denmark²

THE Ministry of the Interior on July 7, 1924, appointed a committee to investigate housing conditions in Denmark and make recommendations for solving the housing problem, especially as regards new building and for protecting renters against rent increases and unreasonable notice to move.

State Provision of Housing in Scotland

UNDER the terms of the housing and town planning act for Scotland, passed in 1919, the subsidy offered by the Government for new houses was confined to those completed by August, 1924, and in view of the near approach of that time the Scottish Board of Health, in its annual report for 1923, gives a review of the housing situation up to the end of the year.

In 1917 the Royal Commission on Housing estimated that 235,990 houses would be required to bring the housing situation of Scotland to a satisfactory condition, and that 121,430 of these were immediately necessary. When, two years later, the local authorities were required under the housing and town planning act to estimate the needs of their respective areas, they placed the number of dwellings immediately necessary at 131,101, of which they hoped to build 115,057 themselves. The practical abandonment of the Government's scheme as embodied in the acts of 1919 cut down this program greatly, and the limited help offered by the housing act of 1923 did not produce much in the way of results, so that the number of houses secured still falls far short of the number reported as "immediately necessary."

The number of houses actually completed or proposed under the various schemes is thus 41,413. At the end of 1923, however, the number actually completed was only 23,631. Deducting these from the shortage of 131,101 estimated by the local authorities at the end of 1919 the difference is 107,470. It is not known how many houses have been provided by unassisted private enterprise, but making a liberal allowance the shortage at the end of 1923 on the basis

¹ Costa Rica. *Diario de Costa Rica*, San José, Mar. 22, 1924, p. 1.

² Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening. *Arbejdsgiveren*. July 11, 1924, p. 221.

of the local authority's estimate in 1919 was probably not less than 100,000. In arriving at this estimate, however, no account is taken of the number of new houses required annually to meet the ordinary increase of population or to replace the houses that through age or other reason become uninhabitable; nor is any provision made for the upgrading of the standard of working-class housing as recommended by the Royal Commission.

The housing act of 1919 remains the most successful of the various plans for getting houses built, 25,550 having been undertaken under its terms, and 21,087 having been finished by the end of 1923. Of the 24,545 for which bids had been approved up to that time, 2 per cent had only 2 rooms (bathrooms and sculleries not being counted as rooms), 56 per cent had 3 rooms, 35 per cent had 4 rooms, and 7 per cent had 5 or more.

The data concerning the working of the act of 1923 are of interest as showing how far the State was successful in its announced intention of trying to induce private enterprise to take up the task of providing housing for the working classes. The act empowered local authorities to promote the provision of housing by giving subsidies for houses, conforming to certain specifications as to size and type, put up by private builders or public utility societies. The central Government would contribute for each house an amount not exceeding £6³ a year for 20 years, or the capitalized value of such a contribution, and the local authorities might increase this to any extent they wished from their own funds. The Government subsidy was distinctly intended to attract private enterprise back into the field, but if private builders did not present themselves in sufficient numbers, the local authorities might submit schemes for meeting the deficiency themselves, and if these were approved by the Board of Health the subsidy would be paid to the authorities. The effects of the act are thus stated (it became effective July 31, 1923, so that the present report covers only about five months of its operation):

By the end of the year we had approved proposals by 141 local authorities for assisting private enterprise. These proposals practically everywhere took the form of the offer of a lump-sum grant on completion of the house. The amount offered varies from the capital equivalent of the Government subsidy (about £75) to as high as £150. Most local authorities have offered a flat rate subsidy irrespective of the size or material of construction of the house. Some, however, have graded the sum according to the number of rooms in the house; others have also had regard to the material of which the house is to be built, for example, by giving a larger subsidy for houses of stone construction than for those of brick; and one or two have decided to encourage the owner-occupier class by offering a larger subsidy to them than to persons building to sell or let.

According to the returns received at the close of the year, it would seem that the financial assistance offered by the local authorities was not sufficient to induce private enterprise to embark on any large scale on the provision of the smaller type of house, the erection of which the subsidy was intended to encourage. These returns show that at the 31st December plans had been approved by local authorities for the erection of only 557 houses, and that of these 372 were under construction and 12 had been completed.

Under these circumstances, the local authorities sought the consent of the Board of Health to their undertaking the work themselves, and in the case of 24 authorities this had been given.

It will be seen that the local authorities propose to erect 6,723 houses of which 5,000 are to be erected by the Corporation of Glasgow. At the 31st December, 1923, the local authorities had approved tenders for 1,417 houses, and of these 225 were under construction. None had been completed.

³ Pound at par—\$4.8665; exchange rate varies.

In discussing the progress of the various schemes, the board reports that during the year, owing to the slump in building, the supply of building materials seemed adequate, that wages, being fixed under a national agreement and an arbitration award, remained steady, and that no serious interruptions to the building program were caused by labor disputes, though there were local troubles at several points. The scarcity of workers in certain trades, however, is a grave difficulty. The Corporation of Edinburgh found it impossible to secure a sufficiency of bricklayers, and so concrete has been substituted for brick in a number of the houses built by it. Since housing schemes, to secure the subsidy, must be completed within a specified time, the delays due to the scarcity of workers may be seriously embarrassing, unless the subsidy period is lengthened, which, the board suggests, may be found desirable.

Our view is that at present the supply of bricklayers and plasterers, and to a less degree of masons, is not adequate to permit of the completion of the assisted housing schemes under the acts of 1919 and 1923 within the subsidy periods. Some relief from the shortage of bricklayers and masons may be obtained by building in concrete, but this will help but little so long as the supply of plasterers remains as at present. The long-standing shortage of plasterers has not only retarded the progress of housing schemes generally, but also frequently, owing to delay in the plaster work, has seriously affected the structure of the houses.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

The Safety Bonus in Metal Mining

AN ACCOUNT of the use of a "safety bonus" in metal mines to reduce the number of accidents is given in a recent report¹ by one of the engineers of the United States Bureau of Mines. While the report relates to the plan as carried out by certain metal-mining companies the bonus system can be applied equally well in coal mining, oil-field work, and other mineral industries.

The safety bonus is a sum, in addition to the regular wage, which is paid to foremen or bosses who succeed in keeping the accident rate down to a specified minimum; it is a regular feature of the safety work of certain companies. The plan is of value from the employer's standpoint because the desired reduction in accidents takes place before the bonus is paid, and from the standpoint of the one receiving it because he is rewarded for the additional effort he has made to earn the bonus.

It is impossible to determine the percentage of accidents which can be prevented by means of physical safeguards, safe working methods, or other safety measures since these measures will always vary according to the local plant and conditions. It is, however, agreed by all who have been engaged in accident-prevention work that such work alone can not attain the maximum results in accident reduction, but must be supplemented by direct attention to the individual workman in the effort to have each one do his share in making the work safe. In this part of the work the boss who has immediate supervision of the men can accomplish the most, as he is in daily and frequent contact with the men while they are at work. The key men in metal mines are the shift and stope bosses; in the oil fields, the "tool pushers" or subforemen; and in all other industries, foremen and subforemen. It is essential to maintain the constant interest of these bosses in accident prevention, both because they are in personal touch with the men and because they are responsible for production and are opposed to anything which interferes with output. In large organizations, the shift boss is the one who represents the company and its policies to the man on the job.

The position of shift boss carries with it the responsibility for seeing that the working places are safe, although the degree to which the potential causes of accidents are eliminated depends largely upon the attitude of the individual boss. For example, there are many little things in a place which might be called reasonably safe which are possible causes of accidents but which can be overlooked

¹United States Bureau of Mines reports of investigations, serial No. 2617: The safety bonus in metal mining, by F. C. Gregory. June, 1924. 3 pp. (Mineographed.)

or corrected according to the attitude of the boss toward safety. Because of his intimate contact with the men the shift boss also has the best opportunity of any one in the organization to influence their attitude toward accident prevention. While much progress in safety work has been made through the voluntary cooperation of the subforemen, still the safety bonus, where it has been tried out, has furnished the needed incentive to the bosses to insure their constant interest in keeping the accidents down to a minimum.

The direct cost and results from the safety bonus can be more closely estimated than most plans for safety work since a standard is established and it costs the management nothing if the standard is not reached. It is difficult to estimate the total cost of accidents in an industry as there are many obscure results, among them being time lost from production by others than the injured, the expense of hiring and training new men to take the place of those injured, and the effect of a high accident rate on the morale of the workers. An estimate by W. W. Adams of the Bureau of Mines of the time lost through fatal and nonfatal accidents in the coal and metal mines of the country places the time lost at about one shift in 10, the value of a fatal accident being fixed at 6,000 days. Based on an average wage of \$5 per day and compensation at 50 per cent of wages, the cost of accidents as measured by compensation only is 25 cents per shift for each employee although it is believed this is below the actual average in the industry.

Nearly all the bonus plans in operation differ in detail but the four plans outlined below which represent the extremes of the conditions that are required before the bonus is earned have been found to be fairly satisfactory:

1. Each shift boss who supervises 2,500 shifts without a lost-time accident² shall receive a bonus of \$30. No penalty for an accident shall be imposed except that all credit up to the day of the accident is lost; the new bonus period starting on the following day. A yearly bonus of \$100 shall be given to the foreman having the best record for the year. Seriousness of accident, if disability is beyond day of injury, is not considered.

2. A monthly bonus shall be paid to both foremen and shift bosses for accident prevention, with 1,000 shifts as a base. For shifts above or below this number, the bonus is in proportion.

For foremen supervising 1,000 shifts:

No bonus when lost time exceeds 1½ per cent of time worked.	
With no lost-time accidents ²	\$50
With lost time from accidents less than one-half per cent of time worked	40
With lost time from accidents less than 1 per cent of time worked	30
With lost time from accidents less than 1½ per cent of time worked	25

Shift bosses shall receive one-half the above bonus for the same records.

The calendar month is the bonus period. If a fatal accident occurs, all foremen and the shift boss on duty lose bonus for the month.

3. A bonus of \$25 to each shift boss working 1,000 man-shifts without a serious³ accident and no lost-time² accidents, graduated down to \$7.50 for no serious and not over three lost-time accidents. After a serious accident to one of his men, the shift boss must work 500 man-shifts before starting on bonus period again. For preventing the report of an accident the shift boss shall be penalized 1,000 shifts for the first offense and debarred from bonus for a second offense.

²A "lost-time accident" is one where disability lasts beyond the day of injury but less than 14 days.

³"Serious accident" is one causing disability for 14 or more days.

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4. A bonus of \$10 shall be paid to each shift boss working 750 shifts without a serious³ accident. Five dollars per month shall be paid each "jigger boss" in charge of ten or more men who work the month without a serious accident.

Hexamethylenamin Poisoning in the Rubber Industry

AN ARTICLE by Dr. Herbert J. Cronin in the Journal of the American Medical Association, July 26, 1924 (pp. 250, 251), gives an account of an outbreak of hexamethylenamin poisoning⁴ in a rubber factory in Cambridge, Mass.

Hexamethylenamin is formed by the action of ammonia on formaldehyde, and occurs in the form of colorless, odorless crystals or as a white crystalline powder having a slightly sweet taste. It is soluble in 1.5 parts of water or 12.5 parts of alcohol. In the rubber industry hexamethylenamin is one of the chemicals most recently adopted for use as an accelerator. It is scattered through the rubber during the mixing process in the proportion of an ounce or two of hexamethylenamin to about 100 pounds of rubber stock.

In the factory from which these cases were reported it was mixed in heel and tube stock only, the worst cases coming from the heel molding room where the crude heels are placed in molds and then put into hot hydraulic presses. After the vulcanization process is finished, the hot smoking heels are knocked out of the molds by the men, at which time the exposure to the action of the poison takes place. The first symptoms were redness of the face and exposed parts of the arms, followed by an irruption of fine, watery vesicles and later by edema. The forehead, cheeks, sides of the neck, backs of the hands, spaces between the fingers, and the entire forearm were the parts affected, the principal symptom complained of being extreme itching. In many cases indolent, deep infections developed which resisted treatment. A case is cited in which the time lost from two attacks and the infections which resulted amounted to more than three months.

At first the men were advised to wear long sleeves and cover their necks with gauze, and a wash of sodium bicarbonate and glycerin was provided to be used many times daily. As the cases increased in severity a protective zinc ointment containing 25 per cent crude coal tar was used and bromides were given internally. This treatment was found to relieve the symptoms if the patients were not subjected to further exposure to the hexamethylenamin. The infections were treated by poultices, incision and drainage, and ammoniated mercury ointment in from 3 to 10 per cent strength was used as a dressing. Various preventive measures were tried without success. These measures included better ventilation and a current of cold air to cool the hot gases from the open heel molds, but it was not until the chemical department removed hexamethylenamin from the new stocks that the cases began to subside. Occasional cases of acute dermatitis still appeared, however, which were traced to the use of scrap rubber containing hexamethylenamin which was being worked up into fresh stocks, and it was not until the stock was exhausted that all the cases disappeared.

³ "Serious accident" is one causing disability for 14 or more days.
⁴ See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW June, 1920, pp. 168, 169.

Fatalities in the California Oil Fields

A REPORT of the United States Bureau of Mines, Serial No. 2611, gives the number and causes of fatal accidents occurring in the California oil fields in 1923. During the year there was a total of 62 deaths from oil-production accidents alone, not including any fatalities at the refineries, or tankers, or on any work not directly connected with the drilling for and the production of oil.

For the calendar years 1917 to 1923, there was an average of 4.74 million barrels of oil produced to each fatality. In 1923 the production per death was 4.25 million barrels. Although this figure was below the average it was slightly better than that of the preceding year when the average production per fatality was 4.11 million barrels. The number of fatalities has a direct relation to the number of wells being drilled. The average for the 7-year period was 17.3 drilling wells per fatality, but that 1923 was a very bad year from the safety standpoint is shown by the fact that the average for that year was 12.2 drilling wells per fatality. The only other year in which the number of drilling wells per fatality fell much below the average was 1918, the closing year of the war, when California experienced a rush for production quite similar to that in 1923.

While it is impossible to obtain exact figures of the total number of men employed in the oil-production industry of California, the approximate number employed has been estimated from the number commonly employed in the derrick and elsewhere in the fields of a drilling well. Upon this basis it is estimated that the average number of employees during the 7 years was 14,426, the largest number employed in any one year being 22,770 in 1923. The average number of men killed per 1,000 employed during the entire period was 1.93 and the highest number was 2.72 in 1923.

The following table shows the number of fatalities, the number of barrels produced, of drilling wells, and of employees, the number of men killed per 1,000 employees, and the number of barrels of oil and of drilling wells per death 1917 to 1923:

FATALITIES, PRODUCTION, PRODUCTION PER DEATH, DRILLING WELLS, DRILLING WELLS PER DEATH, NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED AND NUMBER OF MEN KILLED PER 1,000 EMPLOYED IN THE OIL FIELDS OF CALIFORNIA, 1917 TO 1923

Year	Num- ber of deaths	Oil production (barrels)		Number of drill- ing wells		Employees	
		Total	Per death	Average	Per death	Approx- imate number	Deaths per 1,000
1917	14	97,267,832	6,950,000	361	25.8	10,830	1.29
1918	23	101,637,870	4,420,000	362	15.7	10,860	2.12
1919	16	101,221,784	6,330,000	340	21.2	10,200	1.57
1920	20	105,721,186	5,280,000	403	20.1	12,090	1.65
1921	26	114,849,924	4,420,000	536	20.6	16,080	1.62
1922	34	139,626,876	4,110,000	605	17.8	18,150	1.87
1923	62	263,728,895	4,250,000	759	12.2	22,770	2.72
Average	27.9	132,007,767	4,740,000	481	17.3	14,426	1.93

A study of the accidents by cause shows that 25 of the 62 deaths were caused by the machinery at drilling and producing wells, 7 of

these workers, 4 of whom were drillers, being caught in the cat line and wound around the cathead. Falls of persons caused 12 deaths, 7 employees falling from derrick platforms and 4 from scaffolds. The use of life belts while at work on the derrick floor would in all likelihood have prevented the seven derrick accidents, but the records do not show how many resulted from the failure of employers to provide life belts and how many from the failure of employees to use the belts provided. Observations in the field, however, indicate that the fault lies with both employer and employee. Of the remaining 25 fatalities 11 were caused by falling objects, 9 resulted from burns, and 5 were due to miscellaneous or unknown causes.

The report states that a study of the individual accident reports shows that a large percentage of these accidents were the result of lack of safeguards and safety devices. Although the installation of drilling machinery is of a temporary nature, this should not free employers from the obligation to provide adequate safeguards wherever hazardous exposure occurs. There is an obligation, also, to train the employees in safety methods, as it has been found among the companies that have made progress in the safety movement that, although many accidents result from the inexperience of employees, their failure to heed orders, or carelessness, these workers readily respond to the safety policies of the company and develop into safe workers.

Fatal Coal-Mine Accidents in Illinois, 1919-1923

THE following statistics on fatal accidents in the coal-mining industry of Illinois from 1919 to 1923, inclusive, are taken from the forty-second annual coal report of that State (p. 117):

ILLINOIS COAL-MINE FATALITIES, 1919 TO 1923

Cause of death	Number killed in—				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Underground accidents:					
Falls of coal, rock, etc.	93	91	112	71	82
Mine cars and locomotives	51	41	54	29	40
Gas explosions	31	7	6	15	2
Explosives	12	9	20	17	13
Electricity	7	14	9	8	6
Mining machines		2	3		3
Other causes	1	3	5	7	3
Total	195	167	209	147	149
Shaft accidents:					
Falling down shaft	4	8	2	2	3
Struck by cage	4	2	4	1	1
Objects falling down shaft	2			3	1
Total	10	10	6	6	5
Surface accidents:					
Railway cars and locomotives	2	2	4	5	4
Machinery	1	1	1		
Other causes		2	1	1	3
Total	3	4	7	6	7
Grand total	208	181	222	159	161

Reorganization of New York Division of Industrial Hygiene

AN ACCOUNT of the reorganization of the division of industrial hygiene of the New York State Department of Labor is given in the Industrial Hygiene Bulletin, July, 1924, published by the department. This division was organized about 12 years ago on the recommendation of the Factory Investigating Commission which advised that such a division composed of technical experts should be created. For various reasons, including lack of appropriations, the division did not function as anticipated, but a director with wide experience in matters of public health and hygiene has now been appointed together with a staff of trained inspectors, physicians, and engineers. An advisory committee of nine has also recently been constituted consisting of the health commissioners of the State and of the city of New York and physicians prominent in public health, industrial hygiene, and reconstruction work.

The division of industrial hygiene, as now organized, is operating under the following four sections: Expert inspection, special research, accident prevention, and education. The questions dealt with by the section of expert inspection are the character and design of hoods for the removal of noxious fumes and dust; mechanical devices for the prevention of accidents; and the lighting, heating, and ventilation of factories and work places. Special medical examinations are made, through this section, of persons employed in factories or mercantile establishments who are suffering from any disease associated with industry, and, as required by law, of children between the ages of 14 and 16 who are employed in factories or mercantile establishments.

The section on special research conducts inquiries regarding the morbidity of industrial diseases and their prevention and control. Intensive studies of the workers in the hazardous trades and of the effects of certain environments on the body from a physiological point of view are also being made by this section.

The relative occurrence, causes, mortality, and methods of preventing accidents are dealt with by the section on accident prevention, a special investigation of every accident being made by the accident inspectors as soon as possible after its occurrence.

Two or more lectures on industrial disease and accident prevention are maintained by the section of education. It is planned to have these lecturers cover the State. They use moving pictures and lantern slides to illustrate their talks and also will be equipped with photographs showing the arrangement of devices for the protection of workers from dangerous dusts, fumes, vapors, and gases, and the proper arrangement of guards on machinery for the prevention of accidents.

Industrial Fatalities in Oregon, 1923-24

THE Oregon Safety News, July, 1924, gives a statement of the fatal accidents occurring in the State during the year ending June 30, 1924, as reported to the State Industrial Accident Commission. The total number of fatalities was 145, an increase of 11 over the preceding year. Based on the average of 20 work

years, the national standard, these industrial deaths caused the loss of 2,900 potential work years. There were 178 dependents left as the result of these accidents as compared with 163 in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of fatal accidents in Oregon during the years ending June 30, 1923 and 1924, by causes:

NUMBER AND CAUSE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS IN OREGON, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1923, AND JUNE 30, 1924

Cause of fatality	July 1, 1922-June 30, 1923		July 1, 1923-June 30, 1924		Total	
	Number of fatal accidents	Per cent of total fatalities	Number of fatal accidents	Per cent of total fatalities	Number of fatal accidents	Per cent of total fatalities
Machinery.....	85	26.12	49	33.79	84	30.11
Falling objects.....	23	17.17	26	17.93	49	17.56
Falls of workmen.....	20	14.93	12	8.27	32	11.47
Vehicles.....	18	13.43	19	13.10	37	13.26
Drownings.....	10	7.46	6	4.14	16	5.74
Rolling logs.....	10	7.46	7	4.83	17	6.09
Explosions.....	8	5.97	8	5.52	16	5.74
Electricity.....	5	3.73	6	4.14	11	3.94
Strains.....	2	1.49	3	2.07	5	1.79
Boilers.....	1	.75	1	.69	2	.72
Miscellaneous.....	2	1.49	8	5.52	10	3.58
Total.....	134	100.00	145	100.00	279	100.00

Prohibition of Use of White and Yellow Phosphorus in the Match Industry in Rumania

A NOTE from Bucharest, Rumania, in the Journal of the American Medical Association for August 2, 1924 (p. 371), states that a law prohibiting the use of both white and yellow phosphorus in the manufacture of matches came into force in that country on July 1, 1924. The importation from other countries of phosphorus matches and their sale are also forbidden. The only exception allowed in the use of phosphorus is with relation to the lighting cords used in mines for safety lamps. The new law is said to have been passed as a result of the insistence of the medical board of the workers' compensation office because of the large number of workers who were incapacitated on account of phosphorus poisoning.

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Report of Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board

THE sixth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province of Alberta covers the calendar year 1923.

There were 2,857 employers within the scope of the act at the end of the year, 9,160 accidents were reported during 1923, and 1,809 cases were on file at the end of 1922. During the year 4,268 cases were disposed of, besides 2,411 which involved medical aid only. No compensation was applied for in 232 cases and in 2,125 none was due. Further payments must be made in 123 cases and 1,810 remained awaiting further reports, practically the same number as were carried over from 1922.

Of the 9,160 accidents reported during the year, 9,026 caused temporary disability, 76 permanent disability, and 58 were fatal. Of the fatal cases 16 were due to falling rock, coal, and clay, 10 to falling from elevations and tripping, 6 from being run over, struck by or caught between cars, and 5 by machinery, tools, and equipment. This last cause was responsible for 32 of the 76 cases of permanent disability. The largest number of cases of temporary disability was due to flying and falling objects, 1,533; machinery, tools, and equipment coming next with 1,399 cases, while falling from elevations and tripping caused 1,073.

The cases of permanent disability caused a total loss of 6,548 days, or an average of 225.78 days per case. For temporary disability the total loss was 106,114 days or an average of 25.46 days per case. The average age of all persons injured was 33.98 years, and the average weekly wage \$31.07.

Ninety-one total dependents and 5 partial dependents survived in death cases.

Alberta has an exclusive State fund system of insurance, the premiums being collected by quarterly assessments. During 1923 assessments amounted to \$742,549.44, and medical-aid contributions to \$164,357.02; compensation payments totaled \$270,181.77 and continuing disability benefits (pensions) amounted to \$363,289.78; \$161,731.72 was paid out for medical services, and \$103,829.42 for general expenses. The consolidated balance sheet shows assets of \$1,302,842.25, of which \$223,441.70 belongs to the accident fund, while \$54,680 is reserved for estimated liability on accidents reported.

A table is given showing the classification of industries with subclasses and the basic rate of premium assessment for each; also the number of assessments levied during 1923. In only a comparatively small number of the classes were the whole four assessments made during the year; in several classes no assessments were made. Thus, four assessments were made for employment in or about coal mines,

for lumbering operations in the woods, and for flour milling, the basic premium rates for which are \$2.50, \$2.20, and \$1.75; three assessments for sawmills, shingle mills, etc. (\$2.20), planing mills (\$1.40), foundries (\$1.20), and the manufacturing of vehicles (80 cents); two assessments for grain elevators (\$1.40), excavations for foundations with blasting (\$5) and without blasting (\$2); and one assessment for lumber yards (80 cents). The foregoing are offered merely as illustrative of the rates and assessments necessary to carry the respective funds.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Interference with Interstate Commerce by Strike Preventing Production

THE United Leather Workers' Union in the city of St. Louis sought to secure the unionization of five establishments engaged in making trunks and leather goods in that city, and on the refusal of the manufacturers to recognize the union, strikes were declared. This was in April, 1920. Methods of interference and intimidation were indulged in and found by the courts to be illegal by reason of the assaults and massed picketing engaged in, and the general methods of the strike campaign. The companies sought an injunction against the union to prevent further interference with the manufacturing business, basing this action on the alleged violation of the Federal antitrust law because of interference with interstate commerce. The district and appeals courts had, respectively, granted and affirmed a decree for the manufacturing companies (284 Fed. 446; see *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW*, March, 1923, pp. 131-133). The Supreme Court found (44 Sup. Ct. 623) that the sole question involved was whether or not interference with production by strikes, illegal picketing, and intimidation was a conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce under the antitrust act, in view of the fact that the products were mainly for distribution on orders to purchasers or would-be purchasers in other States, as was well known to the strikers. Mr. Chief Justice Taft, who delivered the opinion, found the question already answered in the negative by the decision in *United Mine Workers v. Coronado Co.* (259 U. S. 344, 42 Sup. Ct. 570). In the case cited it had been held that a strike preventing the mining of coal intended to be shipped in interstate commerce was not a conspiracy against interstate commerce justifying recovery under the antitrust law, saying, "Coal mining is not interstate commerce, and the power of Congress does not extend to its regulation as such."

Several supporting decisions were cited by title only, followed by an analysis of several cases relied upon by the circuit court of appeals in reaching its conclusion. These cases were distinguished, and held not to furnish a precedent for the order issued. The decree was therefore reversed, three justices dissenting.

Statutory Rights of Seamen to Recover for Personal Injuries

THE so-called "seamen's act" of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1185), amended June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 1007), gave to seamen suffering personal injury in the course of employment an election to maintain an action for damages at law with the right of trial by jury, the rights and remedies being the same as those applicable in

cases of personal injury to railway employees. This was alternative to an action under the maritime law, with quite different procedure and defenses. The statute further provided that jurisdiction should be under the court of the district in which the defendant employer resides or in which his principal office is located.

Andrew Johnson, employed by the Panama Railroad Co., was injured on one of its ships at sea by the alleged negligence of the company. Action was brought on the common-law side of a district court of the United States, but not the one meeting the requirement as to the court having jurisdiction. This was assigned as error; but a general appearance having been made by the defendant company, the court ruled that the requirement was not absolute but merely related to venue, which the defendant might assert or waive at his election, and if he appeared generally it would be regarded that he had waived it. The objection was therefore overruled.

The second and principal contention was that the statute violates the Constitution, which gives to the judicial power of the United States control in "all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction." The court discussed at some length the history of the development of maritime law and the jurisdiction of the courts, finding that Congress has power "to alter, qualify, or supplement it as experience or changing conditions might require." Limitations as of classifications and of uniformity must be observed, but there has been a long-standing and well-recognized qualification made, in fact an enactment by the first Congress saving to suitors in civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction the right of a common-law remedy where the common law is competent to give it. "The constitutional provision interposes no obstacle to permitting rights founded on the maritime law or an admissible modification of it to be enforced as such through appropriate actions on the common-law side of the courts—that is to say, through proceedings in personam according to the course of the common law."

The statute in question does not withdraw injuries to seamen from the reach and operation of the maritime law, nor does it enable any seaman himself to do so. It does, however, bring "into that law rules drawn from another system and extends to injured seamen a right to invoke, at their election, the relief accorded by the old rules or that provided by the new rules." The strength and operation of these new rules come not from the source from which they were drawn, but from their inclusion in the maritime law. As originally enacted the statute had not succeeded in imposing on shipowners the liability for maritime employees that was prescribed with respect to those on shore (*Chelentis v. Luckenbach Steamship Co.*, 247 U. S. 372, 38 Sup. Ct. 501); but the amendment of 1920 was evidently "intended to, and does, bring the rules to which it refers into the maritime law."

A further contention was based on a distinction of language, to the effect that the rights given by the statute, as amended, were restricted to actions at law, thereby encroaching on the admiralty jurisdiction intended by the Constitution. The court ruled, however, that the language was permissive rather than imperative, and that when the statute says that the injured person "may maintain" an action of law "with the right of trial by jury," the meaning

intended is that the injured man is permitted but not required to proceed on the common-law side of the court with a trial by jury as an incident; while if he desires he may sue on the admiralty side and still have the benefit of the new rules provided by the statute. The emphasis is on the object of the suit rather than the jurisdiction in which it is brought, "so we think the reference is to all actions brought to recover compensatory damages under the new rules as distinguished from the allowances covered by the old rules, usually consisting of wages and the expense of maintenance and cure."

Another criticism was that the rules were not set forth, but were merely brought in by reference to a separate statute; but this was said to be without merit, the reference being readily understood as meaning the employers' liability act of 1908, a method of legislation that has been well recognized. Judgment for damages affirmed by the court of appeals was therefore again affirmed. (*Panama R. Co. v. Johnson*, 264 U. S. 375, 44 Sup. Ct. 391.)

Compensation for Death of Child Earning Less Than Cost of Support: Wisconsin

THE Supreme Court of Wisconsin recently had before it a case in which a boy 13 years of age, working part time and going to school, was killed by accident in the course of his employment. (*Wisconsin Mutual Liability Co. v. Baldus*, 199 N. W. 221.) The family consisted of a father, mother, and 4 children, the latter contributing to the family fund sums ranging from \$60 to \$122.35 during the preceding year. The latter sum was the contribution of the deceased son, and it was estimated that the most conservative allowance for his support would be \$188. On the basis of this disparity, the court found the parents not dependent, as they "suffered no present financial loss by his death." Continuing, the court said: "The workmen's compensation law was enacted for the purpose of in a measure making good present financial losses and future losses for a limited time based upon present losses. Where there are no present losses, there can be no award for future losses," citing *Milwaukee Basket Co. v. Wiecki* (173 Wis. 391, 181 N. W. 308). Since there is no present financial loss, "the compensation act does not apply to the case at all," so that no burial expenses provided for by the act can be imposed upon the employer. "Such burial expenses can be imposed only where the act is called into operation by dependency or otherwise."

There was a vigorous dissenting opinion by Judge Crownhart. The industrial commission of the State had made an award in the parents' favor, allowing them \$800 each and \$100 for burial expenses. This was done "evidently relying" on a provision of the law which reads:

Where, by reason of minority, sickness, or other causes during such [preceding] year the foregoing basis is unfair or inadequate, the death benefit shall be such sum as the commission may determine to be fair and just, considering the death benefits allowed in other cases where such untoward causes do not exist.

Judge Crownhart reviewed the history of this provision, which was an amendment to the original law, enacted to meet the situation

developed by a case in which a widow had kept her son in school "under conditions of much privation to her," but when he arrived at the age of 16 she found employment for him, depending upon his assistance for her declining years. The boy was killed on the second day of his employment, and no relief was possible under the statute because the boy had earned nothing and contributed nothing to her support during the year preceding his death. This with similar cases led the commission to prepare the amendment above quoted, which was promptly adopted by the legislature. Thereafter awards were made according to the reasonable expectancy of the deceased child's ability to earn and contribute to his dependents. In the present case, however, it was said that the court had gone even beyond its denial in the Wiecki case and laid down the rule that dependency exists only when a child's contribution exceeds the cost of his support for the preceding year. Said Judge Crownhart:

It seems too plain for argument that the court has read out of the compensation act the amendment heretofore quoted, and has put the law back on the old basis which proved so unjust and inequitable. * * * It first determines that there was no dependency because there was no net contribution. Clearly this is wrong, in the ordinary acceptation of the word "dependency." * * * It shocks the sensibilities of mankind to say that poor parents, raising a large family of children, may not depend on the children as they grow older to return in a measure the heavy expense of their early childhood.

It was said to be the manifest purpose of the amendment to provide for just such cases, intending "to give relief from an intolerable situation." Reviewing the situation of the employment of children as regulated by the State, it was pointed out that the requirement of part-time school attendance to 17 years of age interfered with their earning capacity, but left them in employments where they might suffer injury and by this decision, without a possibility of their parents securing any compensation for their death. "Common-law liability is taken away by the compensation act, and by wiping out the amendment there is nothing to take the place of common-law liability."

Dissent was also directed to the denial of burial expenses. These formerly had been provided only when the deceased employee left no person dependent upon him for support, but in 1917, "the legislature determined that burial expenses ought to be paid in all cases and modified the statute accordingly," the effect being, in the opinion of Judge Crownhart, to provide burial expenses without regard to the fact of whether there are or are not dependents.

COOPERATION

Court Decisions as to Contracts with Cooperative Marketing Associations

FOUR decisions dealing with the contracts of cooperative marketing associations with their members, by which the latter bind themselves to dispose of their products through the association, have been rendered recently. Three of these involved the marketing of tobacco, the fourth of milk.

Wisconsin

APPEAL was taken to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin by Bekkedal et al., buyers of tobacco, from a decision of the circuit court of Dane County granting an injunction restraining them from interfering in the contracts between the Northern Wisconsin Cooperative Pool and its members. The supreme court found (197 N. W. 936) that the business of the tobacco company had been materially reduced by the activities of the cooperative association, whose membership included 6,500 farmers growing 75 per cent of the tobacco raised in the State. Although the association offered to sell the Bekkedals 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco, the latter made no reply to the offer but sent out agents to visit the members of the association for the deliberate purpose of inducing them to breach their contracts with it.

The trial court specifically found that the defendants had deliberately solicited persons, known by them to be signers of the contracts with the plaintiff, to break said contracts, and agreed to indemnify and protect such growers against damage to the plaintiff for or on account of such breach; that they represented to such growers, for the purpose of inducing them to breach their contracts, that the contracts were inoperative, and that they endeavored to create dissatisfaction by telling said growers that the price they were to receive for their tobacco from the plaintiff was too low, and that their tobacco was worth more than the plaintiff would pay, and offered and agreed to pay them more for their said tobacco than they would receive under plaintiff's contracts.

As to this the court declared the law "well settled that one who maliciously induces another to breach a contract with a third person is liable to such third person for the damages resulting from such breach," and "we do not hesitate to say that the conduct of the defendants in this case did constitute a malicious interference with the contracts existing between the plaintiff and the tobacco growers." Liability having thus been established, the question arose as to whether the association was entitled to relief from a court of equity. As to this it was held that while the association could prosecute actions to recover damages for breaches of contract, a multiplicity of suits would be required and the damages sustained would be difficult of proof. "These facts furnish a plain situation for equitable interference."

The appellants contended that the contracts were invalid in that the association did not, as a matter of fact, have a sufficient number of growers signed up to meet the requirement of the contract that at least 75 per cent of the tobacco grown in Wisconsin must be covered by contract before any individual contract should become operative. This, the court held, was "a matter with which the defendants are not concerned and which they ought not to be permitted to raise," inasmuch as all the parties to the contracts acquiesced in their validity. "If the immediate parties saw fit to treat them as legal contracts, defendants' interference with relations thereby created is no less immoral because the growing members might have had a legal defense thereto."

The complaint that the contracts were ultra vires was also held to be one which the defendants were not permitted to raise.

The validity of the charge that the association was a monopoly and an unlawful combination in restraint of trade must be tested by the provisions of the cooperative law. This law provides that any number of persons may organize a cooperative association and therefore all, not merely 75 per cent, of the growers might affiliate with such an association without rendering it illegal or its operations unlawful.

It may be and probably is true that the organization and operation of this association had a very serious effect upon defendants' business in the various respects above set forth, but it is to be remembered that the very purpose of the legislation was to bring about a different system of marketing, which must of necessity injuriously affect middlemen (and such is the Bekkedal firm). The effect of the operation of such associations upon business in general can not be considered in determining the legality thereof or their operations, because the public policy which formerly condemned them now encourages their existence and operation. If they have no effect upon business as heretofore existing and conducted then their existence and operation, as well as the legislation promoting them, is futile and to no purpose.

The judgment of the lower court was therefore affirmed. A motion for rehearing was denied but the enjoining order was amended so as to permit the firm to buy the tobacco of any grower member of the association who should "voluntarily sever his relations with the pool, by breaching his contract, and withdrawing his membership therein, and placing his tobacco for sale upon the market." Costs of \$25 were allowed the respondent association.

North Carolina

THE Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association brought suit in the superior court of Edgecombe County for a permanent injunction to prevent John Battle from disposing of his tobacco crop otherwise than to the association in violation of his contract with it. On hearing in the trial court, the court dissolved the restraining order, finding among other things that the defendant was not a member of the association. From this finding the association appealed to the Supreme Court of North Carolina. (*Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association v. Battle*, 121 S. E. 629.)

In the opinion of the latter court the case of *Cooperative Co. v. Jones*, 185 N. C. 265, 117 S. E. 174, was cited, in which it was held that the cooperative marketing law (under which the tobacco growers in the present case were organized) was constitutional, that contracts

made by cooperative associations with their members were valid and enforceable, and that the remedy of injunction was properly available when necessary to a proper enforcement thereof.

Not only is a preliminary injunction expressly authorized by the statute and stipulated for in the contract itself, but it is clear from a proper consideration of the entire agreement, its nature, terms, and purpose, that specific performance is required for its proper and adequate enforcement, and that an injunction will lie whenever it is shown to be reasonably necessary to conserve the property and the rights of plaintiff therein pending litigation.

True, as a general rule, specific performance is not allowed in contracts for sale and delivery of personal property, but the position does not prevail when it appears that a failure to deliver will frustrate the essential purpose of the contract, and the award of damages will prove entirely inadequate to compensate the injured party. [Cases cited.]

The chief question at issue was therefore as to Battle's membership in the association. The accredited representative of the association swore that Battle signed the contract subject to the approval of his landlord, and that the landlord swore that he did approve it; also, several disinterested witnesses testified that the defendant admitted to them that he was a member.

True, the defendant himself swears that he joined subject to the approval of his landlord and his supply merchant, and that the latter, who has since died, never gave his approval, and defendant's wife swears that her husband told her he had not joined, and his honor finds the facts to be as claimed by defendant. But this finding by his honor is evidential only and not conclusive, and the decisions are that on a hearing of this character the court will determine for itself the facts upon which it will act, and on consideration of the entire evidence we are of opinion that there is such serious question as to the rights of the parties involved in this controversy, that the restraining order should be continued till they are determined at the final hearing, and the judgment of the lower court dissolving the same pending litigation be, and the same is hereby, reversed.

In the case of *Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association v. Patterson* (121 S. E. 631) appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of North Carolina by the association against an adverse decision of the superior court of Nash County on its plea for an order enjoining Patterson from disposing of his crop in any other way than to the association, in violation of his contract with it. A preliminary injunction had been issued but the lower court held that the association was not entitled to a continuance of the order.

It appeared that Patterson, a member under contract from 1922 to 1926 to deliver his crop to the association, had not only failed to do so but "avows his purpose not to do so now or at any future time." His 1923 crop, amounting to 10,000 pounds of tobacco, was, he contended, required to pay off a mortgage for \$2,636.52 held by a certain firm of merchants, for supplies and advances made to enable him to raise his crop.

Patterson took the position that the merchant firm was the rightful owner of the crop and that in this capacity it forbade his delivering it to any one else. No "substantial denial" of the above facts was entered by the defendant, his only answer being that he "does not admit the same, but demands strict proof of all the allegations"—an answer held by the supreme court to be "evasive and entirely insufficient."

The court recognized the right of any member to place a mortgage or lien on his crop.

The contract between plaintiff and defendants clearly contemplates such a mortgage, and good policy requires that such a privilege should never be withdrawn, and we understand that plaintiff has no desire or purpose to interfere with any such claim to the extent that it constitutes a valid and superior lien to plaintiff's rights and interests under the contract, but the evidence of defendant as to the extent and existence of such a lien is not to our mind a full and frank statement concerning it; it appearing that "\$1,021.74 is for a note and \$1,614 for advances and supplies," and that these advances and supplies were required to enable defendant to make his crop, and what this note is for or when given is not set forth, and whether the instrument is such as to create a valid lien on the crop is not all clear.

The defendant "having practically admitted that he has broken his contract with plaintiff, and intends to continue to do so, it is not for him to decide by his own ipse dixit what is or is not a valid lien or the extent of it." In the opinion of the court he should be restrained "from voluntarily and personally making any further disposition of his crop other than as required by his contract with plaintiffs, either of the crop of 1923 or any other crop coming into his possession and control and ownership during the life of the contract, and subject to its provisions."

Washington

IN the case of *Grays Harbor Dairymen's Association v. Engen et al.*, 226 Pac. 496, recently before the Supreme Court of Washington, appeal was taken from a decision of the superior court of Grays Harbor County in favor of the association. The cooperative association was an organization engaged in buying and selling milk in the county, while the appellants were dairy farmers owning a small herd of cows. The latter had signed a contract binding themselves to deliver to the association all milk produced by their cows or, failing this, to pay damages of \$5 for every cow owned or milked at the time of breach of contract. Provision was made in the contract for the abrogation of the agreement on written notice rendered 30 days prior to February 1 of any year.

It appeared that the appellants in a letter dated January 31, 1923, gave notice of withdrawal after "about the first of March." Notwithstanding this notice, however, they continued to furnish milk to the association until about the middle of July.

At the hearing the appellants contended that there was no evidence justifying the issue of a permanent injunction, that there was no proof of injury or threatened injury to the respondent, and that in any event they had withdrawn and had, while members, faithfully performed their contract. The court held, that the wording of the contract itself was sufficient evidence as to the first contention. As to the giving of notice, it was held that the notice sent by them "fell far short" of that required, and that, even though, as the appellants contended, the by-laws of the association may have contained the provision that notice could be given any time between January 1st and February 1st, "there is nothing in that provision that can be said to alter the provisions of the contract. * * * Wherefore there can be no question but that appellants put their necks within the halter and there is no escape, under our cases heretofore cited." The decree was therefore affirmed.

Present Position of the Cooperative Movement in Europe

A SERIES of articles¹ by Mr. Huston Thompson, member of the Federal Trade Commission, describes his impressions of the cooperative movement in England and on the Continent as gained by an extended trip taken through the European countries. His final impression was that "the consumers' cooperative movement with all its problems is one of the most portentous, successful, and apparently enduring movements in this great period of world events."

The investigator regards the development of the movement as the more remarkable in view of the odds against which it has had to struggle, and this he found true of the farmers' organizations even more than of the consumers' movement. Remarkable to him was the indifference of the consumers' organizations to the struggles and problems of the agricultural movement which he found in Sweden and in Great Britain. In Great Britain, where it is noted that although the agricultural movement has grown side by side with the city movement and yet is "unrelated to it and never fully accepted by it," this attitude was due to the feeling of the consumers that the farmers' associations were only "pseudo-cooperative organizations." "Their purpose is to make profits for the farmers and in doing so they are out to sell at the best price obtainable. On the other hand the consumer of the city is not seeking profits. He is seeking to lessen expenses. And in doing so he is eliminating selfish competition. It is impossible to reconcile groups that are trying to sell at the highest price for selfish gain with such groups that are trying to buy at the cheapest price without any selfish motive." This feeling was found to be quite lacking in Denmark, the Baltic countries, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Finland. The traveler felt "the outstanding glory of the Finnish cooperative movement is that it has been able to coordinate the efforts of the consumers' cooperative associations who seek only to supply their members with their needs and the farmers' agricultural cooperatives which sell the products of the farm at the best prices." In Czechoslovakia and Germany direct trading is carried on between the consumers' and farmers' organizations, both types of societies being members of the same central body in Czechoslovakia, while in Germany there is a special committee for bringing them together. In Switzerland, a dispute over prices, between the consumers' movement in Basel and the farmers' organizations which were supplying it with milk, led to a serious situation which was finally settled through the mediation of the Government.

Since 1916 the consumers' societies have indulged in a very interesting experiment in farming. They have bought farms in many different parts of Switzerland and placed practical farmers on them. They admit that the returns to date do not appear very favorable, but they offset this by saying that the circumstances under which they have entered this field have been very unfavorable owing to economic conditions. Through this experience they believe that they will gain a desirable objective and an unprejudiced view toward Swiss agriculture, and in this way be better able to deal with the farmers in the matter of prices. It is too soon to determine how much good has resulted from this experiment. Whether a success or failure from a pecuniary point of view, it should help to bring the toiler of the city and the farm into a more reasonable and more sympathetic relationship.

¹ Dearborn (Mich.) Independent, issues of Feb. 16-Apr. 5, 1924.

One of the questions asked everywhere by the investigator was as to the attitude of cooperators toward Government subsidies and assistance to the cooperative movement. In England the reply was: "We don't want any subsidy. We do want a free and fair opportunity to grow without hindrance from any source." In Sweden, cooperators would limit the Government's assistance to teaching and encouraging cooperation but were emphatically opposed to receiving subsidies, on the ground that changes of political administration might result in changes in the Government cooperative policy and possibly in interference to the point of proving fatal to societies receiving subsidies. In Finland, however, the cooperator does not decline State help.

In fact, he seeks it on the theory that his organization is one of the great constructive forces of the State. He asserts what I believe to be true, that this great force has been so badly injured during the political upheavals that its members need aid. He has no fear of receiving money from the State. That money, however, except in a few instances, is passed down to him through the cooperative central bank, and no private bank gets a rake-off. He is not required to pay over 5 per cent interest. Very few loans, however, are made except for items other than those which will assist in producing a crop. In 1923, the credit banks had loans out to the farmers of \$3,013,333. All this lending is done through credit banks scattered over the nation. In 1922, the Government loaned 29,000,000 marks, or approximately \$773,333, and this year \$1,173,333 to the farmers without interest.

The position of women within the movement was especially noted. In Great Britain it was found that while the male cooperator recognized the housewife as "the backbone of the local organizations" her importance has not been so fully recognized in the matter of representation on national boards and committees. In Germany an attempt is made to interest the women in cooperation, although "to date, they have not broken down the barriers that surround the cooperative offices. There are very few women who hold office." In Finland, on the other hand, women's position of equality has so long been recognized that the investigator's question aroused only surprise and amusement.

Great Britain

IN Great Britain the investigator found a movement that reaches the "pocket nerve" of 20,000,000 persons, or one-third of the population, that is one of the leading shoe manufacturers of the country, one of the largest millers, and one of the largest distributors of coal, employing in its wholesale plants alone approximately 46,000 persons. Its very size, he found, constitutes a constant problem.

When an association, whether of business or government, has passed the point where the mind of a single individual can encompass its complexity of functions, efficiency wanes. When the number of human units associated in an enterprise runs into the thousands, the valuable personal equation is bound to be lost, or submerged to some extent. At this juncture carelessness steps across the threshold of the cooperative, just as it does in the bureaucracy of government and big business.

This fact the cooperatives do not hesitate to admit. In fact, they are constantly studying how to meet it, and at Holyoake House there is a laboratory for analyzing, checking, and eliminating the causes. In education they expect to find the solution, so they send out teachers to instruct and inspire the members in cooperative ideals.

However, Mr. Thompson felt that the criticisms that can be made are "more than offset" by the benefits of the movement.

First of all, and I wish to emphasize this, the business of the cooperative is open business, openly arrived at. Does the investigator wish to examine their latest balance sheet, the touch of a bell brings that telltale document. He may desire to know the difficulties that confront the movement as well as the successes. His guide will willingly start with the first. Does he wish to make a sudden descent into the innermost recesses of the jam or canned fruit factories to see whether conditions there are sanitary, he is accommodated immediately. In fact, the cards are laid on the table with a refreshing responsiveness that is delightful after the experiences the writer has had in investigating some types of business in our own country. It promotes good will and good understanding and prevents antagonism to business growing out of distrust.

Ireland

THE impression gained in Ireland, where the movement is chiefly agricultural, was that of a real vitality in spite of the vicissitudes of recent years. To-day there are about 1,200 local societies. The Irish Agricultural Organization Society founded by Sir Horace Plunkett, which "guides and promotes all cooperative activities and audits the accounts of the many local associations," had in 1922, 152,194 members.

Since the establishment of the Irish Free State, the contributions to the Irish Agricultural Organization Society formerly made by the British Government are made by the Irish Free State Government. Since these funds can be spent only within the Free State "the result has been that the movement has, in addition to all of its other handicaps, been split in two and materially injured." Another similar organization body has, however, been started in Ulster.

It is stated that "both the Ulster Government and the Irish Free State are keenly alive to the farmers' needs and their agricultural departments are giving educative assistance" and the legislative bodies of both Governments are considering laws for the standardization of farm products so as to enable Irish products successfully to enter into the competitive markets.

Denmark

DE^NMARK is a cooperative country. A country of less area than the State of Maine, Denmark, nevertheless, "supplies 40 per cent of all the export butter in the world's markets," and of this amount 85 per cent is the product of cooperative effort. Practically every phase of agricultural activities is organized cooperatively, each activity being carried on by a separate society. And "the farmers of Denmark have brought this situation about without a single law on cooperation being placed on the statute books." The reason for the material success of the Danish farmer, as contrasted with his English brother, is given as follows:

Many reasons have been given for the failure of the farmer to cooperate, but the one which is especially emphasized is that the English farmer prides himself on an individualism which he mistakenly understands to mean a "go-it-alone" spirit, and which prevents him from combining in team play with his fellow farmers in the market place. This reason is not sufficient when one considers a situation which cries out for cooperation more strongly than in perhaps any other part of Europe.

I think that Mr. Harold Fabre, the well-known Danish agricultural expert, who is thoroughly versed in English agriculture, has found the cause. In comparing Danish farms with the English, he says that the former are not over two-thirds the size of the English freeholds. Of the total number of agricultural holdings in Denmark, 90 per cent are owned by the farmers themselves, while in England only 13 per cent are thus owned. It is this complete possession of the soil by the peasant that has been perhaps the greatest incentive to the Dane in cooperation, and it is the want of it that has undoubtedly held back this movement among the farmers of England, even though they have worked under tenancy laws that are considered very good.

Sweden

THE history of cooperation in Sweden "reveals a clear-cut fight against price fixers and monopolies," in which, although making mistakes, the cooperators "never failed eventually to defeat" their opponent.

The Swedish farmers' organizations not only sell their members' produce, but buy for them practically all their farm supplies. These societies are "the largest fertilizer buyers in Sweden" and "one of the largest purchasers of feedstuffs in the United States."

They have met successfully "the greatest problem that confronts the cooperative, namely, size," by dividing the country into zones, each with its central cooperative organization. "Not unless there is some catastrophe or impending matter that is so great that the regional society can not handle it, do the local or regional associations call upon the national organization, with which all of these regional societies are connected. When such an occasion does occur, they send out the SOS call and the great central society sets its machinery in motion and takes over the whole matter."

The complexion of economic life in Sweden has been changing very rapidly, though it is not yet as industrialized as in Germany, Belgium, or our own country. During the last quarter of a century the industrial workers have increased from one-fourth to more than one-half, so that now approximately 52 per cent of the Swedish people are engaged in manufacturing occupations. This would indicate an additional growth in the consumers' cooperative societies, for they flourish in industrial communities. On the other hand, it is significant that only about a fourth of the people live in towns or cities, a great proportion living in rural districts. Among these are the thousands of men occupied in the lumber and wood-pulp industries.

As Sweden has a very excellent school system and has entirely eliminated illiteracy, she has a strong background for the cooperative movement. Added to this, her people are practically of a single race, with the exception of those in the far northern territory. The situation seems ideal as long as monopoly is sufficiently grasping to force the ultimate consumer to meet it with combined effort.

Finland

IN Finland, the cooperative movement has grown from "practically nothing" in 1899 to a position where to-day, of a population of 3,600,000, approximately 2,000,000 are served by the cooperative movement. The Finnish "instinct for cooperation" the writer holds to be due to the possession of the "basic requirements for success, such as economic pressure producing a common necessity in a group, similarity of thought among the members, like spiritual aspirations, a maximum requirement of intelligence, and individual possession of the soil."

However, Mr. Thompson felt that the criticisms that can be made are "more than offset" by the benefits of the movement.

First of all, and I wish to emphasize this, the business of the cooperative is open business, openly arrived at. Does the investigator wish to examine their latest balance sheet, the touch of a bell brings that telltale document. He may desire to know the difficulties that confront the movement as well as the successes. His guide will willingly start with the first. Does he wish to make a sudden descent into the innermost recesses of the jam or canned fruit factories to see whether conditions there are sanitary, he is accommodated immediately. In fact, the cards are laid on the table with a refreshing responsiveness that is delightful after the experiences the writer has had in investigating some types of business in our own country. It promotes good will and good understanding and prevents antagonism to business growing out of distrust.

Ireland

THE impression gained in Ireland, where the movement is chiefly agricultural, was that of a real vitality in spite of the vicissitudes of recent years. To-day there are about 1,200 local societies. The Irish Agricultural Organization Society founded by Sir Horace Plunkett, which "guides and promotes all cooperative activities and audits the accounts of the many local associations," had in 1922, 152,194 members.

Since the establishment of the Irish Free State, the contributions to the Irish Agricultural Organization Society formerly made by the British Government are made by the Irish Free State Government. Since these funds can be spent only within the Free State "the result has been that the movement has, in addition to all of its other handicaps, been split in two and materially injured." Another similar organization body has, however, been started in Ulster.

It is stated that "both the Ulster Government and the Irish Free State are keenly alive to the farmers' needs and their agricultural departments are giving educative assistance" and the legislative bodies of both Governments are considering laws for the standardization of farm products so as to enable Irish products successfully to enter into the competitive markets.

Denmark

DENMARK is a cooperative country. A country of less area than the State of Maine, Denmark, nevertheless, "supplies 40 per cent of all the export butter in the world's markets," and of this amount 85 per cent is the product of cooperative effort. Practically every phase of agricultural activities is organized cooperatively, each activity being carried on by a separate society. And "the farmers of Denmark have brought this situation about without a single law on cooperation being placed on the statute books." The reason for the material success of the Danish farmer, as contrasted with his English brother, is given as follows:

Many reasons have been given for the failure of the farmer to cooperate, but the one which is especially emphasized is that the English farmer prides himself on an individualism which he mistakenly understands to mean a "go-it-alone" spirit, and which prevents him from combining in team play with his fellow farmers in the market place. This reason is not sufficient when one considers a situation which cries out for cooperation more strongly than in perhaps any other part of Europe.

I think that Mr. Harold Fabre, the well-known Danish agricultural expert, who is thoroughly versed in English agriculture, has found the cause. In comparing Danish farms with the English, he says that the former are not over two-thirds the size of the English freeholds. Of the total number of agricultural holdings in Denmark, 90 per cent are owned by the farmers themselves, while in England only 13 per cent are thus owned. It is this complete possession of the soil by the peasant that has been perhaps the greatest incentive to the Dane in cooperation, and it is the want of it that has undoubtedly held back this movement among the farmers of England, even though they have worked under tenancy laws that are considered very good.

Sweden

THE history of cooperation in Sweden "reveals a clear-cut fight against price fixers and monopolies," in which, although making mistakes, the cooperators "never failed eventually to defeat" their opponent.

The Swedish farmers' organizations not only sell their members' produce, but buy for them practically all their farm supplies. These societies are "the largest fertilizer buyers in Sweden" and "one of the largest purchasers of feedstuffs in the United States."

They have met successfully "the greatest problem that confronts the cooperative, namely, size," by dividing the country into zones, each with its central cooperative organization. "Not unless there is some catastrophe or impending matter that is so great that the regional society can not handle it, do the local or regional associations call upon the national organization, with which all of these regional societies are connected. When such an occasion does occur, they send out the SOS call and the great central society sets its machinery in motion and takes over the whole matter."

The complexion of economic life in Sweden has been changing very rapidly, though it is not yet as industrialized as in Germany, Belgium, or our own country. During the last quarter of a century the industrial workers have increased from one-fourth to more than one-half, so that now approximately 52 per cent of the Swedish people are engaged in manufacturing occupations. This would indicate an additional growth in the consumers' cooperative societies, for they flourish in industrial communities. On the other hand, it is significant that only about a fourth of the people live in towns or cities, a great proportion living in rural districts. Among these are the thousands of men occupied in the lumber and wood-pulp industries.

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Baltic Countries and Czechoslovakia

THE writer found that "the drift in all of these countries is toward the cooperative method of buying on the part of the consumers and selling on the part of the farm organizations. Dire necessity has forced the situation and will accelerate it for some years to come." In Latvia, such was the condition of the country that when the American relief supplies arrived, the only agency capable of carrying out their distribution was the cooperative movement. "Director Seezeneek informed me that the American supplies were the only thing that saved Latvia. He added that they also saved the cooperative organizations, for the reliance placed upon them by the Americans acted like an electric tonic, since it put the stamp of approval upon them before all the people as the agency of reconstruction."

In Estonia, a country about the size of Massachusetts, during 1921 and 1922, 50 per cent of all the goods sold was handled by the cooperative societies. "The societies which sell the farmer's produce and also handle the articles which he exports are of a similar strength." Altogether, practically one-third of the population of 1,300,000 is served by the consumers' movement.

Switzerland

SWITZERLAND "fairly teems with new cooperative ideas and suggestions," among these being the use of electric current, distributed cooperatively, to run ribbon power looms set up in the members' houses, and the use of cooperative money. The cooperative movement, it was found, "has a marked dominance in the field which its manufacturing plants occupy"—flour milling, shoe manufacturing, wine making, etc. One of the most pressing problems is that of decentralization of administration from the national to the local organizations.

Conclusion

MMR. THOMPSON believes that the next great struggle will be a "bloodless economic war between international trusts on the one hand and an international cooperative organization on the other."

The cooperator dimly senses this war. He knows full well that he is not prepared for it because he has all he can do for the present to recover from the body blows he received during the World War. As the pressure of the trusts is being felt, the cooperator is gradually awaking to the urge for preparation.

In the meantime, the consumers' cooperators are centering their attention on their domestic trusts, making them sit up and take notice or destroying them. In 12 countries of Europe there are to-day 25,000,000 members of consumers' cooperative societies, which means that most of the necessities of 125,000,000 peoples in these countries are being supplied through their local societies. But far more important than this is the fact that in all Europe thousands upon thousands of meetings are being held by local societies every month at which, through propaganda and teaching, the spirit and purpose of cooperation is being drilled into the members or incited in prospective members. If one were to drop into any of these thousands of meetings and inquire why they exist, the universal answer would be because of the greediness of the trusts or the usurer.

In other articles I have referred to the fact that the Great British consumers' cooperative society purchases, blends, and puts up tea for cooperative organizations throughout Europe. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark have an asso-

ciation through which they buy articles necessary for their members. When the present rates of exchange are more settled it will not be at all surprising to see the societies of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and possibly Finland joined together in another buying group. In Germany it was suggested to me that some day they hoped to have a purchasing organization in connection with Austria and Italy. It is not beyond the range of imagination for Spain, France, and Belgium to come together. Already England, Ireland, and Scotland have interlocking cooperative purchasing organizations.

During the war the British organizations helped out the cooperatives of allied countries by assisting them in obtaining goods. To-day Russian cooperatives, through an organization known as the Centrosoyus, have offices in London which are doing business with the British cooperatives while the British consumers' societies are purchasing from the farmers' cooperatives in Denmark and other countries. The moment that domestic situations are more settled we can expect to see great international buying organizations based on racial lines and contiguous territory acting in concert. When this happens, it will not be difficult for the several international groups to exchange goods where profitable or necessary. This is the dominating idea that is discussed and planned at each one of the international meetings. * * *

The more rapidly the international trusts develop and the more severely the pressure is put upon the ultimate consumer by them, the shorter will be the time when the contest between the international trusts and cooperatives takes place.

It is not to be understood that the great consumers' cooperative movement will ever put private business out of existence. The majority in the upper middle and wealthy classes will probably never join it, since financial pressure which is one of the main causes for cooperation does not operate on the well to do. This does not signify that the trusts will survive. They must have the patronage of the artisan and peasant to feed upon.

Mr. Thompson's view of the future of cooperation is as follows:

The dream of some cooperatives is that it will eventually do away with all competition and substitute cooperation in buying, manufacturing and distributing. What it will probably do, will be to continue to serve as an inestimable benefit in the arena of competition as it has done in the past by compelling through its example and dominance those competitors who buy and sell for profit to deliver unadulterated goods. It will also through its facilities buy in quantities and by bringing the producer and manufacturer closer to the consumer, be able to net a dividend to the consumer and keep down the prices for the artisan. It will be a school for the teaching of representative government in a practical business way where those below may, through economic methods, learn how to keep open the door of opportunity with a stepping-stone upon which they may climb to greater prosperity and larger opportunity.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONVENTIONS

Attitude of National Association for Advancement of Colored People in Regard to Organized Labor

AT ITS recent annual conference, held in Philadelphia, June 25 to July 1, 1924, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People issued an appeal to organized labor, calling for action concerning the relation between colored industrial workers and the unions. For some years past the American Federation of Labor has recognized the importance of organizing the colored workers, but efforts along this line have been hampered by the attitude of local unions, many of which will neither admit negroes to their membership nor allow the formation of a negro local where the colored workers are sufficiently numerous to permit this solution of the question. This position is not universal, of course. The negro longshoremen of New Orleans, for instance, are an outstanding example of organization, and colored unions, or the admission of colored workers to white unions, may be found in various localities and trades, but in the main the negro must either remain outside of industry or come in on an open-shop basis. The present restriction of immigration and the continuing northward movement of the negroes make the question one of growing importance, and in recognition of this fact, the conference indorsed the following address to organized labor:

***Open letter to the American Federation of Labor, the Railway Brotherhoods,
and other groups of organized labor¹***

For many years the American negro has been demanding admittance to the ranks of union labor.

For many years your organizations have made public profession of your interest in negro labor, of your desire to have it unionized, and of your hatred of the black "scab."

Nowithstanding this apparent surface agreement, negro labor in the main is outside the ranks of organized labor, and the reason is first, that white union labor does not want black labor and secondly, black labor has ceased to beg admittance to union ranks because of its increasing value and efficiency outside the unions.

We thus face a crisis in interracial labor conditions; the continued and determined race prejudice of white labor, together with the limitation of immigration, is giving black labor tremendous advantage. The negro is entering the ranks of semiskilled and skilled labor and he is entering mainly and necessarily as a "scab." He broke the great steel strike. He will soon be in a position to break any strike when he can gain economic advantage for himself.

On the other hand, intelligent negroes know full well that a blow at organized labor is a blow at all labor; that black labor to-day profits by the blood and sweat of labor leaders in the past who have fought oppression and monopoly by organization. If there is built up in America a great black block of nonunion laborers

¹ Press release of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, dated July 3, 1924.

who have a right to hate unions, all laborers, black and white, eventually must suffer.

Is it not time, then, that black and white labor get together? Is it not time for white unions to stop bluffing and for black laborers to stop cutting off their noses to spite their faces?

We, therefore, propose that there be formed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Federation of Labor, the Railway Brotherhoods and any other bodies agreed upon, an interracial labor commission.

We propose that this commission undertake:

1. To find out the exact attitude and practice of national labor bodies and local unions toward negroes and of negro labor toward unions.

2. To organize systematic propaganda against racial discrimination on the basis of these facts at the great labor meetings, in local assemblies and in local unions.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stands ready to take part in such a movement and hereby invites the cooperation of all organized labor. The association hereby solemnly warns American laborers that unless some such step as this is taken and taken soon, the position gained by organized labor in this country is threatened with irreparable loss.

Sixth International Labor Conference¹

THE sixth session of the International Labor Conference was held in Geneva, June 16 to July 5, 1924, with representatives present from 39 of the 57 Governments which are members of the International Labor Organization. Only 23 countries sent complete delegations, however, i. e., two representatives of the Government and one each representing the employers' and workers' groups of the country. Of the 16 incomplete delegations, 4 had representatives of the three interests but only one Government delegate and were therefore classified by the credentials committee as incomplete delegations. There were 124 delegates and about 160 technical advisers in attendance at the sessions of the conference. Mr. K. Hjalmar Branting, Swedish delegate, was unanimously elected president and Mr. Agüero y Bethancourt, Government delegate from Cuba, Mr. Robert Pinot, employers' delegate from France, and Mr. Corneille Mertens, workers' delegate from Belgium, were elected vice presidents.

There were four items in the agenda which had been made the subjects of special study by the International Labor Office through questionnaires addressed to the different Governments, the replies to these inquiries being used as the basis for the draft conventions or recommendations included in the reports to the conference. The four items making up the agenda were as follows: Development of facilities for the utilization of workers' spare time; equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents; weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in the glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used; and night work in bakeries. In addition to these questions the conference had to consider the question of the institution of a procedure for amendment of draft conventions adopted by the conference, the report of the advisory committee on anthrax, and the report on

¹This article is based on the provisional record of the conference published daily by the International Labor Office, Geneva, during the session of the conference and Industrial and Labor Information, June 16, 23, 30, and July 7 and 14, 1924.

unemployment. The subject of anthrax was one of the items dealt with by the third session of the conference in 1921 but on which final action was deferred until a later session owing to the need for further study of the universal compulsory disinfection of wool and hair, as well as of eradication of anthrax among animals. A special committee was appointed by the 1922 conference to continue the study of unemployment which had been begun earlier and to broaden it to cover the causes of unemployment crises and the measures taken to combat them in various countries. While this report and the reports of the other two committees did not involve the adoption at this session of a draft convention or a recommendation but merely of resolutions for guidance in the future, they added to the already long list of subjects coming before the conference.

Report of the Director

THE conference was opened by Mr. Arthur Fontaine, chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office who, in questioning whether the results of former conferences in regard to the number of conventions ratified and recommendations applied are commensurate with the efforts expended and come up to expectations, stated that the "hesitation of Governments to introduce new methods is tending to disappear, constitutional rules are being developed, ratifications are becoming more numerous and more widespread."

The report of the director was divided into two parts. In the first part various problems of organizations were discussed, such as membership of the organization; representation of the different interests in the conference; the governing body; internal organization of the International Labor Office; finance; and relations with the League of Nations. The results obtained since the last report with regard to international labor legislation were enumerated, including the adoption of conventions and recommendations and a statement of the progress made in the legislation of the various States along the lines of the reforms recommended by the conference. The report also dealt with the research work, inquiries, and publications of the office; and with the relations of the office with employers' and workers' organizations, and associations dealing with social questions. The second part of the report contained a summary of all the reports furnished by the States in accordance with article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other peace treaties. The purpose of this article is to enable States which have ratified conventions and have thus undertaken obligations toward each other to furnish a guaranty through the provision of exact and official information that they are giving strict application to the conventions. Through the publication of this summary of the reports received by the office it is possible, for the first time, to measure both the national and international results of the adoption of the conventions.

The director stated that when his report was compiled on May 15, 96 ratifications had been registered with the secretariat of the League of Nations. Since that time there have been 30 additional ratifications received, making a total of 126 ratifications registered. Several of the workers' delegates, in speaking on this part of the report,

expressed dissatisfaction with the number of ratifications which had been secured, as out of 1,100 possible ratifications only about 11 per cent had been registered.

Considerable attention was given in the discussion of the directors' report to the question of the eight-hour day, particularly in connection with Germany and the reparations problem. Representatives of French and English workers' groups demanded that the conference go on record in regard to this question even though it was considered to be largely a political matter. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Jouhaux, president of the French Confédération Générale du Travail, to the effect that while important progress was being made at the present time in the solution of the problem and it was of first importance that no difficulty of a social character should disturb or hinder this realization, still it was essential from the workers' point of view that conditions of labor, and in particular hours of work, should not be endangered and therefore the governing body should "examine by what means the attention of the Reparation Commission can be drawn to the international social consequences of the realization of the program adopted by it."

The French Minister of Labor, M. Godart, who was present as a representative of the French Government, in speaking on the question of hours of work emphasized the beneficial social results which had followed the introduction of the eight-hour day in France and affirmed the intention of the French Government to ratify the Washington hours convention.

Report on Development of Facilities for Utilization of Workers' Leisure

THE report of the committee appointed to consider the question of the development of facilities for the utilization of the spare time of workers followed in general the principles and suggestions of the preliminary study made by the International Labor Office. The committee presented a draft recommendation and a draft resolution to the conference. The draft recommendation, which was very long, laid down the principles and methods which seem generally best adapted to secure the most advantageous use of periods of spare time. The recommendation points out the particular value of information regarding the use of leisure time, in view of the fact that the ratification of the convention on hours of work is now being considered by the States which are members of the organization. Since a well-directed use of the spare time resulting from shorter hours of work is an advantage both in developing the individual worker and in general social progress, the conference recommended that while having due regard to the requirements of different industries, local customs, and the differences among various classes of workers, measures should be taken to arrange the working-day so as to make the periods of spare time as continuous as possible, and to reduce to a minimum the time spent by the workers in traveling between their homes and their work. An effective housing policy which will provide healthful dwellings at low rentals in garden cities or urban communities was also stated to be of advantage in the harmonious development of the workers' family life. The conference therefore recommended subscriptions by its members to "organizations concerned with the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the workers."

A draft resolution proposed that the International Labor Office should keep in touch with the various Governments in order to collect and keep up to date information regarding the use of spare time and should publish regularly studies of the action taken and the results obtained in the different countries. After considerable discussion and the rejection of two amendments the text of the recommendation was adopted by a vote of 79 to 16. The resolution was adopted without opposition.

Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as Regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents

THE members of the committee appointed to consider the report on equality of treatment in regard to workmen's compensation for accidents were agreed upon the fundamental principle of equality, but there was a difference of opinion among them as to the advisability of proposing to the conference a draft convention rather than a recommendation. It was decided by a majority of the committee that a convention should be proposed which should apply only to the subjects of States which ratified it, although some of the representatives as well as some of the Governments replying to the questionnaire of the office were in favor of a draft convention of general application.

The terms of the convention as proposed by the committee provided that each member of the International Labor Organization ratifying the convention should grant "to workers who are nationals of any other member which shall have ratified the convention and who suffer personal injury by an industrial accident happening in its territory, or to the representatives of such workers, the same treatment in respect of workmen's compensation as it grants to its own nationals." It is further provided that there shall be no condition as to residence and that the compensation payments shall apply to workers temporarily employed in the country of another member. In the case of members ratifying the convention who do not possess a system of workmen's compensation they shall agree to institute such a system as soon as possible. Members ratifying the convention also agree to afford each other mutual assistance in facilitating the application of the convention.

A recommendation designed to facilitate the application of the draft convention provides that in case of dispute concerning the nonpayment, cessation of payment, or reduction of the compensation due to a worker residing elsewhere than in the territory where his claim to compensation originated, the matter shall be taken up in the competent courts without requiring the attendance of the person concerned. It is also recommended that when no compensation system exists in a particular country the government of such a country shall afford facilities to alien workers to benefit by the workmen's compensation legislation of their own countries.

The draft convention was adopted by a vote of 85 to 1 and by a vote of 54 to 35 it was decided to defer the second reading or final vote on the convention to the next session of the conference.

Weekly Suspension of Work in Glass Works

IT WAS recommended by the committee dealing with the question of the weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used that a draft convention and a resolution should be adopted by the conference on this subject. By the terms of the convention a weekly suspension of work for 24 consecutive hours in this process is provided for. This suspension may take place on Sunday or on any other day determined upon, but exceptions are allowed when work must be continuous for technical or economic reasons, provided such workers receive a compensatory rest period. The resolution required each Government to inform the International Labor Office of the nature of the classes of work which were regarded as continuous. The draft convention as a whole was adopted by a vote of 68 to 22, after which it was decided that the final vote should be taken at the next session of the conference.

Night Work in Bakeries

A DRAFT convention was submitted to the conference by a majority of the members of the committee on night work in bakeries. This convention prohibits the manufacture, during the night, of bread, pastry, or other flour confectionery, with the exception of the wholesale manufacture of biscuits. Night was defined as at least 7 consecutive hours including the period between 11 p. m. and 5 a. m. This prohibition applies to baking establishments but excludes households baking for home consumption. Certain permanent or temporary exceptions, after consultation with employers' and workers' organizations in each country, are provided for.

The employers' representatives on the committee reported in favor of a recommendation instead of a convention; against including proprietors in the prohibition; and in favor of limiting the period of prohibition to 6 hours, between the hours of 8 p. m. and 4 a. m., the exact time of the period to be determined by the Governments. The draft convention was adopted by a vote of 73 to 15, final action on it being deferred until the session of 1925.

Unemployment

THE committee on unemployment was appointed to examine the special report on this subject presented to the 1924 conference by the director. This report was the result of the inquiry into unemployment which was authorized by resolutions passed by the conference in 1921 and 1922.

The resolution drafted by the committee expressed approval of the decision of the Governing Body to call an international conference of labor statisticians to examine unemployment statistics with the view of improving both their value from a national standpoint and their international comparability. The director of the International Labor Office is requested "to submit to the mixed committee of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office the investigation of the factors which may interfere with the regular and coincident expansion of consuming power and of production, and thus affect the

stability of employment, such as the operation of credit, the general instability of prices, and the dislocation of the exchanges.¹⁷ The opinion is also expressed in the resolution that the researches of the International Labor Organization would be materially assisted if each Government would prepare a report on its own unemployment problem giving proposed remedies, the compilation of such a report to be assigned in each country to a committee representing the interests involved. There was considerable discussion of the subject and an amendment was introduced by the Swiss workers' delegate favoring the convocation of an international conference which should have for its object the general and international stabilization of currencies. This resolution was, however, withdrawn and the resolution proposed by the committee was adopted unanimously.

Anthrax

THE work of the special committee on anthrax involved a critical study of the conclusions formulated by the Advisory Committee on Anthrax which met in London in December, 1922, and the submission of a practical program for dealing with the problem. The conclusions of the London Advisory Committee had been fairly unanimous on the measures to be taken for the prevention of anthrax except in regard to the disinfection of wool and long hair used in the textile industry. This question involved delicate, extensive, and difficult negotiations, and while the committee advocated the principle of disinfection of contaminated wool it did not explicitly recommend such disinfection. A minority report, which was rejected by the conference, proposed a convention providing for compulsory disinfection. The conference also rejected by a vote of 50 to 41 a resolution introduced by one of the Government delegates from Great Britain providing for the inclusion of this subject in the agenda of the 1925 conference. The majority report which was adopted by 86 votes to 5 proposed that a future conference should consider the question of a draft convention on the compulsory disinfection of horsehair used in the brush and upholstering industries and of horns and hoofs, and a recommendation providing for the adoption of suitable regulations in relation to bones and the manipulation of horns and hoofs prior to their use in industry. It was also considered advisable that a study should be made of the risk of various infections to which transport workers are exposed in the course of handling bones, horns, and hoofs.

Other Resolutions

VARIOUS resolutions placed before the conference were referred to the Governing Body for consideration and the necessary action. These resolutions included: Research regarding the settlement of labor disputes and the methods employed in different countries for the organization of conciliation and arbitration; authorization of a continuation by the Governing Body of the documentary inquiry regarding freedom of association, its scope to be broadened so as to include the actual application of the principle in different countries, with a view to placing the question in the agenda of a future session of the conference; consideration of the question of

hours of work in connection with reparations, with a request that the Governing Body should consider ways and means of drawing the attention of the Reparations Commission to the international social consequences of any program adopted by the commission; negotiations with the Russian Government by the Governing Body for the purpose of securing soviet participation in the work of the International Labor Office; and institution of a new procedure for amendment of conventions, no action to be taken, however, until some experience has been gained from the new system which requires two readings of conventions before taking the final vote.

At the close of the session Mr. Albert Thomas, the secretary-general, stated that although some anxiety had been felt with regard to the conference because of the fear that definite decisions might not be reached on the very important and much discussed problems on the agenda nevertheless through the collaboration of the members of the conference a definite decision had been reached on each one of the items. There had been evident also, on the part of the delegates, he said, the desire not to arrive at a mere convention which would have no meaning, but to accomplish really effective work.

Third Congress of International Federation of Trade-Union¹

ON June 2 to 7, 1924, the International Federation of Trade-Unions (I. F. T. U.) held its third congress at Vienna. It was preceded (May 29 to June 2) by a series of preliminary conferences and sectional meetings.

There were in attendance at the congress delegates representing 22 national central organizations, 19 countries, and 19,000,000 organized workers. The national central organizations of the following countries were represented: Austria (50 delegates), Belgium (10), Bulgaria (1), Canada (1), Czechoslovakia (13), Denmark (9), France (6), Germany (11), Great Britain (11), Hungary (6), Italy (8), Latvia (1), Luxemburg (2), Netherlands (10), Palestine (4), Poland (8), Rumania (2), Yugoslavia (6), and Switzerland (6). There were also present, in an advisory capacity only, the representatives of 18 international trade secretariats.

The congress was opened by C. Mertens, vice president of the I. F. T. U., who spoke of the evolution of the international workers' movement since the war, and of the efforts of the I. F. T. U. to set up a real system of cooperation among the workers of the world and to bring about that international understanding necessary for the reconstruction of Europe. Mr. A. Purcell (Great Britain), chairman of the General Council of the Trade-Union Congress, was unanimously elected president.

Relations with Russian Trade-Union Organizations

DURING the discussion of the general report, a debate arose on the relations between the I. F. T. U. and the Russian organiza-

¹ The data on which this article is based are from: International Labor Office, Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, June 23, 1924, pp. 17-25; Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, Gewerkschafts-Zeitung, Berlin, June 21, 1924, pp. 195-200.

tions, Mr. F. Branley (Great Britain), secretary of the General Council of the Trades-Union Congress, proposing that negotiations should immediately be opened, and Mr. Grassmann (Germany) opposing such action. The general report was adopted and the question of relations with the Moscow International was dealt with in a resolution which expressed regret "at the continued absence of the Russian trade-union organizations from the I. F. T. U. by reason of their refusal to accept the statutes and the constitution recognized by the duly appointed representatives of the most important trade-unions of the world," and which instructed the bureau of the I. F. T. U. "to continue, so far as is compatible with the dignity of the I. F. T. U., its negotiations for the purpose of obtaining the affiliation of the Russian workers to the international trade-union movement by means of the necessary adhesion to the statutes and general rules of the I. F. T. U."

Relations with the Trade Secretariats

ON the subject of relations with the international trade secretariats the congress adopted a resolution declaring that the only body recognized as the international of all the workers' organizations was the I. F. T. U. and approving decisions adopted at the joint meeting at Amsterdam in 1923.² In case the international secretariats feel obliged to make exceptions to these rules, it was held that they should first refer the matter to the directorate of the I. F. T. U., or at least to a conference composed of the bureau of the I. F. T. U. and of three delegates of the international trade secretariats. The three members chosen by the trade secretariats to sit on the directorate of the I. F. T. U. are to be admitted in an advisory capacity to the committees of the congress.

International Social Legislation

THE report on international social legislation presented by Mr. J. Oudegeest (Netherlands) contained the following demands for social legislation:

1. Compulsory school attendance in all countries preparatory to vocational education; introduction of general continuation schools; free higher scientific education, open to all; prohibition of gainful employment of children under 15 years of age; creation of offices for vocational guidance based on psychotechnical and medical experimental methods.
2. Prohibition of employment of young persons 15 to 18 years of age in excess of 6 hours per day and grant of 1½ hours' rest after 4 hours of uninterrupted work; at least 2 hours' instruction per day in continuation and trade schools between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m.; prohibition of employment between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. and on Sundays and holidays as well as in unhealthy occupations and at work below ground in mines.
3. Prohibition to woman workers of more than 4 hours' work on Saturday, of night work, of work to be done at home after working hours, and of employment at unhealthy occupations and underground

² See *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW*, May, 1924, p. 219.

in mines; grant to women of 12 weeks' rest at childbirth, at least 6 of which to be after parturition, and a maternity benefit sufficient for the maintenance and care of mother and child; equal pay to women for the same kind of work.

4. For workers in general, hours of labor not exceeding 8 hours per day or 48 per week; prohibition of night work except where absolutely indispensable; endeavor to grant of half-holiday to workers on Saturday afternoon in all countries where possible.

5. Grant by law to workers of a weekly uninterrupted rest of at least 36 hours between Saturday and Monday morning, or where the nature of operation makes this impossible, a corresponding rest on week days; in establishments with continuous operation arrangement of the shifts so that the workers shall have a rest day every other Sunday; higher remuneration for night and Sunday work.

6. In factories and shops necessary preventive measures against industrial diseases and accidents; for specially dangerous or unhealthy occupations daily hours of labor of less than 8 hours; creation by the various Governments of special bodies which shall search for harmless substitutes for poisonous substances, combat dangers to the health and life of the workers, and discover if possible better curative treatment of infectious industrial diseases; prohibition of the use of poisons in industry, wherever substitutes can be used in their place; immediate enforcement of prohibition of the use of white phosphorous in the match industry and of white lead in painting; provision in all countries of a uniform system of automatic coupling on railroad cars; provision by law for employers' liability for observance of preceding provisions; consideration of industrial diseases as accidents.

7. Extension of all protective labor legislation and social insurance to home workers; compulsory introduction and control of lists of all home workers and contractors and issuance of wage books to all home workers; creation of equipartisan wage boards in all home working districts, which shall determine legally binding wage rates; posting of wage lists in workrooms.

8. Freedom of combination for workers in all countries; abrogation of all laws and decrees restricting individual groups of workers in their right of combination; the same right of combination, inclusive of the right to strike, for alien workers as for native workers; penalty for hindering workers in the exercise of the right of combination; right of alien workers to the same wage and working conditions as native workers.

9. No prohibition of emigration or general prohibition of immigration, except that each State may temporarily restrict immigration in times of economic depression, control immigration in the interest of public health, and fix certain minimum requirements as to the ability of the immigrants to read and write their native language; prohibition by law of the recruiting of contract workers for employment in a foreign country and of the admission of contract workers into a foreign country; publication by all countries of labor market statistics, so that emigrants may not go to a country with depressed labor market; no deportation of workers for trade-union or occupational activity; allowance of appeals to courts for orders of deportation.

10. In districts in which the average earnings of workers are insufficient for a decent standard of living and wage agreements can

not be concluded through labor organizations, creation by the State Governments of equipartisan wage boards authorized to fix legally binding wage rates.

11. Establishment in every country of a comprehensive social-insurance system covering sickness, accidents, old-age, invalidity, widows' and orphans', and unemployment insurance.

12. Creation of an international seamen's code with cooperation of the seamen's organization.

13. Department of labor and factory inspection service of State to have enforcement of the above demands, such factory inspection service to be recruited from technical, medical, and economic experts and male and female workers and salaried employees, and to co-operate with the trade-unions in enforcing protective labor legislation; legal obligation on employers of at least five alien workers to post shop regulations and all other important announcements in the native language of such workers and at their own expense to provide instruction of these workers in the language of the country.

14. Participation in the solution of all problems arising in an establishment that concern them by the various groups of workers, technical and administrative employees, according to their number.

15. Creation by the States of public employment offices supported and controlled by the commonwealth and administered by equipartisan boards.

16. Relief of the existing housing scarcity under which the workers of all countries are suffering, by the States, which shall take all necessary measures and provide funds therefor.

Night Work in Bakeries

CONCERNING night work in bakeries the congress adopted a resolution to the effect that as the legal abolition of night and Sunday work in bakeries and confectioneries would be a great achievement for bakery workers the workers' representatives at the International Labor Conference are requested to support energetically the just demands of the bakers' organizations embodied in a draft international agreement for the suppression of night work to be submitted to that conference.

The Eight-Hour Day

AFTER hearing the reports of Mr. C. Mertens (Belgium) on the 8-hour day, the congress adopted unanimously a resolution which pointed out that the struggle for the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week should take first place among the activities of the I. F. T. U. and mapped out a general international campaign with the following program:

- (a) Maintenance of the 8-hour day;
- (b) Regaining of lost advantages;
- (c) Recognition of the 8-hour day where it does not already exist;
- (d) Ratification of the Washington convention on hours of labor;
- (e) Final settlement of the reparations problem.

The resolution intrusts the bureau and the directorate of the I. F. T. U. with the preparation and organization of this campaign and directs them to work in agreement with the various affiliated

organizations, in order that the requirements and possibilites in each country may be duly taken into account.

As regards the establishment of the 8-hour day in countries where it is not in force, the resolution requests the national central organizations in France and Great Britain to use all their influence for the extension of legal advantages already obtained to workers in countries under the protectorate of these countries. It imposes on the national federations and their affiliated organizations the duty to avoid, in collective agreements, any clause which might prejudice the establishment and maintenance of the 8-hour day.

With respect to settlement of the reparations problem, the congress instructed the bureau of the I. F. T. U. to take any action within its power to secure the insertion in the final settlement of a clause safeguarding the rights and privileges of German workers.

The congress also instructed the bureau of the I. F. T. U. to continue the negotiations begun with the Socialist Workers' International with a view to common action with the various parliamentary groups in favor of the ratification of the Washington convention on hours of labor and of the adoption of the 8-hour day in all countries which have so far not done so.

The congress, being of the opinion that the sole means of obtaining success in this connection in the near future is unanimity among the workers, made an urgent appeal to all workers to join the trade-union movement.

Position of the I. F. T. U. in the Workers' Movement

THE congress adopted without discussion a resolution on the subject of the position of the I. F. T. U. in the international workers' movement. According to this resolution the principles and policies of the national trade-unions affiliated with the I. F. T. U. determine its position in the international labor movement. Social reforms by the State and laws for the protection of workers are appropriate means for realizing the common aim of the trade-unions to improve the economic and social conditions of the working class and the trade-unions, as representatives of the economic interests of the workers must be active within the sphere of political policy, but they must remain independent and not place themselves at the service of any political party. The Socialist parties are in closest connection with the trade-unions, being the only ones which have decidedly supported the claims of the trade-unions in parliaments. In all countries the trade-unions must oppose any attempts to split such unions by the communist "nuclei" method. The duty of the I. F. T. U. is to support the national unions, to inspire and keep alive the consciousness of common interests, and to strive for a uniform trade-union policy and the unity of workers throughout the world.

Next Regular Meeting

THE next regular meeting of the congress will be held in Paris in 1927, the statutes of the I. F. T. U. having been amended so that the congress, which formerly met every two years, will in the future meet every three years.

Membership of Danish Confederation of Trade-Unions in 1923¹

ALTHOUGH during 1921 and 1922, the membership of the Danish Confederation of Trade-Unions showed a considerable decrease, it remained practically unchanged in 1923. At the end of 1923 there were 233,116 members, as against 232,574 at the end of 1922, 244,372 at the end of 1921, and 279,255 at the end of 1920. The combined membership of unions not affiliated with the confederation has decreased from 72,796 to 69,588 members during 1923.

Report of National Federation of Trade-Unions in Finland²

THE National Federation of Trade-Unions in Finland at the end of 1923 had 48,146 members (37,686 men and 10,460 women) as against 48,176 at the end of 1922. The combined resources of the National Federation, its trade-union members and their branches, and of the unemployment funds amounted to 7,252,751 marks.³ Expenditures included 315,918 marks for labor disputes, 1,250 marks for unemployment benefits, 265,931 marks for sick benefits, 105,065 marks for funeral benefits, 45,348 marks for legal-aid benefits, and 49,363 marks for other aid to members. Expenditures of the unemployment funds amounted to 194,535 marks.

The total benefits paid out amounted to over a million marks, it is stated, as the above figures do not include benefits paid by some of the branches or the legal-aid expenses of the National Federation.

Membership of Swedish National Federation of Trade-Unions in 1923⁴

AT THE end of 1923, the 33 trade-unions in the National Federation of Trade-Unions had a total membership of 313,022 as against 292,917 at the beginning of the year, an increase of about 20,000 or 7 percent.

The percentage of increase was practically the same for women as for men, being 6.6 and 6.9 per cent, respectively.

The following table shows membership figures of the federation at the beginning of each quarter of 1923, and at the end of the year:

MEMBERSHIP OF SWEDISH NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE-UNIONS IN 1923

Membership	January	April	July	October	December
Number of branches.....	3,198	3,275	3,339	3,406	3,448
Membership:					
Men.....	265,000	270,000	273,000	281,000	286,000
Women.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	26,000	27,000
Total.....	290,000	295,000	298,000	307,000	313,000

¹[Indenrigsministeriet]. Meddelelser fra Socialraadets Sekretariat, June, 1924.

²Socialministeriet. Social Tidsskrift No. 6, 1924, pp. 517-522.

³Mark at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

⁴Sweden. Socialdepartementet. Socialstyrelsen. Sociala Meddelanden No. 4, 1924.

Of the 33 trade-unions, 22 showed an increase in the membership and 11 a decrease. The forestry and logging union showed the largest increase, 6,000 members, next came sawmills with 4,900, unskilled labor and factory workers with 2,650, and the paper industry with 2,250. The railwaymen's union showed a decrease of 2,800 members, due principally to reductions in personnel by the different railways.

Report Relative to Agricultural Workers, Profession
and Trade Unions, 1911-1912

Proprietary

Proprietary unions numbered 1,781, 101, 4201, 43

COHN, FANNIA M.

Why workers' education should be under trade-unions.

Locomotive Engineers' Journal, March, 1923, v. 57, p. 202.

— Workers' education: an international movement.

Nation, November 29, 1922, v. 115, pp. 579, 580.

An account of the First International Conference on Workers' Education held in Brussels, August 16, 17, 1922.

COLE, GEORGE DOUGLAS HOWARD.

Crisis in workers' education.

Highway, Winter, 1923, v. 16, pp. 17-21.

— Education of labour.

New Statesmen, March 11, 1922, v. 18, pp. 641, 642.

A discussion of aims and methods, with particular reference to the differences in point of view of the Workers' Educational Association and the Plebs League in Great Britain.

CRAIK, W. W. [AND OTHERS].

Are the labour colleges delivering the goods?

Plebs, May, 1923, v. 15, pp. 200-210.

Replies from active workers in the labor college movement in Great Britain to J. T. Murphy's article in the April, 1923, issue.

CROLY, HERBERT.

Education for grown-ups.

New Republic, December 12, 1923, v. 37, pp. 59-61.

EDUCATION IN THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

International Labour Review, June, 1923, v. 7, pp. 973-976.

Relates particularly to Germany, Great Britain, and the United States.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF WORKERS' EDUCATION.

American Review of Reviews, August, 1922, v. 66, pp. 206, 207.

FARLEY, R. P.

Educational principles for labor.

Locomotive Engineers' Journal, March, 1923, v. 57, pp. 177, 178, 248.

GOMPERS, SAMUEL.

Workers' education. Address . . . to Workers' Education Bureau convention, New York City, April 14, 1923.

American Federationist, May, 1923, v. 30, p. 385.

Issued also as a reprint by the Workers' Education Bureau of America.

HANCHETT, DAVID SCOTT.

Labor education in the industrial community.

(In *National Conference of Social Work. Proceedings*, 1922, pp. 346-351.)

A discussion of purposes and methods as defined by different groups in the labor movement, "Because it is a group movement, aiming to subordinate individual to group ends, it is clearly an undertaking of great social importance."

HILL, R. T.

New forces for liberal education.

Educational Review, January, 1923, v. 65, pp. 14, 15.

HOGUE, RICHARD W.

The value of our own education.

Labor Age, May, 1924, v. 13, No. 5, p. 12.

HOLMAN, E. H. H.

How people think.

Locomotive Engineers' Journal, March, 1923, v. 57, p. 189.

Issued also as a reprint by the Workers' Education Bureau of America.

HOPKINS, PRINCE.

Education or dogmatic training. A few thoughts worth while.

Labor Age, April, 1924, v. 13, No. 4, pp. 20-22.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WORKERS' EDUCATION, Brussels, 1922.

International workers' education (embodying Report of the International Conference on Workers' Education held in Brussels on August 16 and 17, 1922) Amsterdam, International Federation of Trade Unions, 1923. 119 pp.

Besides the proceedings of the conference, contains reports on workers' education in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, and United States. The subjects discussed included methods of teaching in labor colleges and interchange of students. At a second conference held in Oxford, August 15-17, 1924, an International Workers' Education Committee was appointed to draw up plans for an international federation of labor organizations concerned with workers' education.

KALLEN, HORACE M.

On proletarian culture.

(In: *Amalgamated Illustrated Almanac, 1924*. New York, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 1924, p. 53.)

A criticism of use of word "Prolecult."

LABOR'S EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Library Journal, May 1, 1923, v. 48, pp. 409, 410.

LINDEMAN, EDWARD C.

The kind of education workers want.

Locomotive Engineers' Journal, March, 1923, v. 57, pp. 197, 198.

— People's colleges for the new Europe.

American Review of Reviews, July, 1922, v. 66, pp. 84, 85.

MILLER, SPENCER, JR.

Labor and Learning.

Survey, November 15, 1922, v. 49, p. 250.

— The promise of workers' education . . . Address delivered before 43d annual convention American Federation of Labor at Portland, Oreg., October 2, 1923, with report of convention committee on education. New York [1923] 8 pp.

"Reprinted by the Workers' Education Bureau of America." Printed also in Workers' Education Yearbook, 1924, p. 17-29.

MUFSON, ISRAEL.

What do I get out of it? That is the question to be answered now.

Labor Age, April, 1924, v. 13, No. 4, pp. 7, 8.

MURPHY, J. T.

Wanted: The Marxism of Marx.

Plebs, April, 1923, v. 15, pp. 152-156.

A plea for the rediscussion of the fundamental principles of the teaching of labor colleges. For replies from various labor colleges see May issue, pp. 200-210.

MUSTE, A. J.

What's it all about?

Labor Age, April, 1924, v. 13, No. 4, pp. 1-4.

In the view of this writer the term "workers' education" should be applied only to enterprises under the control of workers' organizations having as their fundamental aim to help the members and officers of these organizations to render more efficient and intelligent service to their organizations. The basic need of the worker to be met by workers' education is not "culture," but an understanding of his own position in society as a worker and as a member of the labor movement. See also article in Justice, August 22, 1924, p. 10.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WORKERS' EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. 2d, New York, 1922.

Workers' education in the United States; report of proceedings, second National Conference on Workers' Education in the United States. New York City, Workers' Education Bureau of America, 1922. 196 pp. (On cover: Workers' Education Bureau series, No. 3.)

The section on "Aims of workers' education" includes the following papers: "Aims of workers' education," by John Sullivan; "American labor movement and labor education," by Samuel Gompers; "Role of labor education," by Charles A. Beard; "English workers' education," by Albert Mansbridge; "Women workers and education," by Rose Schneiderman; "Forty years in the labor movement," by James H. Maurer.

THE OBJECT OF WORKERS' EDUCATION.

New Republic, April 25, 1923, v. 34, pp. 229, 230.

SALUTSKY, J. B.

What is workers' education?

Call Magazine (New York Call), September 23, 1923, p. 9.

SOULE, GEORGE.

Social promise of labor education.

American Review, March, 1923, v. 1, pp. 159-164.

STANLEY, OLIVER, Ed.

The Way Out. Essays on the meaning and purpose of adult education by members of the British Institute of Adult Education. London, Oxford University Press, 1923. vi, 115 pp.

CONTENTS.—Introduction by Viscount Grey.—Part I. Ideals: "A vision of the future," by Viscount Haldane; "The evolution of a citizen," by A. E. Zimmern; "Knowledge as civic discipline," by H. J. Laski; "Education and national politics," by Lord Eustace Percy.—Part II. Facts: "Ideals as facts," by Albert Mansbridge; "Administration and finance," by W. N. Brice, Sir Wm. McCormick and Sir Frank Heath; "The humanist side of adult education," by Miss E. S. Haldane.—Appendices: Organizations concerned with adult education; A short bibliography of adult education.

THOMAS, NORMAN.

Norman Thomas on workers' education.

New Republic, May 9, 1923, v. 34, pp. 296, 297.

TINGLE, S. S.

Workers' education and public schools.

(In Workers' education yearbook, 1924, p. 158.)

TROTSKY, L.

Man does not live by politics alone.

Labour Monthly, November, 1923, v. 5, pp. 259-266.

WANDER, PAUL.

The function of education in the labor movement.

American Labor Monthly, May, 1923, v. 1, pp. 81-91.

WOOTTON, BARBARA.

The next twenty-one years.

Highway, Summer, 1924, v. 16, pp. 142-144.

Discusses the question, who are or ought to be the "workers" whose educational needs the Workers' Educational Association desires to realize.

WORKERS' EDUCATION.

Survey, July 15, 1924, v. 52, pp. 470, 471.

Brief summary of the papers read at session of National Conference of Social Work, Toronto, June 1924.

"WORKERS' EDUCATION": of, for and by themselves.

Trained Men, July, 1923, v. 3, pp. 151, 152.

WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION.

World association. 3d-4th annual reports.

(In its Bulletin No. XII, pp. 20-32; No. XVI, pp. 1-14).

Commission on the Education of merchant seamen.

Seafarers' education service, an experiment. A record of work done from December, 1919, to August, 1921, by the commission on the education of merchant seamen appointed by the World Association for Adult Education. London [1922?] 34, [1] pp.

YEAXLEE, B. A.

Task of the churches in adult education.

Hibbert Journal, April, 1922, v. 20, pp. 542-553.

Methods of Teaching—Courses—Textbooks

ADKINS, F. J.

English for home students. London, Labour Publishing Co., 1923.

Written expressly for labor college students.

ANDERSON, FRANK.

What shall I read? The American Federation of Labor; a reading list prepared by Frank Anderson and David J. Saposs. New York City, Workers' Education Bureau of America [1923] 14, [2] pp. (Workers' education reading list, No. 1.)

BIOLOGY AND EVOLUTION.

A syllabus of lectures delivered for the Liverpool Labour College.

Plebs, February, 1923, v. 15, pp. 72-78.

THE ECONOMICS OF CAPITALISM: a syllabus for classes.

Plebs, March-May, 1924, v. 16, pp. 112-115, 150-153, 191-194.

HAMILTON, WALTON H.

The educational policy of "a labor college."

Journal of Social Forces, January, 1924, v. 2, pp. 204-208.

These suggestions covering the function of the college, character and aims of instruction, features of the curriculum, texts, materials, etc. were prepared by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Stacy Macy in connection with the establishment of Brookwood College, Katonah, N. Y.

HOW CAN WE MAKE OUR CLASS WORK MORE EFFECTIVE.

Plebs, March, 1923, v. 15, pp. 103-106.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION. Educational department.

Educational series, No. 1— New York, 1923.

No. 1. An outline of social and political history of the United States, by H. J. Carman.

This outline was first printed serially in "Justice," the official organ of the Union. See files of that journal for "Courses on trade union policies and tactics," by David Saposs, and "Economics of the labor movement," by Sylvia Kopald.

KREUZPONTER, PAUL.

Economics and the American workman.

Management Engineering, April, 1923, v. 4, pp. 257, 258.

LABOUR RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, London.

Syllabus series, No. 1— London, 1922—

Outline courses for classes and study circles.

CONTENTS.—No. 1. The British labour movement, by G. D. H. Cole.—No. 2. The development of modern capitalism, by M. H. Dobb.—No. 3. Finance, by Emile Burns.—No. 4. English economic history, by G. D. H. Cole.—No. 5. Biology, by C. P. Dutt.—No. 6. The Russian revolution, by R. Page Arnott.—No. 7. Chartism and the grand national, by R. W. Postgate.—No. 8. Unemployment, by G. D. H. Cole.—No. 11. The French revolution, by S. Herbert.—No. 12. Introduction to world history for classes and study circles, by Margaret I. Cole.—No. 13. Economic geography, by J. F. Horrabin.—No. 14. Marxism, by Max Beer.—No. 15. Public finance, by Hugh Dalton.

LINDEMAN, EDWARD C.

A proposal for the training of teachers for workers' classes [with Comment on the proposal, by James Harvey Robinson].

Workers' Education (N. Y.) November, 1923, p. 9-11.

MILLAR, J. P. M.

Teaching methods in America.

Plebs, March, 1923, v. 15, pp. 109, 110.

MILLER, SPENCER, Jr.

A regional teachers' institute.

Workers' Education (New York) May, 1924, v. 2, pp. 16, 17.

Report of conference held in New York April 26, 1924, on methods of teaching workers' classes.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WORKERS' EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. 2d, New York, 1922.

Workers' education in the United States; report of proceedings second National Conference on Worker's Education in the United States. New York City, Workers' Education Bureau of America, 1922. 196 pp.

Includes the following papers on teaching methods: "Correspondence education," by George W. Snyder; "Open forums," by Paul Blanshard; "The discussion method," by Alexander Fichandler; "Union health education," by Theresa Wolfson; "Methods of health education," by Mrs. Grace Burnham; "Teaching of economics," by Sara Stites; "Problems of adult instruction," by Wm. H. Kilpatrick; "Visual method of adult education," by Winthrop Talbot; "Education and the Jewish worker," by Max Levin; "Journalism and workers' education," by J. B. Salutsky; public discussion by Alfred D. Sheffield.

See also Report of Committee on Teaching Methods presented to 3d Conference (In Workers' Education Yearbook, 1924, p. 143-148).

POSTGATE, R. W.

The builders' history. London, Pub. for the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives by the Labour Publishing Co., 1923. xxx, 487 pp. "Bibliography": pp. xix-xxx.

A syllabus of twelve lectures for workers' classes based on this study which sets the story of the building trades for the last one hundred years against the background of English industrial history, has been prepared by John Hamilton (London, Twentieth Century Press, 1923).

See also review by Amy Hewes in American Labor Monthly, July 1924, pp. 54-56, under title "An English experiment in workers' education."

A SHORT LECTURE COURSE ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

Plebs, February, 1923, v. 15, p. 67.

WHAT TO READ: A GUIDE TO BOOKS FOR WORKER-STUDENTS. London, Plebs league, 1923. 64 pp.**WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA.**

The workers' bookshelf, Nos. 1-6. New York, George H. Doran Co., 1922-1924.

A series of books on labor, science and literature for men and women of the labor movement.

CONTENTS.—V. 1. Joining in Public Discussion, by Alfred D. Sheffield.—V. 2. The Control of Wages, by W. Hamilton and S. May.—V. 3. The Humanizing of Knowledge, by James H. Robinson.—V. 4. Women and the Labor Movement, by Alice Henry.—V. 5. The Labor Movement in a Government Industry, by Sterling D. Spero.—V. 6. A Short History of the American Labor Movement, by Mary Beard.

— Workers' education pamphlet series, Nos. 1-7. New York City, Workers' Education Bureau of America, [1922-24].

CONTENTS.—No. 1. How to start workers' study classes.—No. 2. An outline of the American labor movement; a syllabus for study classes, by Leo Wolman.—No. 3. How to run a union meeting, by Paul Blanshard.—No. 4. An outline of the social and political history of the United States, by H. J. Carman.—No. 5. Outline of the British labour movement, by G. D. H. Cole.—No. 6. Workers' education, by Arthur Gleason.—No. 7. How to keep union records, by Stuart Chase.

THE WORKERS' FIVE-FOOT BOOKSHELF.

Locomotive Engineers' Journal, March, 1923, v. 57, pp. 172-174.

WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION.

Some library developments. London, 1924. 24 pp. (*Its Bulletin XIX.*)

— What seafarers read. A report of the use made of a crew's library during the four months' voyage of a liner. London, 1922. 8 pp.

Periodicals

NEW STANDARDS IN INDUSTRY, POLITICS AND EDUCATION. Edited by G. D. H. and Margaret Cole. London.

Issued monthly. Beginning July, 1924, will print the official news and announcements of the Workers' Educational Trade-Union Committee.

WORKERS' EDUCATION: A quarterly journal, published by the Workers' Education Bureau of America, 476 W. 24th Street, New York.

Contains news notes of workers' education movement.

Australia, Canada, and New Zealand

BARRACHI, G.

The labour colleges of Australia.

(*In International Conference on Workers' Education, Brussels, 1922.*)

International workers' education. Amsterdam, 1923, pp. 24-26.)

FITZPATRICK, ALFRED.

The university in overalls. Toronto, Hunter-Rose Co., (Ltd.). [1921?]. 150 pp.

WORK OF THE FRONTIER COLLEGE, TORONTO.

Labour Gazette (Canada) October, 1921, v. 21, pp. 1289, 1290.

For news note on passage of act incorporating the Frontier College, see Labour Gazette for July 1922, p. 701. One of the purposes of the college is to promote education among adult working men and women. A paper on the work of the Frontier College, by Alfred Fitzpatrick, read at the National Conference of Social Work, Toronto, June, 1924, will appear in the proceedings of that conference when printed.

WORKERS' EDUCATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

(*In International Conference on Workers' Education, Brussels, 1922.*)

International workers' education. Amsterdam, 1923, pp. 113, 114.)

WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION.

A New Zealand summer school [and a winter sequel].

(*In its Bulletin No. XIII, pp. 12-18.*)

Belgium and Holland

BELGIAN LABOR'S EDUCATION PLANS.

School and Society, March 10, 1923, v. 17, pp. 266, 267.

MAN, HENRI DE.

How Belgian workers educate themselves.

Locomotive Engineers' Journal, March, 1923, v. 57, pp. 195-197.

— Workers' education in Belgium.

International Labour Review, October, 1922, v. 6 pp. 527-545.

A description of the work of the *Centrale d'Education Ouvrière*, established jointly in 1911 by the Labour Party, the Trade Union Committee, and the Cooperative Union, of its special schools and classes and its workers' college opened in 1921.

— The workers' educational movement in Belgium.

(*In International Conference on Workers' Education, Brussels, 1922.*)

International workers' education. Amsterdam, 1923, pp. 27-50.)

The different sections treat of the work of the national and local committees, the socialist and trade-union schools, the labor college at Brussels, library department, finance, educational methods, and publications.

MERTENS, C.

Working class education in Belgium.

International Trade Union Movement, September-October, 1922, v. 2, pp. 260-270.

An account of the beginnings of the workers' education movement in Belgium, with a description of the way the work is now being carried on.

Summary in MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, January, 1923, pp. 141-143.

VOOGD, P.

Workers' education in Holland.

(*In International Conference on Workers' Education, Brussels, 1922.*)

International workers' education. Amsterdam, 1923, pp. 93-96.)

WORKERS' LEISURE COMMITTEES IN BELGIUM.

International Labour Review, June, 1924, v. 9, pp. 863-878.

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(In its Bulletin No. XIII, pp. 1-11.)

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CONVICT LABOR

Conference of Committee on Allocation of Prison Industries¹

THE first conference of the Committee on Allocation of Prison Industries was held in Salt Lake City, April 9-11, 1924, delegates from the States of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and representatives of the United States Department of Justice being present.

The Committee on Allocation of Prison Industries was formed as the result of a national conference of State prison officials called by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor in March, 1923.

At the intermountain conference it was pointed out that figures recently issued² by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show that in 1923 the value of goods produced by State prison industries amounted to \$69,985,218, of which goods worth \$26,522,700 were put to State use, while the remainder, \$43,462,518, was sold on the open market, in competition with goods produced by free labor. The speaker urged that the natural outlet for goods produced in State institutions was the State itself.

Where this market is not large enough in any State to absorb all the goods which the State's prisons turn out, proper allocation of industries and the interchange of surplus production of one State to meet the supply needs of another State will solve the market problem. This market is large enough, if properly coordinated and the system of interchange carefully worked out, to provide an ample outlet for the maximum production of prison industries, without making it necessary to sell any prison product on the open market.

The practicability of interstate exchange of prison-made goods has already been demonstrated in Virginia. That State had its 1923 automobile license plates made in the Trenton, N. J., penitentiary, and "the transaction was satisfactory in every way."

Mr. R. S. Humphries stated that facts gathered by the committee on allocation showed, in 77 State penitentiaries and penal reformatories in the United States, approximately 67,000 prisoners in 1922. Not more than 40,000, however, were physically and mentally capable of work, and about 25 per cent of these are required for the performance of the work necessary to maintain the institution, thus reducing the number available for productive labor to 30,000. Allowing 5,000 for agricultural work and 5,000 to 10,000 for road work, there would still be from 15,000 to 20,000 for industrial work to supply the million persons in State, State-aided, and city and county institutions throughout the country.

With these facts in detail by zones, and States within zones, it is a matter of simple arithmetic so to allocate prison industries in which the available prisoners could be put to work producing needed commodities without overloading the "States' use" market. Of course, if all the States tried to make shoes or automobile tags the "States' use" market could not absorb the output, but if a num-

¹ National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, Initial conference, Committee on Allocation of Prison Industries, Salt Lake City, Apr. 9-11, 1924, New York, 2 Rector Street, 1924. 20 pp.

² MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, April, 1924, pp. 1-33.

ber of States agreed to make shoes, and a number automobile tags, and a number clothing, and a number furniture, and so on, the market would always be much larger than the output.

At the public meetings of the conference, representatives of organized labor and manufacturers' associations, and women's clubs and public welfare bodies indorsed the "States' use" program, that is, the employment of inmates of penal institutions in producing commodities in each State for that State's own needs and the marketing of any surplus production to meet the needs of adjacent States within convenient geographical zones.

Reports were received from official representatives of the various States suggesting that the necessary information be secured and plans made for the installation of the following new industries:

New Mexico.—Canning industry, sheet metal shop, production of galvanized and aluminum ware.

Idaho.—Shoe shop for the manufacture of shoes for institutional use.

Montana.—Tannery for production of leather for use in prison shoe shops. Shop for the manufacture of automobile license plates.

Colorado.—Cement making industry.

Utah.—Shop for the manufacture of clothing for institutional use.

The conference passed two resolutions, one favoring the States' use plan, recognizing the basic considerations that govern the selection of States'-use industries as being (a) "The selection of those industries whose products will find a ready, stable and adequate market among State and local governmental agencies, within or without the State, and for which adequate raw materials are obtainable at reasonable prices," and (b) "the selection of industries in which the class of prisoners in the institution can be most effectively and constructively employed," and favoring the payment to prisoners of "such compensation as their conduct and efficiency warrant."³ The second resolution indorsed the establishment of a Federal reformatory for young men who were first offenders against Federal statutes and of a prison for Federal woman prisoners.

³The same resolution was passed by the Southeastern industrial allocation conference held at Atlanta May 28 and 29, 1924, at which the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and the U. S. Department of Justice were officially represented.

STANDARDIZATION

Report of American Engineering Standards Committee, 1924

A STEADY growth in interest and activity in industrial standardization has marked the work of the American Engineering Standards Committee¹ during the past year, according to the 1924 yearbook issued by the committee, and the work of the committee, which forms a national clearing house for industrial standardization, is being broadened and unified as a result of the general interest shown in the movement. There are 152 projects which are now under way or which have been completed and the standards approved. Two hundred and thirty-five national bodies, technical, industrial, and governmental, are engaged in this work and 1,081 individuals are serving on sectional committees. Of these 152 projects which have an official status before the committee, including standards which already have been approved, 31 have to do with civil engineering and the building industry, 25 with mechanical engineering; 15 with electrical engineering, 4 with automotive subjects (automobile and aircraft); 11 with transport; 1 with electric installations on shipboard; 14 with ferrous metals; 15 with nonferrous metals; 12 with the chemical industry; 2 with textiles; 5 with mining; 5 with the wood industry; 1 with the paper and pulp industry; and 11 with subjects of a miscellaneous or general character.

Cooperation with the division of simplified practice of the Department of Commerce has steadily increased. This division concentrates upon such eliminations as it is possible to carry out from a consideration of statistical production alone while the work of the committee is concerned chiefly with standardization projects which involve technical considerations. International cooperation in standardization was advanced by a conference of secretaries of the national standardizing bodies in Zurich, Switzerland, in July, 1923, at which the national organizations of 13 countries were represented.

The information service is becoming of increasing importance in connection with foreign trade. By means of close cooperative relations with all of the foreign national standardizing bodies full and accurate information can be supplied as to standards which have been published in foreign countries or on work which is in process of development. In the case of exporters who are asked to bid on goods to comply with foreign specifications or in accordance with an unfamiliar trade name or designation the committee has frequently been able to supply such information in time for a bid to be placed by cable.

A new feature of the work of the committee is the appointment of local representatives in four important industrial centers: Pittsburgh, Boston, Chicago, and Seattle. These representatives are men who are identified in an important way with the activities of engineering organizations and a complete information service is maintained by them for the benefit of the section in which they are located.

¹ For an account of the organization and work of the committee see the following numbers of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW: September, 1922, pp. 1-8; May, 1923, pp. 195, 196; July, 1923, pp. 256-258.

Trade associations have been taking an increasingly active part in the work of standardization, more than 140 such associations now officially participating in this work. The fact that standardization is a legitimate and constructive association activity has been generally recognized and explicitly so by a recent decree of the United States district court at Columbus, Ohio.

The possibilities of standardization are set out in the following statement from a pamphlet issued by the committee:

Standardization is to-day the most important approach to greater industrial efficiency. The magnitude of the yearly savings to be made is almost incredible; they are to be measured, as Secretary Hoover has said, "in hundred of millions and billions of dollars." Actual savings that are now being made in the automobile industry through organized standardization activities are estimated by the industry itself at \$750,000,000 a year; it is these savings which have made the automobile generally available instead of its being only a luxury for the rich.

Industrial savings that are still to be made will similarly be the basis upon which the fruits of labor may be brought more generously into the lives of the people. Edward A. Filene says: "It is * * * machine production, quantity output, and standardization of product that I look to as the inspiration and instrument of our future social progress."

The need, however, is more than economic. With the growing complexity of modern life standardization and simplification must be invoked if we are to release our energies from the thralldom of detail sufficiently to be able to solve our increasingly difficult problems.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Strikes in Buenos Aires in 1923

AN OFFICIAL report¹ on strikes in the Federal capital of Argentina states that there were 93 strikes in 1923 affecting 19,190 workers and causing a loss of 895,842 working-days and an estimated loss of wages amounting to 5,394,229.90 pesos.²

The following table shows the number of strikes and strikers and the average number involved in each strike during the period from 1916 to 1923:

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND STRIKERS IN BUENOS AIRES, 1916 TO 1923

Year	Number of strikes	Strikers	
		Number	Average per strike
1916 ^a	80	24,321	304
1917 ^a	138	136,062	986
1918 ^a	196	133,042	679
1919	367	308,967	842
1920	206	134,015	651
1921	86	139,151	1,618
1922	116	4,373	38
1923	93	19,190	206

^a Data are from Argentina, Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, Cronica Mensual, Buenos Aires, March, 1923, pp. 1013, 1014.

Organizations and wages were the principal causes, 49 strikes affecting 2,737 workers being on account of disputes concerning organization and 28 strikes affecting 6,530 workers being due to wage disputes.

The largest number of strikes (19) were in the clothing industry, while there were 18 in the metallurgical industry and 17 strikes each in the transportation and lumber industries.

In general the strikes were unsuccessful from the standpoint of the workers, only 11 being won by the workers, 9 were partly successful, and 73 were lost.

Strikes in Mexico in 1922 and 1923

ACCORDING to an official report³ on strikes in Mexico there were 184 strikes affecting 60,733 workers in 1923, as compared with 199 strikes, affecting 71,382 workers in 1922. Strikes caused a loss of 601,656 working-days in 1923, while in 1922 the loss amounted to 693,383 days. Of the strikers in 1923, 53,258 were men, 3,901 were women, and 3,574 were minors; while in 1922, 62,780 were men, 4,043 were women, and 4,559 were minors. A large percentage of the strikes were called because of disputes between the employer and employee regarding wages.

¹Argentina. Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. Cronica Mensual, Buenos Aires, April, 1924, pp. 1239-1241.

²Peso at par—96.48 cents; exchange rate varies.

³Mexico. Boletin del Departamento de la Estadistica Nacional, Mexico, D. F., April, 1924, pp. 15-18.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in July, 1924

BY HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 28 labor disputes during July, 1924. These disputes affected a known total of 9,746 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workmen directly and indirectly affected.

On August 1, 1924, there were 54 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 15 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 69.

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LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, JULY, 1924

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved
					Beginning	Ending	
Sam Finkelstein, Bronx, New York	Strike	Clothing workers	Organization of shop	Adjusted. Satisfactory contract concluded.	1921 Aug. 1	1924 July 29	450
Monongahela Ry., Brownsville, Pa.	do.	Shopcrafts	General strike of 1922	Pending.	1922 July 1	1924 (1)	300
Philadelphia Tapestry Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	Tapestry weavers	Working conditions	do.	1924 (1)	1924 (1)	150
Clothing workers, New York City	do.	Clothing workers	do.	do.	June 6	(1)	350
Machinists, shipyards, Norfolk, Va.	Threatened strike.	Machinists	Alleged discrimination	do.	(1)	1924 (1)	2,000
Hat and cap makers, New York City	Strike	Hat and cap makers	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. \$1 per hour allowed; partial recognition.	June 1	June 15	150
Carpenters, Sandusky, Ohio	do.	Carpenters	Asked 10 cents per hour increase.	Pending.	July 1	1924 (1)	164
United Press and United News Service, the United States.	Threatened strike.	Press telegraphers	Wage increase; renewal of contract.	Adjusted. Union shop effective.	July 16	July 28	153
[712] Building trades, West Baden, Ind.	do.	Building trades	Union dispute.	Pending.	July 8	1924 (1)	300
Ida's garment makers, Hackensack, N.J.	Strike.	Garment makers	New York standards desired by workers.	Adjusted. Returned; company withdrew wage cut; hours same as before.	July 3	July 25	40
S. Abrahams, Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	Clothing workers	Wages cut 10 per cent; increase in hours.	Pending.	July 10	July 14	40
J. Braunstein & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	do.	Working conditions.	Adjusted. Returned; same wages and conditions.	July 1	July 14	30
Marble and tile setters, Des Moines, Iowa.	do.	Marble and tile setters.	Asked 27½ cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Remains non-union; same wages and working conditions.	June 28	July 8	8
Sheurman Woolen Mills, Des Moines, Iowa.	do.	Textile workers	Union organization in plant.	Pending. No progress.	July 15	1924 (1)	60
Metal workers, Seattle, Wash.	Strike.	Metal workers	Asked \$1 day increase; \$3.50 per day.	Pending.	July 25	1924 (1)	2
Miners, Morgantown, W. Va.	Controversy	Miners	Working conditions	do.	1924 (1)	1924 (1)	600
Paper makers, Lincoln and Livermore, Fall, N. H.	Strike.	Paper makers	(1)	do.	1924 (1)	1924 (1)	600
Painters, paper hangers, and decorators, White Plains, N. J.	do.	Painters, etc.	Asked \$10.50 per day; 5-day week.	do.	1924 (1)	1924 (1)	600
Glaziers, New York City	Controversy	Glaziers	(1)	do.	1924 (1)	1924 (1)	600
Maryland & American Cooperage Co., Baltimore, Md.	Strike.	Coopers	(1)	do.	1924 (1)	1924 (1)	600
Epple's Shop, Baltimore, Md.	do.	do.	Wage cut.	do.	1924 (1)	1924 (1)	600
Rialto Shoe Co., South Boston, Mass.	do.	Shoemakers	Wage cut.	Unclassified. Company went out of business before arrival of commissioner.	do.	do.	600

(1) 1,000 men and building laborers.

Controversy Building laborers.

Unclassified. Company went out
of business before arrival of com-
missioner.

	Controversy	Bullding laborers...	Clothing workers...	Pending...
Hod carriers and building laborers, New York City.	Controversy	Molders...	(1)	(1)
Shipbuilding and dry-dock workers, Newport News, Va.	Strike...	do	do	do
Clothing workers, Philadelphia, Pa...	Threatened strike.	Effort to force organiza- tion of union.	do	July 26
Fishermen, San Diego, Calif.	Controversy	Fishermen...	(1)	(1)
International News Service and Uni- versal News Service, the United States.	do	Press telegraphers...	Wages; renewal of con- tract.	do
Fish workers, Erie, Pa...	Strike...	Fish workers...	Wages; price of fish per pound.	Pending, Controversy submitted to arbitration.
Total.				July 1
				Pending.
				July 28
				Pending.
				225
				300
				8,836
				910

¹ Not reported.

Appointment of Central Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of Durango, Mexico¹

UNDER the authority of article 100 of the regulations of the labor law of the State of Durango, Mexico,² the governor of the State, on June 1, 1924, appointed a central board of conciliation and arbitration. The board consists of five members and five alternates representing the employers' interests; five members and five alternates representing the workers' interests, and a representative of the Government. They will serve until May 31, 1925.

¹ Consular report, dated June 24, 1924.

² For a résumé of the labor law of Durango, Mexico, see *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW*, April, 1924, pp. 185-196.

IMMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1924

By W. W. HUSBAND, COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

THE following tables show the total number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States and emigrant aliens departed from the United States during June, 1924, and from July, 1923, to June, 1924. The tabulations are presented according to the countries of last permanent or future permanent residence, races or peoples, occupations, and States of future permanent or last permanent residence.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY, 1923, TO JUNE, 1924

During—	Arrivals					Departures				
	Immi- grant aliens ad- mitted	Non- immigrant aliens ad- mitted	United States citizens arrived	Aliens de- barred	Total arrivals	Emi- grant aliens	Non- emi- grant aliens	United States citizens	Total depart- tures	
1923 July to December....	499,863	85,336	173,156	16,985	775,340	44,209	75,910	133,600	253,800	
1924 January.....	33,878	10,476	15,638	2,145	62,137	5,723	8,689	20,817	35,229	
February.....	29,901	10,842	22,161	1,851	64,755	3,706	7,880	24,197	35,783	
March.....	35,585	13,271	25,146	2,001	76,003	4,202	7,983	19,474	31,659	
April.....	38,375	17,190	24,253	2,379	82,197	5,394	10,546	20,791	36,731	
May.....	32,985	16,230	19,607	2,625	71,447	6,634	14,457	25,467	46,558	
June.....	36,309	19,061	21,320	2,298	78,988	6,831	14,491	33,504	54,826	
Total.....	706,896	172,406	301,281	30,284	1,210,867	76,789	139,956	277,850	494,595	

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING JUNE, 1924, AND FROM JULY, 1923, TO JUNE, 1924, BY COUNTRIES

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	June, 1924	July, 1923, to June, 1924	June, 1924	July, 1923, to June, 1924
Albania	12	250	11	284
Austria	58	7,505	22	217
Belgium	122	2,065	42	517
Bulgaria	13	550	23	233
Czechoslovakia	77	13,554	148	1,568
Denmark	35	5,281	66	510
Estonia	179	765	5	11
Finland	20	3,662	77	369
France, including Corsica	151	6,387	124	1,249
Germany	408	75,091	207	1,178
Great Britain, Ireland:				
England	291	24,466	480	4,361
Ireland	74	17,111	215	1,282
Scotland	81	33,471	130	827
Wales	10	1,553	9	60
Greece	231	4,871	579	7,250
Hungary	143	5,806	56	522
Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia)	1,787	56,246	1,556	22,904
Latvia	12	1,473	2	67
Lithuania	66	2,369	16	335
Netherlands	55	3,783	33	345
Norway	45	11,986	171	955
Poland	233	28,806	279	2,594
Portugal (including Azores and Cape Verde Islands)	69	2,769	158	3,357
Rumania	79	11,142	96	1,096
Russia	118	12,649	98	572
Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands)	28	932	339	2,967
Sweden	48	18,310	193	830
Switzerland	76	3,842	50	390
Turkey in Europe	6	1,481	5	128
Yugoslavia	97	5,835	217	1,991
Other Europe	10	328	2	28
Total Europe	4,634	364,339	5,409	58,988
China	510	6,992	254	3,847
Japan	3,250	8,801	63	2,155
India	23	183	7	161
Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia	130	2,946	47	492
Turkey in Asia	29	2,820	7	211
Other Asia	39	323	7	77
Total Asia	3,981	22,065	385	6,943
Africa	23	900	10	108
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	24	635	38	485
Pacific Islands (not specified)		44	1	34
Canada and Newfoundland	19,177	200,690	259	2,601
Central America	247	2,000	66	567
Mexico	4,949	89,336	128	1,926
South America	780	9,270	81	1,052
West Indies	2,491	17,559	453	4,081
Other countries	3	58	1	4
Grand total	36,309	706,896	6,831	76,789

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING JUNE, 1924, AND FROM JULY, 1923, TO JUNE, 1924, BY RACES OR PEOPLES

Race or people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	June, 1924	July, 1923, to June, 1924	June, 1924	July, 1923, to June, 1924
African (black).....	1,847	12,243	211	1,449
Armenian.....	113	2,940	1	60
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	96	6,869	105	1,287
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	67	2,482	65	1,544
Chinese.....	518	4,670	245	3,736
Croatian and Slovenian.....	68	4,137	144	381
Cuban.....	162	1,412	113	961
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	9	295	10	183
Dutch and Flemish.....	364	7,840	87	990
East Indian.....	17	154	5	149
English.....	7,379	93,939	506	6,505
Finnish.....	185	3,975	83	411
French.....	3,545	48,632	123	1,305
German.....	1,458	95,627	297	1,832
Greek.....	266	5,252	589	7,335
Hebrew.....	1,197	49,989	25	260
Irish.....	2,277	42,364	277	1,581
Italian (north).....	312	11,576	443	2,704
Italian (south).....	1,714	47,633	1,121	20,363
Japanese.....	3,243	8,481	63	2,120
Korean.....	42	122	1	27
Lithuanian.....	39	1,991	17	381
Magyar.....	189	7,446	64	587
Mexican.....	4,882	87,648	127	1,878
Pacific Islander.....		12		1
Polish.....	259	19,371	286	2,590
Portuguese.....	222	3,892	156	3,465
Rumanian.....	98	1,727	91	1,085
Russian.....	421	9,531	116	734
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	144	2,356	21	52
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	675	40,978	461	2,662
Scotch.....	3,195	61,327	179	1,281
Slovak.....	13	5,523	54	475
Spanish.....	267	3,664	427	3,674
Spanish American.....	354	3,065	102	906
Syrian.....	101	1,595	38	439
Turkish.....	9	355	13	297
Welsh.....	169	2,635	10	77
West Indian (except Cuban).....	329	2,211	47	600
Other peoples.....	64	937	18	422
Total.....	36,309	706,896	6,831	76,789
Male.....	20,205	423,186	4,615	57,313
Female.....	16,104	283,710	2,216	19,476

TABLE 4.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING JUNE, 1924, AND FROM JULY, 1923, TO JUNE, 1924, BY STATES OR TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	June, 1924	July, 1923, to June, 1924	June, 1924	July, 1923, to June, 1924
Alabama	9	438	6	51
Alaska	21	287	5	65
Arizona	630	12,620	42	439
Arkansas	9	165		21
California	5,753	57,946	401	6,008
Colorado	76	1,657	13	182
Connecticut	330	12,833	87	1,478
Delaware	9	451	1	25
District of Columbia	62	1,504	3	25
Florida	395	4,047	272	1,705
Georgia	10	417	3	78
Hawaii	1,078	3,186	49	451
Idaho	124	1,118	9	109
Illinois	1,233	46,254	335	3,977
Indiana	123	5,311	61	633
Iowa	49	3,757	16	233
Kansas	90	1,582	14	101
Kentucky	20	559	2	47
Louisiana	64	1,365	70	457
Maine	1,342	12,541	2	100
Maryland	78	3,009	34	265
Massachusetts	3,081	61,938	710	6,715
Michigan	3,035	60,482	256	2,624
Minnesota	549	10,795	59	640
Mississippi	13	475	5	47
Missouri	128	4,435	51	423
Montana	198	1,956	10	178
Nebraska	32	2,495	14	145
Nevada	28	261	8	53
New Hampshire	383	7,140	16	132
New Jersey	549	30,803	279	2,909
New Mexico	53	1,364	5	52
New York	7,068	166,749	2,401	28,983
North Carolina	13	270	2	79
North Dakota	59	1,745	8	112
Ohio	629	24,154	367	3,423
Oklahoma	35	519	1	42
Oregon	1,026	6,820	31	398
Pennsylvania	916	47,344	673	7,014
Philippine Islands		1		
Porto Rico	14	266	40	183
Rhode Island	255	7,707	79	1,282
South Carolina	6	150	3	24
South Dakota	48	1,016	6	66
Tennessee	15	391	8	45
Texas	3,087	57,016	47	1,033
Utah	121	1,181	30	301
Vermont	252	3,251	8	58
Virginia	101	2,185	13	188
Virgin Islands	4	15		
Washington	2,797	20,915	128	1,526
West Virginia	55	2,061	72	712
Wisconsin	196	9,324	69	610
Wyoming	58	625	7	120
Total	36,309	706,896	6,831	76,789

TABLE 5
FROM
1924, B

TABLE 5.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING JUNE, 1924, AND FROM JULY, 1923, TO JUNE, 1924, BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	June, 1924	July, 1923, to June, 1924	June, 1924	July, 1923, to June, 1924
Professional:				
Actors	84	1,012	6	89
Architects	15	447	2	18
Clergy	202	2,093	34	342
Editors	3	56		9
Electricians	127	3,777	5	64
Engineers (professional)	310	4,870	29	295
Lawyers	15	233	2	43
Literary and scientific persons	46	712	5	86
Musicians	81	1,479	16	95
Officials (Government)	37	553	14	156
Physicians	177	1,391	7	87
Sculptors and artists	48	429	8	59
Teachers	208	3,460	29	252
Other professional	519	4,266	59	411
Total	1,872	24,778	216	2,006
Skilled:				
Bakers	71	3,521	22	202
Barbers and hairdressers	83	2,621	32	221
Blacksmiths	59	3,233	7	79
Bookbinders	4	275		2
Brewers		34	1	1
Butchers	90	2,795	14	106
Cabinetmakers	17	487	4	46
Carpenters and joiners	688	16,420	71	592
Cigarette makers	3	48		2
Cigar makers	10	267	38	332
Cigar packers		20		1
Clerks and accountants	1,251	25,194	111	985
Dressmakers	199	3,904	28	156
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	127	3,421	6	96
Furriers and fur workers	17	320	1	17
Gardeners	51	1,230	6	98
Hat and cap makers	2	303		4
Iron and steel workers	82	7,308	19	126
Jewelers	38	482	2	31
Locksmiths	75	3,701		3
Machinists	206	6,616	45	271
Mariners	278	8,571	19	323
Masons	192	5,452	9	163
Mechanics (not specified)	388	8,388	43	265
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	27	1,123	3	25
Millers	7	525		77
Milliners	28	662	3	9
Miners	193	7,001	103	954
Painters and glaziers	184	3,937	15	132
Pattern makers	11	339	1	5
Photographers	36	478	4	45
Plasterers	51	769	3	27
Plumbers	84	2,080	5	58
Printers	78	1,740	7	58
Saddlers and harness makers	5	322		1
Seamstresses	200	2,579	14	61
Shoemakers	134	4,694	32	328
Stokers	25	968	1	26
Stonecutters	13	560	1	19
Tailors	161	6,754	40	362
Tanners and curriers	3	182		5
Textile workers (not specified)	21	482	30	133
Tinniers	26	739		8
Tobacco workers	1	30		1
Upholsterers	18	374		12
Watch and clock makers	11	528	3	12
Weavers and spinners	28	2,713	30	424
Wheelwrights		130	1	1
Woodworkers (not specified)	16	498	1	5
Other skilled	421	5,876	26	198
Total	5,713	150,694	801	7,078

TABLE 5.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING JUNE, 1924, AND FROM JULY, 1923, TO JUNE, 1924, BY OCCUPATION—Concluded

Occupation	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	June, 1924	July, 1923, to June, 1924	June, 1924	July, 1923, to June, 1924
Miscellaneous:				
Agents.....	197	2,179	19	170
Bankers.....	15	180	4	88
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	77	1,770		57
Farm laborers.....	969	27,492	21	259
Farmers.....	1,570	20,320	124	1,575
Fishermen.....	118	3,113	6	82
Hotel keepers.....	32	225	9	39
Laborers.....	4,619	108,001	2,717	37,259
Manufacturers.....	28	525	8	84
Merchants and dealers.....	691	11,390	197	2,567
Servants.....	1,486	51,680	429	2,659
Other miscellaneous.....	1,592	26,640	302	3,638
Total.....	11,394	253,515	3,836	48,477
No occupation (including women and children).....	17,330	277,909	1,978	19,228
Grand total.....	36,309	706,896	6,831	76,705

Amendment to Emigration Law of Haiti¹

THE emigration law of Haiti passed on February 28, 1924, has been amended by the following provisions: All Haitian citizens who leave the country to obtain work elsewhere at their own expense or otherwise, and all citizens leaving the country on ships having emigration licenses shall be considered as emigrants. Captains who take on their vessels emigrants not provided with special passports shall be fined, for each emigrant so taken on board, an amount varying from 1,000 to 5,000 gourdes,² and shall be liable to imprisonment of from one to six months.

Emigration from Norway, 1900–1923

STATISTISKE Meddelelser No. 4, 5, and 6, issued by the Statistiske Centralbyrå of Norway contains a table, given below, showing annual emigration from Norway, 1900 to 1923. The article states that emigration in 1923 would undoubtedly have been greater if it had not been restricted, directly and indirectly, by the American immigration law. As is shown in the table, a larger proportion of the population emigrated in 1923 than in any year since 1910. Of the 18,287 persons who left Norway in 1923, 16,152, or 88 per cent, went to the United States.

¹ Haiti, *Le Moniteur, Journal Officiel de la République d'Haiti*. Port-au-Prince. April 21, 1924, p. 169.
² Gourde at par=20 cents; exchange rate varies.

EMIGRATION FROM NORWAY, 1900 TO 1923¹

Year	Number of emigrants	Number of emigrants per 1,000 population	Year	Number of emigrants	Number of emigrants per 1,000 population
1900	10,931	4.9	1912	9,105	3.8
1901	12,745	5.7	1913	9,876	4.0
1902	20,343	8.9	1914	8,522	3.5
1903	26,784	11.7	1915	4,572	1.8
1904	22,264	9.7	1916	5,212	2.1
1905	21,059	9.1	1917	2,518	1.0
1906	21,967	9.5	1918	1,226	.5
1907	22,135	9.5	1919	2,432	.9
1908	8,497	3.6	1920	5,581	2.1
1909	16,152	6.8	1921	4,627	1.7
1910	18,912	7.9	1922	6,456	2.4
1911	12,477	5.2	1923	18,287	6.7

¹Emigrants of previous years visiting in the country not included.

Attitude of South America Toward Immigration

ATENTION is called to the liberality of the immigration laws of the South American countries by Mr. Samuel G. Inman in an article on "Immigration in Latin America" in the May, 1924, issue of The Pan American Magazine (pp. 297-299). Under most of these laws an immigrant may secure a certain amount of farming land free or practically free, a married man usually being allowed twice as much land as a single man. Some of these Governments provide free transportation either from the immigrant's own country or from the South American entry port to the place of settlement. No customs duties are charged on personal household effects, a certain amount of farm equipment is furnished, and the new settlers are exempted from taxes for a number of years.

A brief résumé of Brazilian provisions for rural immigrants was published in the July, 1923, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 253, 254). Mr. Inman cites Brazil's regulations as typical. He also gives the following interesting immigration provisions for certain other Latin American Governments:

Paraguay grants free transportation from Buenos Aires or Montevideo to Asuncion, where an immigrant may lodge without expense to himself at the immigrant's hotel up to 8 days and, by paying a small amount per day, may remain beyond that time. The Government has opened many large tracts of land to foreign settlers. Any "bona fide farmer" who can meet the laws' requirements may acquire a tract of 20 hectares (about 50 acres) at a cost of about \$1.60 an acre. Payment for such holding may be extended over five years. Pastoral land may also be very easily secured.

Bolivia grants free passage within its boundaries to the place of settlement, also exemption from customs duties for the newcomers' personal possessions. A foreign settler is entitled to purchase 50 hectares (125 acres) at 10 centavos¹ per hectare ($2\frac{1}{2}$ acres) the payments being spread over a long period. The Bolivian Government has made three large national territories available to immigrants but as yet very few have availed themselves of these opportunities.

¹ Centavo at par--3.89 cents; exchange rate varies.

Argentina is rapidly adding to the public territory open to immigrants. Land may be leased for 10 years at \$5 (U. S. currency) per hectare ($2\frac{1}{2}$ acres) per annum. No person is allowed to purchase more than two agricultural lots of 250 acres each and one pastoral lot. "Such agricultural lands must be settled within 2 years and a capital of \$1,000 invested in cattle and \$250 in buildings per square league."

Chili now has a law granting free transportation to colonists from foreign ports to destination. Under this act each head of a family may have 160 hectares of land and a government grant of 500 pesos² for building, farm implements, etc.

Guatemala's public lands are divided into 1,500-acre tracts at \$250 to \$300 per tract. Premiums are offered for the cultivation of tobacco, cotton, India rubber, and other specially desired products.

Certain public lands in Peru may be leased or sold to corporations as well as to individuals. Rich proprietors or immense corporations are the chief holders of the cultivable lands on the coast. In other instances, however, such lands are "owned by communities." In the cotton and sugar producing sections, the small planters and the rich factory owners enter into a kind of partnership, the latter granting land and water privileges in return for one quarter of the crop.

Colombia and various other countries of South America are also stated to be very generous to immigrants, but no particulars are given by Mr. Inman.

Immigration has been greatest to Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, and Peru. Argentina's population is chiefly of European origin and 92 per cent of the foreign population is Latin. Paraguay has been the objective for persons wishing to found colonies, 25 important ones having been settled within the last 30 or 40 years.

The writer states that there are probably 500,000 Germans in three southern States of Brazil. There are also many Italians in this country, especially in São Paulo. Within the last few years 40,000 Japanese have been brought into this last-mentioned State to cultivate rice and coffee.

Japanese immigration to Peru has been very considerable.

Southern Chili has a German colony numbering approximately 10,000.

According to Mr. Inman, there are not over 10,000 Japanese in Mexico. The Chinese, however, are found in large numbers in that country and also in Panama and Cuba. At the time Mr. Inman made his report there were about 40,000 Menonites in Canada planning to settle in Mexico within the next three or four years, 3,000 expecting to do so within five months.

Undoubtedly European and Asiatic Governments are looking to Latin America as a desirable goal for their emigrants.

It is pointed out, however, that the financial resources of South American countries are not always adequate for carrying out the generous provisions of the immigration laws.

² Peso at par = 98½ cents; exchange rate varies.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR

Creation of Ministry of Social Affairs in Denmark¹

IN APRIL, 1924, a Ministry of Social Affairs was created in Denmark.² The new ministry will have charge of the administration of labor legislation, workers' safety, social insurance, care of children, etc.

Organization of Labor Research Institute in Japan

THE Trans-Pacific, Tokyo, June 21, 1924 (p. 5), contains an account of the organization of a labor research institute in Japan by prominent scholars, scientists, social workers, and labor leaders. The advisory board consists of 11 members, among them being Bunjiro Suzuki, president of the General Federation of Labor of Japan. The purpose of the institute is to further the rational progress of the labor movement, the lack of accurate research on the industry of Japan having contributed, the leaders assert, to the tendency of the labor movement to develop along lines not in harmony with industrial conditions. Scientific research will be conducted by officials of the institute into agricultural conditions, current thought, educational and women's problems, social work, and international problems connected with the progress of the labor movement.

¹ Denmark. Social Forsorg (Tidsskrift for Social Forsikring og Forsørgelse samt Arbejderbeskyttelse) April, 1924.

² On Apr. 5, 1920, a similar ministry was formed. It, however, remained in existence for only one month.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

COLORADO.—Bureau of Mines. *Annual report for the year 1923.* Denver, 1924. 55 pp.

The report shows that in the underground operations in the mines of Colorado during 1923 there were 16 fatalities, 220 injuries causing lost time of more than 14 days, and 284 injuries causing less than 14 days lost time. The total number of days of employment of men working underground was 778,835, and the fatality rate per 10,000 days worked was 0.2054, the serious injury rate 2.824, and the slight injury rate 3.646.

ILLINOIS.—Department of Mines and Minerals. *Forty-second annual coal report, 1923.* Danville, 1923. 357 pp.

Data from this report are published on pages 71 and 157 of this issue of the **MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW**.

KENTUCKY.—Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics. *Tenth biennial report, 1920-1921, and Eleventh biennial report, 1922-1923.* Frankfort, 1924. 190 pp.

Data from this report are published on page 125 of this issue of the **MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW**.

NEW YORK.—Department of Labor. *Industrial Hygiene Bulletin.* New York, 124 E. 28th St., July, 1924. 4 pp. Vol. 1, No. 1.

This is the first issue of a bulletin on industrial hygiene which is to be published monthly by the industrial hygiene division of the New York Department of Labor. The purpose of the bulletin is "to aid in the conservation of the life and efficiency of that large army of persons who earn their livelihood in industry. It is intended as a medium through which to acquaint the medical profession, the employers, and the employees in industry with the industrial hygiene side of conditions as they affect workers."

UNITED STATES.—Department of Agriculture. *Operating methods and expense of cooperative citrus-fruit marketing agencies, by A. W. McKay and W. Mackenzie Stevens.* Washington, 1924. 34 pp. *Department Bulletin No. 1261.*

Describes the operating methods of the local associations, and discusses the factors which enter into the expense of preparing citrus fruit for market; also treats briefly of other marketing costs.

— Bureau of Agricultural Economics. *Labor requirements of Arkansas crops, by A. D. McNair.* Washington, 1924. 64 pp. *Bulletin No. 1181.*

— *Rural planning: The social aspects of recreation places, by Wayne C. Nason.* Washington, 1924. 30 pp. *Farmers' Bulletin No. 1388.*

This pamphlet contains an account of what has been accomplished by various agricultural communities in developing facilities for recreational and social life.

— Department of Commerce. *Seasonal operation in the construction industries. Summary of report and recommendations of a committee of the President's Conference on Unemployment.* Washington, 1924. viii, 24 pp. *Elimination of waste series.*

This pamphlet, a condensed summary of an important report, stresses the fact that seasonal employment in building is a matter of custom, rather than of neces-

sity, points out the heavy burden thus laid upon the industry, and briefly indicates measures by which those interested in building may counteract the seasonal tendency.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Cost of living in the United States*. Washington, 1924. iii 466 pp. Bulletin No. 357. *Retail prices and cost of living series*.

— Children's Bureau. *Foster-home care for dependent children*. Washington, 1924. v, 265 pp. Bureau publication No. 136.

A collection of 11 papers by different authors, each of whom is engaged in some form of child care, dealing with different aspects of the problem of providing for dependent children when separation from their own homes is necessary or desirable. Appendixes contain conclusions of the two conferences on child care held in Washington in 1909 and 1919, selections from official and other reports, and bibliographies.

— Commission to investigate industrial and economic conditions in the Virgin Islands, U. S. A. *Report*. Washington, 1924. 35 pp., illus.

Report of the Federal Commission appointed by the Secretary of Labor. The investigation, which lasted about two weeks, included general labor and living conditions, roads, water supply, sanitation, and schools. Recommendation is made for the improvement of economic and social conditions and the text of a resolution by the Colonial Council of the three islands suggesting methods for bettering the economic situation is appended.

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA (SOUTH AUSTRALIA).—*Statistical register, 1921–1922*. Adelaide, 1922. *Variously pagued*.

In seven parts, dealing, respectively, with administration, population and vital statistics, law, crime, etc., commerce and transportation, production, finance, and social activities, and including a statistical summary of South Australia from 1836 to 1921–1922. Contains matter on cooperative societies, average weekly wages and numbers employed in various industries, decisions of wage boards, immigration and emigration, accidents on railways, etc.

BELGIUM.—Caisse Générale d'Épargne et de Retraite. *Compte rendu des opérations et de la situation*. Année 1923. Brussels, 1924. 63 pp.

The operations of the General Savings and Retirement Fund of Belgium for the year 1923 cover the savings fund, under which loans are made for working-men's houses, for agricultural credit, and to war invalids; and cover the retirement, life insurance, and accident insurance funds.

— Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Administration des Mines. *Annales des mines de Belgique*. Année 1923. Brussels, 1923. 1130 pp. Vol. XXIV, Parts I–IV.

The report of the Belgian Bureau of Mines for the year 1923 contains papers on various mining problems, reports of the operations of different mines, text of laws and decrees relating to mines, and mining accidents caused by explosives in 1920.

— *Annales des mines de Belgique*. Année 1924. Brussels, 1924. 292 pp. Vol. XXV, Part I.

Part I of the annual report of the Belgian Bureau of Mines for 1924 contains a technical study of explosions of black-damp caused by lamps and explosives; an account of accidents caused by falls of rock during 1920; statistics of the coal industry for 1923; and the text of various laws and decrees relating to the operation of mines and to the workers.

BULGARIA.—Direction Générale de la Statistique. *Statistique des Coopératives dans le Royaume de Bulgarie pendant l'année 1920.* Sofia, 1923. xi, 108 pp.

Statistics of the cooperative movement of Bulgaria for the year 1920. The essential data contained in this report were given in the June, 1924, issue of the **MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW**, pp. 171, 172.

CANADA (ALBERTA).—Bureau of Labor. *Annual report of the Commissioner of labor for the year 1923.* Edmonton, 1924. 32 pp., chart.

— Workmen's Compensation Board. *Report for 1923.* Edmonton, 1924. 48 pp.

A summary of this report appears on pages 160 and 161 of this issue of the **MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW**.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—Ministère des Travaux Publics. *La crise du logement en Tchécoslovaquie et l'intervention de l'état.* [Prague?], July, 1923. 18 pp. folder.

This brochure gives an account of State-subsidized house-construction activity in Czechoslovakia during the period 1919-1923. In order to relieve the great housing shortage that arose after the war a number of laws were enacted granting, under certain conditions, large State subsidies to communes, cooperative building societies, and private individuals, for the erection of buildings containing small dwellings for wageworkers and salaried employees.

During the period from 1919 to March 1, 1923, a total of 17,651 buildings containing 45,386 dwellings were constructed under these housing laws at a cost of 2,820,592,439 crowns and with a total State subsidy of 1,383,732,196 crowns. The above figures do not include 286 houses containing 2,367 dwellings constructed by the State at its own expense for the use of Government workers. The construction of these dwellings involved an expenditure of 271,350,000 crowns. In addition the State erected 9 buildings containing 320 apartments and 60 individual rooms for the use of students of the university and colleges located at Prague. The cost of these 9 buildings was 7,200,000 crowns of which the State furnished 4,300,000 crowns, the balance being raised through private donations.

DENMARK.—Indenrigsministeriet. *Danmarks Sociallovgivning. III. Bind. Fabriklovgivningen. Lærlingeloven.* Copenhagen, 1923. 109, 33 pp.

This is part of Volume III of Social Legislation in Denmark, issued by authorization of the Ministry of the Interior. It deals with factory legislation and apprenticeship laws. The first section on factory legislation gives the history of factory legislation, covering its development up to 1873, the factory law of 1873, machine safety law of 1889, the factory law of 1901, the bakery law of 1906, the revision of the bakery law in 1912, the amendments to the bakery law made in 1920, the factory law of 1913, with later changes.

The second section deals with the principal provisions of the factory legislation now in force, giving the scope of the law, arrangement of the work places, the prevention of accidents caused by machinery, regulation of hours of work, and factory inspection. Also deals with the scope of the bakery laws, regulation of the hours of work, etc. This volume also takes up the Danish apprenticeship law and discusses apprenticeship contracts, etc.

— Ministry of Social Affairs. *Social Legislation in Denmark, by F. Zeuthen.* Copenhagen, 1924. 16 pp.

Brief summary, in French and English, of social legislation in Denmark touching upon sickness insurance, invalidity insurance, workmen's compensation, old-age pensions, unemployment, etc.

FRANCE.—Ministère du Travail. Conseil Supérieur du Travail. *Vingt-septième session Novembre, 1923. La participation aux bénéfices.* Paris, 1924. ix, 179 pp.

The proceedings of the French Superior Labor Council for 1923. It includes the discussions of the council on the question of profit sharing, the questionnaire used by the council in its study, a summary of the replies, and the majority and minority reports.

— Direction du Travail. *Statistique des grèves survenues pendant l'année 1920.* Paris, 1924. ix, 287 pp.

This volume contains the statistics of strikes occurring in France during the year 1920.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Home office. Chief inspector of factories and workshops. *Annual report for the year 1923.* London, 1924. 129 pp. Cmd. 2165.

Contains reports upon safety, sanitation, employment, and welfare in the factories during the year covered, with reports of the senior medical, electrical, and engineering inspectors, and statistical tables relating to the work of the year. A summary of the sections relating to the hours and employment of women is given on pages 88 and 89 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— Industrial Fatigue Research Board. *Results of investigation in certain industries.* London, 1924. v, 17 pp. Report No. 27.

This memorandum contains a complete summary of the recommendations which have appeared in published reports of the board relating to special investigations in the textile, metal, boot and shoe, pottery, glass, and laundry industries and in repetition work.

— Oversea Settlement Committee. *Report of delegation appointed to inquire into conditions affecting British settlers in Australia, May, 1924.* London, 1924. 124 pp. Cmd. 2132.

Report of a delegation sent to study the conditions under which assisted emigrants from Great Britain were received in Australia, to report on openings for British settlers, and to examine the arrangements for the distribution, the welfare, and the future of the migrants. The committee found the situation in the main satisfactory. The principal opening for men and boys is in agriculture, in which there is abundant room for those who are willing to go through a period of training and to work hard and steadily. For women the principal opening is in domestic service. Details are given of the arrangements made by the government and the citizens for absorbing the newcomers without friction, and for helping them through the difficult period of adjustment.

— Registry of Friendly Societies. *Reports of chief registrar, for year ending December 31, 1921. Part A, Appendix A: Statistical and other information relating principally to friendly societies, orders and branches, workmen's compensation schemes, loan societies, and railway savings banks.* London, 1924. vi, 34 pp.

— — — *Reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923.* London, 1924. vii, 78 pp. Part A—General report.

Report on friendly societies, industrial and provident societies, building societies, workmen's compensation schemes, loan societies, etc.

— Scottish Board of Health. *Fifth annual report, 1923.* Edinburgh, 1924. 274 pp. Cmd. 2156.

Contains reports upon sanitation, medical and allied services, national health insurance, housing and town planning, poor law and public assistance, and miscellaneous topics, with a number of appendixes, giving data in tabular form on the various subjects treated. A summary of the sections relating to housing and town planning and to unemployment will be found on pages 150 to 152 and 146 to 148 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

INDIA.—Department of Industries. *Women's labor in Bengal industries*, by Dagmar F. Curjel. Calcutta, 1923. 40 pp. *Bulletin of Indian Industries and Labor*, No. 31.

Some of the facts presented in this report are given on pages 89 to 92 of this issue of the **MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW**.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE.—*Recommendation adopted by the conference at its fifth session, October 22-29, 1923*. London, 1924. 16 pp. Cmd. 2051.

The authentic text (in English and French) of the recommendation concerning the general principles for the organization of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers, adopted at the fifth session of the International Labor Conference.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—Netherlands. *Acts: Invalidity insurance*. Geneva [1924]. 73 pp. *Legislative series*, 1923—Neth. 6.

This pamphlet contains the text of a law passed in the Netherlands, August 30, 1923, on insurance of workers against invalidity and old age which supplements the invalidity act of June 5, 1913, and subsequent amendments.

— *Works councils in Germany*, by Marcel Berthelot. Geneva, 1924. vi, 138 pp. *Studies and reports, series B (economic conditions)*, No. 13.

This monograph on the German works councils is the result of a direct study of these institutions made by the author while a member of the Department of Social Research attached to the French embassy at Berlin. After giving a historical review of workers' representation under the empire and during the revolution, the volume describes the drafting of the works councils act and gives an analysis of the law as finally enacted. The author then proceeds to show the evolution of the works councils since 1920 with special reference to the conflicts among workers' organizations over the control of the councils. The rest of the volume is given over to a description of the practical operation of the councils and the relations between employers and councils.

Like most other writers on the same subject the author comes to the conclusion that the works councils have become a permanent institution in Germany and have taken their proper place in the economic organization of that country. It is his belief that in the future the German works councils will show themselves an institution equally favorable to the interests of the workers and to the maintenance of industrial peace.

— *International Labor Conference, Sixth Session, Geneva, June, 1924*.

Report I.—The development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure. Geneva, 1924. 112 pp.

Report II.—Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. Geneva, 1924. 109 pp.

Report III.—Weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used. Geneva, 1924. 77 pp.

Report IV.—Night work in bakeries. Geneva, 1924. 91 pp.

These reports formed the basis of the discussion of these questions at the Sixth Session of the International Labor Conference. An account of the action taken by the conference on these questions is given in this issue of the **MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW**, pages 177 to 183.

IRELAND.—Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. *Twenty-second annual report, 1921-22*. Dublin, 1924. vi, 203 pp.

NORWAY.—[Departementet for Sociale Saker.] *Riksversikringsanstalten. Årsberetning nr. 27 (1923)*. Christiania, 1924. 23 pp.

Annual report No. 27 issued by the State Insurance Institute in Norway. Data relate to operations of the institute in 1923.

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POLAND.—*Główny Urząd Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Rocznik statystyki Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, Rok wydania 1 1920/22. Warsaw, 1923. xx, 373 pp. Czesc II.*

The second part of the official statistical yearbook for the years 1920 to 1922, published by the Polish Central Statistical Office. Matters of interest to labor include prices and cost of living, cooperative societies, employment, wages, strikes and lockouts, factory inspection, industrial accidents, sick funds, emigration, etc.

SWEDEN.—*Socialdepartementet. Socialstyrelsen. Allmänna Bostadsräkningen är 1920. Stockholm, 1924. 171*, 89 pp. Sveriges officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik.*

General housing census in Sweden for the year 1920. Shows building and housing conditions in the various districts, relation between rents and incomes, and also contains a summary of the development of housing conditions, 1912-1915 and 1920.

— [Socialdepartementet.] *Socialstyrelsen. Arbetartillgång, Arbetstid och Arbetslön inom Sveriges Jordbruk år 1922. Stockholm, 1924. 122 pp. Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik.*

Data from this report appear on pages 79 to 81 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Löner och levnadskostnader vid statens järnvägsbyggnader och statens vattenfallsverks byggnadsföretag samt inom därmad jämförliga arbetsområden. Stockholm, 1924. 49 pp. Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik.*

A report by the Swedish Social Board on wages and cost of living of workers employed on State construction enterprises (railways, water works, etc.). In most cases the data cover the period from 1912 to the first quarter of 1924.

URUGUAY.—[Ministerio de Hacienda.] *Dirección General de Estadística. Anuario estadístico, 1921. Montevideo, 1923. xv, 490 pp. Libro XXXI.*

In this publication, the yearbook of Uruguay, comparative vital, financial, agricultural, and commercial statistics as well as figures on migration, industrial accidents, strikes, employment, prices, old-age pensions, etc., are given covering specified years ending with 1921. The report shows that during 1921 5,269 industrial accidents occurred in Uruguay, of which 11 were fatal. The section of the report giving statistics of the work of employment offices shows that, during the year under review, applications for work numbered 5,415 and placements 3,672.

Unofficial

AMERICAN ENGINEERING STANDARDS COMMITTEE. *Year Book, 1924. New York, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, 1924. 64 pp.*

A summary of this report appears on pages 206 and 207 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

AMERICAN FOUNDRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION. *Proceedings of the twenty-seventh annual meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, April 30 to May 3, 1923. Edited by Robert Kennedy. Chicago, 1924. xviii, 764 pp.*

Contains several addresses regarding the problem of labor supply, and training workers and apprentices.

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS. *Report of proceedings of twenty-sixth annual convention, Milwaukee, September 24 to 29, 1923. Washington, D. C., 1923. xi, 795 pp.*

Coal-mining problems, of course, occupied a very large place in the discussions of this congress. Among the addresses were those on the following subjects: Anthracite coal and politics; the anthracite coal industry; the position of the operators in the competitive field; the relation of transportation to the coal industry; and the West Virginia coal industry.

Special sessions were held by the industrial cooperation division, the mine taxation division, the oil shale division, and the standardization division.

BENDIX, LUDWIG. *Das Streikrecht der Beamten*. Berlin, Grunewald, Walter Rothschild, 1922. xi, 138 pp.

A monograph on the right of civil-service employees to strike, written on the occasion of the German railroad employees' strike in 1922. The author, a lawyer, discusses the right of these employees to strike not only from the legal point of view but also from an ethical and political viewpoint.

The author comes to the conclusion that, since article 159 of the new German constitution guarantees the right of combination for the defense and promotion of labor and economic conditions "to everybody and all occupations" and declares illegal all agreements and measures which aim at limiting and impeding this right, the German civil-service employees have the right to strike. He believes, however, that this right can be conceded only to civil-service employees of low and medium rank and not to higher officials and to those invested with administrative powers (e. g., police force, etc.).

BLANC, ELSIE TERRY. *Cooperative Movement in Russia*. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1924. xi, 324 pp.

Detailed account of the development of the Russian cooperative movement. Some of the subjects discussed are the effect of the World War, the Bolshevik régime, and the new Russian economic policy on the Russian cooperative movement; international cooperative relations; and the educational significance of the Russian movement.

BLANSHARD, PAUL. *An outline of the British labor movement*. New York, George H. Doran Co., 1923. xiv, 174 pp.

Gives a brief survey of the political side of the British labor movement, with some discussion of the various bodies united to form the Labor Party, and its form of organization. The tactics and policy of organized labor are discussed, its position before the law, and such comparatively recent developments as Whitley councils, building guilds, trade boards, and workers' insurance. A brief bibliography is appended.

BOUGLÉ, C. ET HALÉVY, ELIE. *Doctrine de Saint-Simon. Exposition Première Année, 1829*. Paris, Marcel Rivière, 1924. 504 pp.

This is a new edition of the doctrines of Saint-Simon, the founder of French socialism. There is a lengthy preface by the editors, who have used the text of the third edition published in 1831. There are annotations by the present editors and by the early followers of Saint-Simon. A bibliographical note gives the sources used by the commentators.

BUREAU OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS LIBRARY. *Some references to material on the development of relations between railroad managements and railroad employees that emphasize cooperation*. Washington, April, 1924. 56 pp. Mimeo-graphed.

This is a bibliography compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics Library in Washington on the subject of cooperation between railroad managements and employees, arranged chronologically, 1889 to 1924, including references to general works on railways that discuss employees-management relations, and on recent working agreements between railroad managements. The material referred to is readily available in the following six libraries: The New York Public Library and United Engineering Societies Library in New York City; Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.; and Department of Labor Library; Library of Congress; and Bureau of Railroad Economics Library, Washington, D. C.

CAZALIS, EMILE. *Les positions sociales du syndicalisme ouvrier en France.* Paris, *Les Presses Universitaires de France*, 1923. xx, 243 pp.

This is a study of the social side of labor syndicalism in France, particularly as it has developed during and since the war. An account is given of the separation of the revolutionary element from the C. G. T. and of the tendencies of the two confederations—the one reformist and the other revolutionary. A short bibliography is appended.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. *Governmental relations to railroad transportation. Report of special committee I.* Washington, November, 1923. 41 pp.

This report, which is one of five issued for consideration in advance of the national transportation conference held in January, 1924, contains a section on Government regulation of railroad labor.

— *Report of the Transportation Conference, January, 1924.* Washington, 1924. 19 pp.

A summary of the conclusions reached by the transportation conference held in Washington in January, 1924, which was called by the United States Chamber of Commerce. It was composed of representatives of commerce, industry, mining, agriculture, labor, insurance, finance, and transportation, and consideration was given, among the other questions studied, to the problem of labor relations.

COMITÉ CENTRAL DES HOUILLÈRES DE FRANCE. *Législation Ouvrière. Loi portant codification des lois ouvrières (livre IV du code du travail et de la prévoyance sociale).* Paris, 35 Rue Saint-Dominique, 1924. 23 pp. Circulaire No. 5693.

A French law dated June 21, 1924, which codifies the laws on jurisdiction covering the powers, organization, election, etc., of trade councils; on conciliation and arbitration; and on occupational representation, i. e., joint councils of employers and workers. These laws form Section IV of the labor and social insurance code.

CONFÉDÉRATION GÉNÉRALE DU TRAVAIL. (France.) *L'Apprentissage. Examen général des divers problèmes posés par l'apprentissage du point de vue de l'intérêt de la classe ouvrière.* Paris, 211 Rue Lafayette, 1924. 188 pp. *La Voix du Peuple*—2^e série, No. 58.

A general study by the French Confederation of Labor of the different problems connected with the question of apprenticeship from the point of view of the working class. The study was made at the direction of the 1923 congress of the confederation and covers school attendance, pre-apprenticeship training, vocational guidance, and vocational education. The text of the law of July 25, 1919, relative to the organization of technical, commercial, and industrial education and a list of the various trade schools are given. A short account of the work of the chambers of trades (*chambres de métiers*) organized by the chambers of commerce and of trade councils is also included.

COOPERATIVE UNION (LTD.). *Handbook for members of cooperative committees, by F. Hall.* Manchester [England], Holyoake House, 1923. xxii, 456 pp.

Describes and explains, for the benefit of cooperators serving on committees, the acts under which the English cooperative societies operate, the formation of the operative societies, the general administration of the society, the administrative work of cooperative committees, the trading policy, cooperative finance and the balance sheet, cooperative labor matters, relationships within the cooperative movement, etc. Appendixes contain a table of cooperative legislation, various forms suggested for use by societies, etc.

COPENHAGEN UNIVERSITET. *Hygieiniske Institut. Meddelelser, Bind. III.*
Udgivet i anledning af institutets 25-aarige virksomhed 1898-1923. Copenhagen, 1923. Various paging.

Volume III of communications of the Institute of Hygiene of the University of Copenhagen issued on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the institute. This volume deals, among other things, with chrome eczema among copper plate printers, and an investigation into the occurrence of lead poisoning among Danish workers, etc.

DEGAS, M. *Les assurances sociales.* Paris, Dunod, 1924. xvi, 327 pp.

This is a critical study of the subject of social insurance and a discussion of the provisions of the bill now before the French Chamber of Deputies. The text of the bill as adopted by the committees on insurance and social welfare of the chamber and the text of proposed amendments are appended.

EBLÉ, MAURICE. *Le développement juridique et social de la convention collective de travail.* Paris, "Editions Spes" [No date.] 153 pp.

This study traces the juridical and social development of conditions surrounding labor in France from the beginning of the present régime in 1791 to the law of 1919 on collective agreements. Court decisions and laws are discussed in their relation to the gradual social evolution toward collective determination of working conditions. The law of 1919 is analyzed and an account given of the method of its application. The text of the law is appended.

FERENCZI, IMRE. *Die internationale wanderungsfrage und die statistik.* Reprint from *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik*, pp. 280-321. Jena, 1923, Bd. 121, Heft 3 u. 4.

A treatise on the subject of international migration statistics. The author after reviewing the causes of the backwardness of such statistics, discusses the development and present state of the migration policy and then outlines the basic principles that should govern comparable international migration statistics.

FILENE, A. LINCOLN. *A merchant's horizon.* Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1924. 286 pp.

The story of the development of cooperation in the management of the store and its allied enterprises is told by the writer who with his brother has been active in instituting these changes, many of which were revolutionary at the time they were put into effect. A general account of the mode of operation of the business and of the results achieved both in increased goodwill among the employees and improved service to the public is given.

LANDSORGANISATIONEN. *Minnesskrift. Landsorganisationens första kvartsekel. 1898-1923.* Stockholm, 1923. 309 pp.

Memoirs covering the first quarter of a century of the Swedish Federation of Trade-Unions (1898-1923).

LAVERGNE, BERNARD. *Les Coopératives de Consommation en France.* Paris, Librairie Armand Colin, 1923. viii, 216 pp. Collection Armand Colin (Section d'Histoire et Sciences économiques) No. 38.

Part I discusses the principle underlying various types of consumers' and productive cooperative societies, traces the history of the French cooperative movement and its development since 1913, and treats of the problem of production and savings in the consumers' movement. Part II is a philosophical exposition of the problems of the cooperative movement, the position of the cooperative employee, and the value to the movement of such ameliorative measures for the employees as profit sharing, employees' representation, copartnership, etc.

LEE, JOHN. *The principles of industrial welfare.* London, Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons (Ltd.), 1924. ix, 94 pp.

In this book the writer discusses the principles underlying the effort to improve industrial conditions which is embodied in the welfare movement. He believes

that the welfare movement is one of the forces which will effect far-reaching changes in industrial development and in his analysis of the various efforts toward improvement in industrial relations he attempts to show the movement in its relation to the history of industrial evolution.

MULCAIRE, MICHAEL A. *The international brotherhood of electrical workers, a study in trade-union structure and functions.* Washington, D. C., University Press, 1923. vi, 158 pp.

The first two chapters of the thesis deal with the early history and development of the brotherhood, its membership, organizing methods, and jurisdiction. Among other subjects discussed in the volume are apprenticeship, union government, beneficiary features, and problems and methods of collective bargaining.

MYERS, JAMES. *Representative government in industry.* New York, George H. Doran Co., 1924. xi, 249 pp.

Industrial conditions which have resulted in the inauguration of industrial democracy or employee representation plans are analyzed, together with a discussion of the actual results achieved by such plans, the writer having had practical experience with industrial democracy as executive secretary of the board of operatives in the Dutchess Bleachery, Wappingers Falls, N. Y. In addition to a general discussion of labor problems and their effect on the mind of the worker, the technique of employee representation is discussed.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PRISONS AND PRISON LABOR. *Initial conference, Committee on Allocation of Prison Industries, Salt Lake City, Utah, April 9, 10, 11, 1924.* New York, 2 Rector Street, 1924. 20 pp.

The proceedings and action of this conference are summarized on pages 204 and 205 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION. *Proceedings of twenty-eighth annual meeting, Atlantic City, May 13-15, 1924.* Boston, 1924. 506 pp.

This volume contains the report of the committee on dust explosion hazards, giving regulations for pulverizing systems for sugar and for installation of pulverized fuel systems; tentative regulations for the prevention of dust explosions in terminal grain elevators and in flour and feed mills, and for pulverizing systems for cocoa.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *Social adequacy of foreign nationals in the United States. A critical review of "Analysis of America's modern melting pot."* New York, 1924. v, 42 pp. Special report No. 28.

The special study by Dr. Harry A. Laughlin into various biological or eugenic aspects of the immigration problem which was made for the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and the part of the hearings containing Doctor Laughlin's statement which was published separately by the committee are subjected to a critical analysis in this report from the standpoint of the scientific procedure followed and the statistical basis employed in arriving at the conclusions.

— *Wages, hours, and employment of railroad workers.* New York, 1924. viii, 80 pp. Research report No. 70.

The report discusses the trends of wages, hours, and employment of railroad labor as a whole and of the principal classes of railroad workers in their relation to each other. Railroad wages are also considered in relation to the cost of living and to the general trends of wages in manufacturing industries as well as in connection with the revenues and expenses of the railroads. The published statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission are used as the basis for the study.

PROKOPOVITCH, S. N. *The economic condition of Soviet Russia.* London, P. S. King & Son (Ltd.), 1924. 230 pp.

An account of the evolution of Russia's national economy under the Soviet Government and of the causes thereof, based almost exclusively on official and semiofficial Soviet sources.